

The Daily Colonist.

AUG.

WEATHER FORECAST

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fair and moderately warm.
Vancouver and vicinity—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fair and somewhat warmer.
West Coast—Moderate westerly winds; fair; moderately warm.

The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1937

NINETY-TWO PAGES

SOMERVILLE WINNER Captures Golfing Crown by Victory Over Phil Farley in Canadian Amateur Final—Page 17

PARADE STREETS OF CITY Shriners and Their Bands Make Colorful Show—Big Crowd Out—Page 2

DEADLOCKS SERIES Mainland Football Squad Trims Toronto in Second Game of Dominion Play-Offs—Page 17

DARING AERIAL STUNTS SEEN AT VANCOUVER

Scores of Planes Dot Skies At Spectacular and Thrilling Show

BAT WING JUMPER FEATURES DISPLAY

VANCOUVER, July 31.—Vancouver went "air-minded" today as thousands of spectators flocked to Sea Island's Airport to witness the Western Canada Air Show held under the sponsorship of the Vancouver Junior Board of Trade.

Scores of planes, from the smallest type of single-seater to giant skyliners of the Trans-Canada and United Airlines, dotted the skies above the airport as the show started. A squadron of navy fighters from the Sand Point station, Seattle, were visitors.

SPECTACULAR STUNTS
The show had its breathless moments as Ted Rankin, of Hollywood, world champion stunt flyer, put his ship through its paces, and a Vancouver parachute jumper, Cecil McKenzie, made a bat wing jump.

McKenzie was unable to get his wings inside the ship from which he was to jump, so he had one door of the plane taken off. The parachutist went aloft sitting on the floor of the cabin with his feet outside and his "wings" along the side of the ship.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

POLICE BREAK UP TWO LINES

Seattle Mayor Calls Out Officers to Disperse Two Sets of Pickets

SEATTLE, July 31.—Police called by Mayor John F. Dore today dispersed picket lines of two Seattle strikers.

Patrolmen first moved against the Committee for Industrial Organization (C.I.O.) pickets who were picketing the city's main newspaper, the Seattle Times.

The Star, against which the Guild filed charges of unfair labor practices, announced it would consider individual applications for re-employment, but would not deal with the entire group.

Gordon Stein, International president of the C.I.O. Fur Workers' Affiliate, which is engaged in a dispute with the American Fur Company over jurisdiction of fur shop employees, charged Mayor Dore and the A.F. of L. with "trying to demoralize the strike."

VICTORIA WOMAN DIES AFTER FAST

Miss Aida Zinkan Passes Away in Los Angeles After Fasting Fifty-Three Days

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—Miss Aida Zinkan, sixty-three, died at her home at nearby Gardena today after what Mrs. Anna Ashcroft, who lived with her, said was a "fifty-three-day fast for the glory of the Lord." Miss Zinkan and Mrs. Ashcroft came here several months ago from Victoria, B.C.

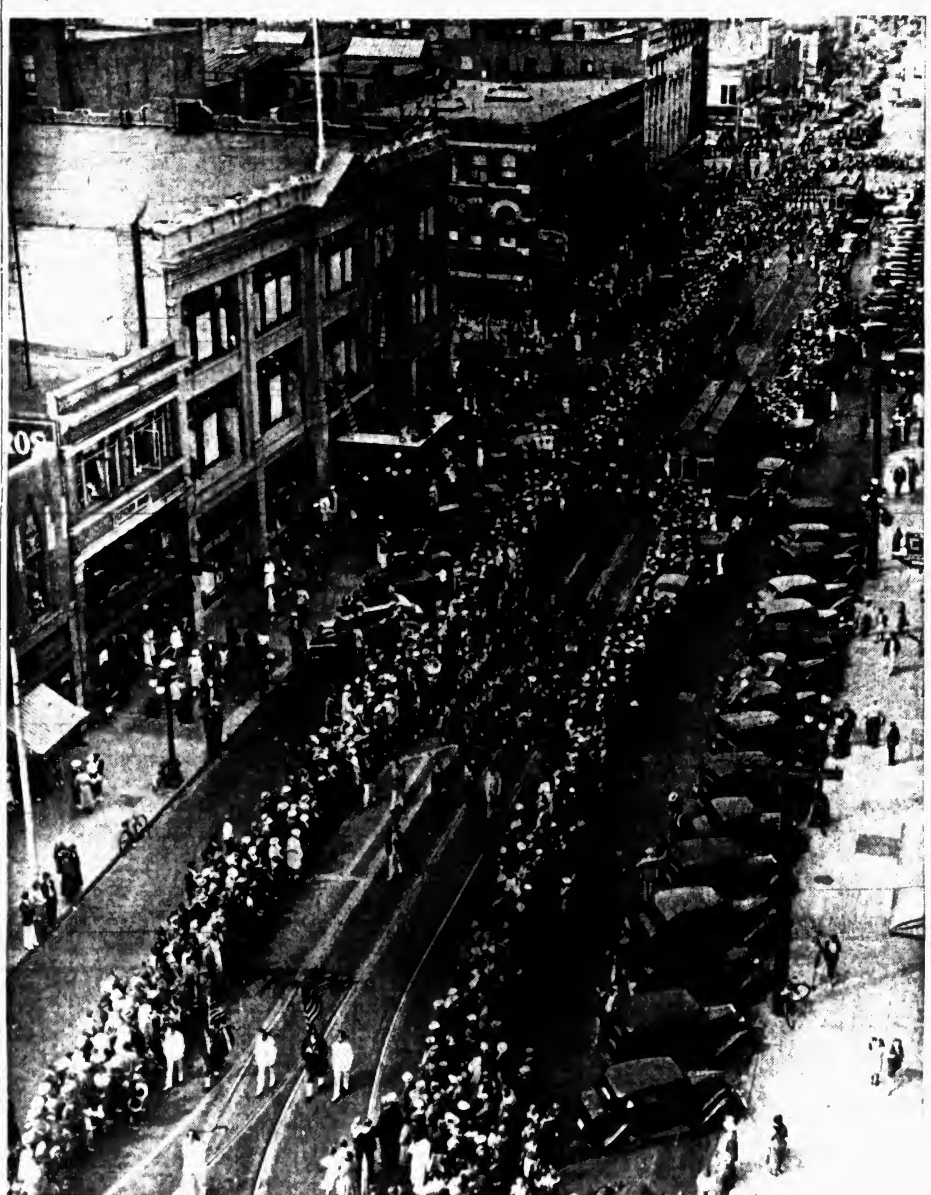
Dr. W. P. Cain, called to attend Miss Zinkan when the fast ended, declined to sign a death certificate and notified the coroner, who indicated an inquest might be held.

Mrs. Ashcroft declared the fast resulted from a "fall from the Lord," and the Lord had summoned her to be with Him.

PAGE DIRECTORY

Comics Page 31
Culbertson on Bridge Page 32
Editorials Page 4
Financial Page 27
"Forget You Never" Page 15
Radio Programmes Page 22
Shipping and Travel Page 26
Jane Dixon Page 22
Social Notes Page 8
Sport Pages 17, 18, 19
Theatre Page 20
Women's Clubs Page 7

Fill Streets to See Colorful Shriners' Parade



This interesting photograph, taken from the top of the Campbell Building, shows yesterday's picturesque Shriners' parade, proceeding south on Douglas Street, between Yates and Fort. Behind color-bearers who bore aloft the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, marched members of the Northwest Shrine Council, followed by the band of Gizeh Temple, the Tacoma Shrine band and their patrol. To their rear, the Alibi Temple band and patrol from Tacoma, have just swung on to Douglas Street. The picture gives some idea of the crowds that lined the route of march, temporarily paralyzing both street car and automobile traffic.

Vanderbilt Brings Ranger to Victory In First of Series

Thomas Sopwith's Yacht Endeavor II Nearly Two Miles Behind When Defender of America's Cup Crosses Finish Line—Ranger Leads All the Way in Light Breezes

NEWPORT, R.I., July 31.—Tom Sopwith's second attempt to wrench the America's Cup from the grasp of United States yachtsmen started off poorly today as the big blue-hulled challenger Endeavor II trailed the defender, Ranger, by nearly two miles at the finish of the first heat.

LED ALL THE WAY
The amb-nosed white-hulled Ranger sailed with consummate skill by Vanderhilt, led all the way in light breezy breezes over the ocean course fifteen miles to windward and return. She came home alone, her huge spinnaker billowing against a foxy background and her British rival so far astern she was scarcely discernible in the rapidly settling mists of a dismal finish as the big yacht races have ever witnessed.

TWO MILES BEHIND
Ranger negotiated the course in four hours, five minutes, and 15 seconds.

Victory by the overwhelming margin of seventeen minutes, five seconds, Ranger and Vanderhilt established a comfortable edge for the time being by handling the challenger the most decisive defeat in the past half century of America's Cup history.

MAKING FRESH START
While all official comment was declined by members of the Government and the Cabinet sub-committee at this stage, it is known that very plain speaking has taken place in ministerial circles on the subject of health insurance.

The fact that the first scheme, enacted after a year's preparation, crashed to the ground as unworkable is now freely admitted, and means are being sought of introducing a

REVOLT REPORTED IN REBEL RANKS

Outbreaks Said to Have Occurred At Four Points in Insurgent-Held Territory

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Border, July 31.—The Spanish Government asserted today revolts had broken out at four points in insurgent-held territory. The reports brought emphatic denials from the headquarters of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Government communiques declared outbreaks occurred at the old southern city of Granada, on the San Pedro front in the north, and at the southern coastal cities of Malaga and Motril.

ATTEMPT MADE TO ABDUCT GIRL

Cranbrook Child Seized by Three Men—Escapes by Leaping From Car

CRANBROOK, July 31.—A three-man attempt to kidnap a Cranbrook child failed today when the child leaped from a car and escaped.

SHOT DEAD IN CHURCH

EL CENTRO, Cal., July 31.—Before the horrified eyes of six hundred members of the congregation, Fred W. Simmons, forty, landlady, owner, shot and killed Dr. O. L. Webster, thirty-seven, physician, in the church here today.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

The girl suffered cuts and bruises in the leap from the machine and was found by a party of Winipeg tourists unconscious on the roadway near Cranbrook.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

End Bout by Fall in Sea Mat and All

NANAIMO, July 31.—Wrestling on the deck of the fifty-foot yacht Alibi, Walter Huxek and Earl Smith, two Nanaimo youths, fell overboard of Entrance Island clubhouse yesterday. The boys were being an air mattress as a life buoy and the latter went overboard with the mattress.

The other passengers were hoisted at the time and the boat was hoisted away from the point of the two boys' disappearance. The mattress was discovered and a rescue effected.

WRECK TAKES EIGHT LIVES

Eight Other Transients Injured When Freight Train Derailed in Ontario

STURGEON, Ont., July 31.—Eight other transients were injured when a freight train derailed today when an engine and passenger car crashed into a bridge.

LEWIS MAY SEEK U.S. PRESIDENCY

Powerful Union Leader Reported Building Political Machine of Important Proportions

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A. J. Lewis, chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization, may seek to build a political machine in the U.S. by running for president in 1940.

The C.I.O. started a drive to build a political machine in the U.S. by running for president in 1940.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 4

FOREIGNERS LEAVING SANCTUARY AS CHINESE SITUATION RELIEVED

The Colonist Chronicles Victoria's History

In commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Victoria The Colonist presents to its readers an edition which tells of the growth of the city. It deals with industrial progress, with civic advancement. Victoria has grown slowly but surely. It has been built on solid foundations and enjoys a reputation far afiel, greater than all but few cities of its size because of its beautiful homes, its scenic attractions and as a Mecca of tourists. It is known also as a port of importance ranking among the first half dozen in the Dominion.

This newspaper recognizes the historic value of Victoria's 75th Anniversary as a city and gives expression to it in its columns on this date. The Colonist itself is older than the incorporated city and has labored through the years, along with many others, on the way to the milestone of progress now being commemorated. It has been the recorder of happenings here for nearly four decades, the historian of passing events, and one purpose it has ever held in view is to keep one hand on traditions which are a part of civic annals. That is why what has gone before in the making of Victoria is memorialized in today's issue.

The Colonist wishes the citizens a happy future, bound up with pleasing recollections of those men and events contributory to the march of social, political and economic growth and of the development of that public opinion in the community which, whatever the stresses and strains of circumstances, has been maintained on an even keel.

The Editor.

Anniversary to Be Observed by Dinner, Parades

Mayor Andrew McGavin and City Council to Be Hosts to Sixty Pioneers Monday Evening, Marking City's Seventy-Fifth Milestone Since Incorporation on August 2, 1862

VICTORIA'S seventy-fifth anniversary of incorporation will be fittingly observed with a civic banquet to which sixty pioneers have been invited, a grand naval and military tattoo, a visit from Mayor George C. Miller and Vancouver City Council, and day and night parades. Victoria was founded as a fort by James Douglas in 1843 and incorporated as a city on August 2, 1862.

Mayor Andrew McGavin and the City Council will be hosts to sixty pioneers and others at an anniversary banquet to be held at the Empress Hotel at 8.30 o'clock Monday evening. Between 7 and 7.30 o'clock the programme will be broadcast by C.R.C.V. all stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and C.F.M.B.

Led by Bandmaster J. W. Ross, H.M. B.N. will march to open the parade at 10 o'clock. A large contingent of the Victoria Police will be in the parade, and a large number of the Victoria Fire Department will be in the parade.

At 11 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Police, and at 12 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Fire Department.

At 1 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Police, and at 2 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Fire Department.

At 3 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Police, and at 4 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Fire Department.

At 5 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Police, and at 6 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Fire Department.

At 7 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Police, and at 8 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Fire Department.

At 9 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Police, and at 10 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Fire Department.

At 11 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Police, and at 12 o'clock the parade will be led by the Victoria Fire Department.

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Japanese Appear in Complete Mastery of Peiping And Its Environs

CARRYING BATTLE FARTHER SOUTHWARD

PEIPING, Aug. 1.—The British Embassy today permitted its nationals to leave the Legation quarter, where they sought sanctuary when Sino-Japanese outbreaks threatened within the ancient capital of China.

Slackening of the tension around Peiping enabled the Britons to leave the heavily-guarded Embassy quarter, where they were quick to return to their quarters again.

The United States Embassy also permitted its nationals to leave the Legation quarter, viewing the situation as definitely eased.

Officials of the Japanese Embassy ended their period of confinement today, after a day when Chinese bomb attacks had ended a Japanese ultimatum.

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

LEADER URGED TO HOLD HELM

Political Spotlight Centres On Coming Caucus of Conservatives

OTTAWA, July 31.—The Conservative caucus, scheduled for next Saturday, at which Mr. H. H. Bennett will make known his leadership plans, occupies the political spotlight at the moment.

There were some interesting developments behind the scenes before the caucus was held. Mr. Bennett's position was strengthened by the fact that he had secured the support of the majority of the Conservative members of the House of Commons.

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F. E. Boulter Given Life Membership in Return for Services

Secretary for Seventeen Years Honored by Victoria Horticultural Society as Summer Flower Show at Willows Comes to End

F. E. BOULTER, for seventeen years secretary of the Victoria Horticultural Society, who recently resigned from that office, was presented with a life membership in the society at the end of the prize-giving ceremony which closed the Summer Flower Show at the Willows Exhibition Grounds last night. The honor was given by members of the society in appreciation of Mr. Boulter's long service.

The presentation was made by a staid that the work he had done had always been a pleasure to him, and while no longer able to give the time that the secretarial position required, his interest in the society's activities would be undiminished.

A memorial, signed by all the members of the society, is to be presented to Mr. Boulter at a later date. Mr. Attwood thanked the former secretary for his unfailing support in the past, and expressed a wish that the same support might continue to be given in the future.

Replying briefly, Mr. Boulter



—Photograph by Cherr, F. E. BOULTER

Winners of the various trophies followed: District display, Women's Auxiliary of the Victoria Horticultural Society; garden display, Mrs. Casey; pot plant display, John Naylor; Nicholson trophy for best amateur display, John Naylor; sweet pea trophies, L. George Attwood; 2. W. Saunders; Landsberg trophy for best display of eight different kinds of vegetables, George Little; Victoria Horticultural Society's trophy for best display of four different kinds of vegetables, W. L. Sea.

The grand prize aggregate trophy for the exhibitor scoring most points during the show was won by Angus McKay.

BEST TABLE DISPLAY

In the general ballot cast by the large crowd that attended the show last evening to determine the best table display, Mrs. Ahlers was declared the winner, Mrs. A. G. Price second and Mrs. Marshall third.

In opening the gathering, P. R. Leighton, society president, expressed his thanks to the exhibitors and judges who had made the show an outstanding success. He spoke briefly on the work that the society was doing in attempting to beautify the city, and cited the beginning of the beautification of the Central School grounds as an example. He commented on the growth of the society from thirteen members when it was organized to three hundred now, and also expressed his thanks to Mr. Boulter, to whom most of the

credit for progress made belonged. Duncan D. McTavish, new secretary of the Society, expressed the thanks of the society to His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. McGavin, who had assisted in both opening and closing the show.

CLUB TO HEAR AGRICULTURIST

Sir Frank Stockdale Will Address Kiwanis Members At Luncheon Tuesday

CLUB CALENDAR
MONDAY—Gyro Club luncheon meeting, Empress Hotel, 12:10 p.m.
TUESDAY—Kiwanis Club, luncheon meeting, Empress Hotel, 12:10 p.m.
THURSDAY—Rotary Club, luncheon meeting, Empress Hotel, 12:15 p.m.

Sir Frank Stockdale, at present agricultural adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the guest speaker at the Kiwanis Club's luncheon meeting on Tuesday.

MANY COMMISSIONS

Sir Frank was born in 1883, and in 1905 he was commissioned mycologist and lecturer in agricultural science, Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies. He was in British Guiana in 1908, in Mauritius in 1912, registrar of co-operative credit societies in 1913, and also official member of the Council of Government. He was in Ceylon from 1918 to 1929, and has been editor of The Imperial Agriculturist since 1918.

Bruce Hutchison, recently returned from a tour of Europe, will be the guest speaker at the Gyro Club luncheon meeting on Monday.

On Thursday at the Rotary Club, Percy B. Scourrah, director of Rotary International for Canada and Newfoundland, will speak to his own club. Mr. Scourrah attended the annual convention of Rotary International at Nice, France.

First Steno—Mr. Jones left his umbrella again. I do believe he would lose his head if it were loose. Second Steno—I dare say you are right. I heard him say only yesterday he was going to Colorado for his lungs.

Building Trades Order Canceled By Wages Board

RESCINDING its previous order that skilled trades in the construction industry must receive not less than seventy-five cents per hour, the British Columbia Industrial Relations Board canceled that order yesterday and fell back on a previous regulation demanding minimum wages of forty-five cents an hour in urban and forty cents an hour in rural districts. No explanation was offered.

SENATE PASSES LABOR MEASURE

Bill Empowers Board to Fix Minimums of Hours And Wages

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Administration forces rushed a revised wage and hour bill through the United States Senate today, overcoming defection in Democratic ranks.

A long day of debate and roll calls on amendments—nearly an hour when the Senate defeated, 48 to 36, a motion to send the bill back to the labor committee for further study. This move was quickly followed by another roll call which passed the bill to the House by a 58-to-28 margin.

The measure, one of the major items in President Roosevelt's legislative programme for this year, was drafted to accomplish some of the ends that the National Recovery Act once sought to reach.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL
It would give to an administrative board power to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for industries engaged in interstate commerce. It also would outlaw child labor in trade crossing state lines.

The board could not fix a minimum wage higher than forty cents an hour or a maximum work week shorter than forty hours.

A much more drastic bill has been drafted by the House of Representatives labor committee, permitting the proposed labor standard board to fix minimum wages as high as seventy cents an hour and a work week as low as thirty-five hours.

SERIES OF AMENDMENTS
Opponents forced more than a dozen successive roll call votes on amendments.

Among major amendments adopted was the substitution of the Wheeler-Johnson Child Labor Bill for the child labor provisions in the bill.

The Wheeler-Johnson proposal would prevent shipment of child labor goods into a state in violation of the laws of that state, in addition to barring such shipments from interstate commerce.

HALF-MILLION HEAR GOEBBELS

Vast Crowd at Festival Told All Germans in Europe Are United

BREITLAU, Germany, July 31 (AP)—Europe's 80,000,000 Germans are one people and boundary posts of wood and stone cannot keep them apart. Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels told an audience of 500,000 persons here tonight in the presence of Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the National Song Festival.

Der Fuehrer spoke briefly. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, whipped the great crowd into a frenzy when he referred ironically to the futility of frontiers where the spiritual unity of a nation is involved.

Referring to the chancellor's numerous radio speeches in recent years, Goebbels told the National Song Festival: "Germans beyond our border not only have heard your voice but have taken your ideas and ideals to their hearts."

He spoke bitterly of the post-war years, "Years, not Germans," were powerful in the Fatherland and "instead of German music, negro music dominated."

If other contacts with Germany fail, Hitler said that German people outside Germany at least maintain "this old connection, this contact through German songs."

Japan's Wonder Plane Pancakes

TOKIO, August 1 (AP)—Japan's long-distance wonder plane made a pancake landing after a trial flight today, but the craft's four occupants escaped without injury. Officials said the accident occurred because of failure of retractable landing gear to function.

The experimental plane's propeller, undercarriage and left wing were severely damaged.

An editor received from a fair contributor some poetic effusions dealing with pink ribbon and entitled, "I Wonder if He'll Miss Me?" After reading them and recovering sufficiently from a severe attack of nervous prostration, the editor returned the verses with the following note: "Dear Madam, if he does he ought never to be trusted with firearms again."

PREMIER SENDS IL DUCE LETTER

Personal Missive Considered Effort to Improve Relations With Italy

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—A personal letter from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to Premier Benito Mussolini reached Rome today and persons close to the Government considered it a significant effort to improve Anglo-Italian relations.

They said it indicated the Prime Minister had taken over direction of the Empire's troubled relations with Italy from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, whose contacts with Il Duce and Italian leaders have not been cordial since the crisis over Ethiopia two years ago.

The Italians were reported to have considered Eden largely responsible for the League's invocation of sanctions in the effort to halt the conquest of Ethiopia.

It was recalled at 10 Downing Street that Count Dino Grandi, Italian ambassador to London, had a private meeting with Chamberlain last week.

MILLIONS TO MAKE TRIPS

All England Looking Forward to August Holidays—Travel to Be Heavy

By T. NORMAN SMITH

LONDON, July 31.—A post-Coronation pre-August fatigue has London under the eyes and between the arches. All that shouting and tramping of May is beginning to tell, and a nation that doesn't take its holidays until August—and then packs them in in the mass—is conscious July has been a long, warm month.

August is measuring itself for a great blow-out. Facts and figures indicate more people will travel more places and do more things this August than ever before.

The easy-going Englishman may be shy of statistics, but he can't overlook the announcement that 50,000,000 train journeys will be made over this week-end—the August bank holiday. Even if you cut that in half to allow for coming and going it still represents a good bit of traveling.

MANY FOREIGN VISITORS
That same shy Englishman had his eye opened in May and is out to take a look around. So many nice things were said about him and his country that, "Gad, sir, we must have something." And while he's indulging himself he'll run pump up against 100,000 foreigners who have come over to see what the Englishman has they haven't.

Someone has reckoned English railways will cover 2,550,000 more miles this Summer than usual; 150 special trains to coast points during Naval Week and 400 coaches will be parked like caravans.

Camping in a railway coach is becoming popular. They are run to out-of-the-way spots throughout the country and the travelers live a la gypsy. Then, of course, there's the old standby of "conducted rambles" which present sections of the country with a guide and the rate is inclusive. Thousands of those leave the cities each week-end.

HEAVY TRAVEL ABROAD
Not all Englishmen will keep their money in their country. Favorable foreign exchange rates have boosted the exodus until the passport office states it issues an average of 3,000 new passports a day. Air lines report turning away customers for week-end passages and motorists are taking their cars to the Continent in ever-increasing numbers.

Two Bandits Rob Vancouver Hotel

VANCOUVER, July 31 (AP)—A carefully planned robbery netted two bandits, \$500 from the safe of the Pennsylvania Hotel early today.

The hotel management said a much larger sum, contained in an inner compartment of the safe, was untouched by the gunmen, who locked Walter Mullins, night clerk, in his room while they opened the safe with his keys.

Brown and Jones were returning rather late from the club in their car. Gradually the speedometer crept up to ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty miles an hour—until Jones began to feel rather nervous.

"You're driving rather fast, aren't you?" he asked Brown. "Brown looked surprised."

"Me? Driving fast? I thought you were driving," was the reply.

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THIS WEEK
WHITE AND PASTEL COATS and SUITS

Sizes for Women and Misses
Continuing here this week... the Half-Price Sale of Smartly-Tailored White and Pastel Coats and Suits. With many bright Summer days ahead, these garments will prove a splendid investment at such a substantial reduction.
This is Your Opportunity to Purchase a Summer Coat at a Big Saving



To the City of Victoria

Congratulations On Its 75th Anniversary

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Are Direct Importers of English and Scottish Woolens and English Footwear

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\$5.00 Down and \$1.25 Per Week
McLENNAN, McFEELY & PRIOR
1400 Government St. G 1111

YOU SAVE MORE BY SHOPPING AT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

PIGGY WIGGLY (CANADIAN) LTD.
610 Store to Serve You

B.C. Capital Not Always Victoria

Victoria was not always the capital of British Columbia. The seat of government for the new colony, following the amalgamation of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, was placed at New Westminster, and it was not until May 25, 1868, that the Governor and his staff were transferred to Victoria.

Early records indicate that the question of the capital was one that tended towards bitterness between progressive citizens of Vancouver Island and those

who sought to have the centre of government remain on the Mainland.

Governor Seymour, who then had charge of the new colony, appears to have been opposed to the change of location, as he was earlier opposed to the union of the island colony with that of the territory across the Georgia Straits. In one of his numerous letters, written from Par's while he was on his honeymoon, he clearly indicates his determination to make no move if it could possibly be prevented. In fact he continued to write in opposition to the union itself in which he put the onus of the proposals on Vancouver Island and declared "the annexation of Vancouver Island is not desired by British Columbia." However, union was successfully effected in 1866.

PRIZE WINNERS 'WINNERS IN ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR "NAME-THE-PICTURE" CONTEST "C" AND GRAND PRIZE WINNER

GRAND PRIZE WINNER	
Mr. Art Webb, Dawson Creek, B.C.	
SECOND PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
THIRD PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
FOURTH PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
FIFTH PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
SIXTH PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
SEVENTH PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
EIGHTH PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
NINTH PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	
TENTH PRIZE WINNER	
Mrs. E. M. Wainwright, 1000 1/2 St. George St., Vancouver, B.C.	

Read this **FORD** FAN MAIL!

• Reports Clyde Young, Emo, Ont.: "My Ford V-8 was purchased in December and immediately driven 3000 miles through most trying conditions—snowdrifts three feet high in Northern Ontario. My gasoline consumption—most of which was at high speed—averaged twenty-two miles to the gallon! Oil consumption was not noticeable."

• J. L. Doyers of Edmonton, Alberta, writes of his 1937 Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan: "Pleased to say the car is giving remarkable service... am getting an average of twenty-five miles to the gallon of gasoline."

• "My gas mileage on a recent trip on Vancouver Island, on which I covered approximately nine hundred miles, was greater than twenty-five miles a gallon. This covered all driving conditions—starting, stopping and city driving," writes C. P. Ritchie, Vancouver, B.C.

• Advises R. G. Rottloff, Matsqui, B.C., of his 1937 Sedan: "Checking the gas consumption at four thousand miles, I have averaged twenty-five miles to the gallon right through. Better than I'd expected!"

V-8 owners report 22-27 miles per gallon of gas

• The facts of Ford V-8 economy are confirmed by the findings of owners who have written in from all over the country. Read the extracts from enthusiastic letters quoted here. Talk to people you know who drive the thriftiest Ford in V-8 history. They tell us, and they will tell you, that the Ford V-8 goes a long way on mighty little fuel. Owner after owner reports 22 to 27 miles on one gallon of gas. You can't beat a car that combines dependable V-8 performance with economy like this!

That's just another reason why this year's Ford V-8 is the quality car in the low-price field. A demonstration will convince you that it's your car. See it at your nearest Ford dealer's. Seat your family in its roomy interior. Make your own "traffic test" of V-8 pick-up and Easy-Action Safety Brakes. Enjoy the Ford Centre-Poise Ride making all roads smooth. Watch the fuel gauge. You'll find the Ford V-8 has everything you want in performance, safety, comfort and economy!

TUNE IN Ford Universal Rhythm programme, 9 p.m., B.C.S.T., Columbia Broadcasting System, every Sunday.

FORD V-8 \$30 A MONTH, with reasonable down-payment, buys any new Ford V-8 Car under Traders Finance National Plan.

The Quality Car in the Low-Price Field

NATIONAL MOTOR CO., LTD.

Governor Gets Entry Into Arctic Circle in Colorful Ceremonial

King Santa Claus and Retinue Welcome His Majesty's Representative to Frozen Domain of The North With Official Proclamation

A BOARD STERNWHEELER DISTRIBUTOR ON MACKENZIE RIVER, N.W.T., July 30 (Delayed). —Lord Tweedsmuir was greeted to the Arctic Circle tonight on the Mackenzie River and welcomed to the North for the first time by King Santa Claus and his retinue who came aboard this ship from a motor boat, garbed in Arctic dress.

Parks-clad King Santa Claus (R. M. G. Bonnycastle, of the Hudson's Bay Company) hailed the ship and challenged the right of Captain Don Naylor to proceed. Then followed this dialogue:

"What ship is this?"
"Steamship Distributor, Winnipeg," replied the captain.
"What's the name of her master?"
"Captain Donald Naylor."
"What port are you cleared for?"
"Port Smith."
"Where are you bound for?"
"The Arctic coast."
"What's your cargo?"
"Food and rations for men of the Far North."
"Have you any sickness aboard?"
"No."

NO RATS ABOARD
"Have you any rats aboard?"
"No."
"Have you any passengers aboard?"
"Yes. Distinguished company."

"Is there one among them what has royal prerogatives?"
"Yes."
"Who is he?"
"His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada."

"He is welcome. Where is the herald?"
"He is here."
"Let him speak."

Lieutenant, Remo, River - Smith, aide-de-camp, then stepped aboard and spoke these words:

SEEKING ADMISSION
"May I please your most ennobled majesty. I am commanded by my master to speak and seek admission for him into your domain. He has been appointed by your cousin, His Britannic Majesty, to govern his Dominion over the sea and as his duty wishes to visit that northerly part which abuts into your pleasure. As a token of his respect he wishes me to offer you these presents patent."

He then handed King Santa Claus the tail from a steer carried on the barge for fresh meat which was slaughtered yesterday.

King Santa Claus, his face reddened by rouge, delved into his parka and drew out this proclamation:

"To our lords, spiritual, temporal and fantastical greetings:
"Know ye by these presents that: Whereas our trusted and well-beloved the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elfsfield, P.C.G., C.M.G., C.H., Governor-General Commander, be worthy of advancement, and

"Whereas he has made a passage of the Mackenzie River in good company, and

SIGNAL FORTITUDE
"Whereas he has met signals, mounties, trappers, agents, traders, priests, nuns, pilots, kickers, wood piles, cameras, reporters, sing songs, a mountaineer's nightmare and entomological obstetrics with equal fortitude, and

"Whereas he has faced the period of sunstroke, tempest, dogs, mosquitoes, sandbars, striding flies and fire supported only by six meals a day and friendliness,

"That by command of his ennobled majesty, King Santa Claus, the first emperor of the snows, grand seigneur of the Aurora Borealis and warden of the midnight sun, in the name of the polar bear, the caribou, the tepee and the kayak he be given leave to cross the Arctic Circle and be admitted into the most enviable order of seekers for the north, on this day and in the presence of these witnesses.

THE PRIEST'S BLESSING
King Santa Claus then called on the high priest of the Aurora Borealis to give his blessing. Rev. George A. Macdonald, of Knox Church, Edmonton, as priest, said from beneath his parka hood:

"May the great white spirit of the Arctic bring the light of the Aurora Borealis into your eyes, fill your lamps with oil, your igloo with blubber and guide your vessel into harbor safely."

Rev. Macdonald then made the sign of the midnight sun on a small skin drum, speaking the first Eskimo words in his vocabulary. He learned them by ear from a Catholic priest, but afterwards no one was able to write down the words he had said.

INQUIRES FOR QUEEN
His Excellency then addressed King Santa Claus, saying:
"Your majesty, I thank you for your greeting and the kindly welcome to your domain. May I ask the whereabouts of the queen of the snows and shall I have the honor of meeting her?"

King Santa Claus replied:
"The queen of the snows, I trust, we will see in due course."

Thereafter, each passenger was presented with a signed copy of Santa Claus' proclamation which had taken all day to draft and type. Each was then summoned to the main saloon for a glass of champagne.

As We Observe Our

Silver Anniversary

We Congratulate Victoria on Her 75 Years of Growth and Progress

...for Fall

We Invite Your Choice of
IMPORTED ENGLISH TOPCOATS
AND RAGLAN SLIP-ONS

Hand-Woven Harris Tweeds, Orkney's, West of England Cloths, Camel Hair and Scotch and Irish Fleeces

The Toggery Shop

D. W. SPENCE F. I. DOHERTY
1105 Douglas Street Phone E5912

GRAND MILITARY TATTOO

Macdonald Park

Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 2-3
At 8 P.M.

Under the auspices of the city's 75th Anniversary Celebration Committee, the largest peace-time military display in Victoria's history will be presented by 2,000 officers and men, including detachments from the Royal Navy, Royal Canadian Navy, Permanent Forces, Fifth Brigade, 16th Canadian Scottish Regiment and Composite Units.

Four brass bands, including Winnipeg's famous P.P.C.I. group, as well as bugle corps and two pipe bands, will participate in the mammoth flood-lit spectacle. Manoeuvres of various types will be displayed by the smartly-uniformed and well-drilled corps.

Admission 25c

Shows Interest in Exhibits at Willows



Her Excellency Lady Tweedsmuir, in a gracious speech, opened the fourteenth annual flower show of the Victoria Horticultural Society on Friday afternoon, at the Willows. In the above picture Lady Tweedsmuir is shown chatting with P. R. Leighton, president of the society, who accompanied her on a tour round the hall after the formal opening, when Her Excellency, who is herself a keen amateur gardener and a great lover of flowers, showed great interest in the individual as well as the group entries, pausing frequently to admire some particular exhibit and comment on its beauty. The beautiful bouquet which she is carrying was presented to her by Miss McTavish, on behalf of the society, just as Her Excellency concluded the formal opening.

"May the great white spirit of the Arctic bring the light of the Aurora Borealis into your eyes, fill your lamps with oil, your igloo with blubber and guide your vessel into harbor safely."

POUNDED TIENSIN
For the third day Japanese artillery pounded native sections of Tientsin as the effort went on to drive all armed Chinese out of the area around the railway stations.

Chinese troops and gendarmes, driven from Tientsin after failure of their surprise attack Thursday, were reported concentrating at Machang, forty miles south of here on the railway to Pukow.

They were said to be awaiting reinforcements from the south and reorganizing for further fighting.

Policeman—Come along now, quietly.
Drunk (realigning): I'll not; the judge told me never to be brought before him again, and I got to obey him!

King Santa Claus replied:
"The queen of the snows, I trust, we will see in due course."

Thereafter, each passenger was presented with a signed copy of Santa Claus' proclamation which had taken all day to draft and type. Each was then summoned to the main saloon for a glass of champagne.

Japanese mastery of Peiping and its environs seemed complete, with only scattered resistance continuing from a few gendarmes who participated in the Tungchow battle.

Armed with machine guns, Japanese forces methodically were hunting down the gendarmes in the hills west of Peiping.

BOMB PAOTINGFU
TIENSIN, July 31 (AP). —The Japanese army announced today its air force had carried battle against the Chinese farther southward with the bombing of troop concentrations at Paotingfu, eighty-five miles southwest of Peiping.

The bombing of Paotingfu carried the zone of hostilities well beyond the Peiping-Tientsin area, over which the Japanese claimed to have established almost complete military domination, with only minor mopping-up operations continuing.

Japanese army spokesmen said their troops controlled all of Hopeh Province north of a line from Tangku on the seacoast, running through Tientsin and thence generally following the railway west-northwest to beyond Peiping.

CONTROL RAILWAY
Japanese units were reported in control of part of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, outlet for Mongolia and China's Northwest.

Japanese infantry, having captured the important railway town of Changhsien, fifteen miles from Peiping on the west bank of the Yungting River, were reported to have advanced seven miles farther to Lianghsiang.

The conquests of the last few days have placed the Japanese army

PLANS MADE FOR PICTURE

Ninth Local Production to Start August 15, Kenneth Bishop Announces

Well pleased with the cast arranged for "Manhattan Whirlwind," ninth picture to be made in this city, and first of a series of eight to be produced here this coming year, Kenneth J. Bishop, president of Central Films, Ltd., returned from Hollywood yesterday morning, after conferring with executive members of Columbia Pictures, Inc.

John Gallaudet and Rosalind Keith will have the leading roles, and production will be commenced August 15, Mr. Bishop said.

Phyllis Chaire and George McKay will also come from Hollywood to act in the picture, while Reginald Hunkins, local character actor, has been assigned a prominent part.

The production crew is composed of Leon Barsha, director; George Rhein, assistant director; George Meahan, cameraman; William Beckway, second cameraman; Herbert Eicke, sound technician, and Jack Haynes, assistant sound man. The technical crew will be accompanied by J. Fier, who will act as assistant producer to Mr. Bishop.

They will arrive here August 7, with the actors reaching Victoria about August 15.

Meanwhile, a crew of several men has already begun work on the sets for "Manhattan Whirlwind," under the direction of Eric Clarkson, local architect.

Details of the other seven pictures to be produced by Central Films, Ltd., will be announced in the near future, Mr. Bishop said yesterday.

SHRINE COUNCIL ENTERTAINS HERE

At Kadir Band and Chanters Attract Audience of 6,000 to Inner Harbor Showboat

Northwest Shrine Council Band and chanters attracted an audience of 6,000 to the Showboat in the Inner Harbor last evening. Those unable to secure seats lined the Causeway and Belleville Street to the C.P.R. terminal. Frank Bickford was master of ceremonies.

The entertainment commenced when Al Kadir, Portland, drum and bugle corps marched from the Empress Hotel to the Showboat amid loud applause.

Selections rendered by Al Kadir Band included: "Meet the Band," "Fun for the Masses," "When My Dream Boat Comes Home," "Boo Ho," and "The Kluge's March."

Leon Handlik played a concert solo, "My Rosary." The band concluded with a medley of George M. Cohan's airs.

Selections rendered by Al Kadir chanters were: "Song of the Marching Men," "The Bear Song," "Song of the Pioneers" and "Ride, Ranger, Ride." They concluded with "God Save the King."

Jack Hutton, also in the car, escaped with minor cuts and was allowed to proceed home after first aid at hospital.

Police said they believed Konig was driving the car and lost control on a sharp curve.

TWO BADLY HURT IN CAR ACCIDENT

VANCOUVER, July 31 (AP). —Bernard Konig, nineteen, and Colin Waymark, twenty-three, were taken to hospital in a serious condition tonight after the automobile in which they were riding turned over on a road on Little Mountain, a civic park in the residential area.

Konig suffered a fractured arm and head injuries, and Waymark a possible fracture of the skull.

Jack Hutton, also in the car, escaped with minor cuts and was allowed to proceed home after first aid at hospital.

Police said they believed Konig was driving the car and lost control on a sharp curve.

LEAVE SANCTUARY AS SITUATION EASED

Continued from Page 1
chow, east of Peiping, and poured deadly fire into the stronghold.

HEAVY CASUALTIES
Authorities said they had learned that casualties had been heavy and that "from 350 Japanese and Koreans there in June, only three have been located thus far," after the siege.

Japanese mastery of Peiping and its environs seemed complete, with only scattered resistance continuing from a few gendarmes who participated in the Tungchow battle.

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The conquests of the last few days have placed the Japanese army

All in fun—and why not? Things always turn up when the snaphooting starts.

Here's the start! The simplest snapshot can tell a story.

You wouldn't part with one like this for love or money. So be sure to snap it.

Any camera is a better camera loaded with Kodak Verichrome Film. Verichrome gives you good pictures where ordinary films fail. It is made in Canada—which assures uniformity, freshness and perfect condition. Don't take chances—always use Kodak Verichrome Film.

Accept nothing but the film with the crude mark "KODAK" on the box.

How different he'll look, only a year from now. Don't let the months go by without snapshots.

Accept nothing but the film with the crude mark "KODAK" on the box.

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"The snaps we got that day are simply perfect!"

A PERFECT record of a happy day, in snapshots—it gives you quite a feeling of accomplishment when you come back from a trip with something to show for it.

And the feeling lasts. Every time you look at the pictures—even after months have gone by—the hours and happenings parade before you.

So go prepared. Kodaks as low as \$5; Brownies from \$1.25... at your dealer's.

In Canada "Kodak" is the registered trade mark and sole property of Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

How different he'll look, only a year from now. Don't let the months go by without snapshots.

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KODAK VERICHROME FILM

A CANADIAN PRODUCT

612-16
Fort St
KIRKHAM'S
Daily Delivery—Enormous View
Royal, Colquhoun, Royal Oak, Cedar
Hill and Ten Mile Point

FREE ICE CREAM
to children under 15 with the purchase

Champion's August

Furniture Sale

STOREWIDE REDUCTIONS ON QUALITY FURNISHINGS

SPECIAL

SINGLE STUDIO COUCHES

Comfortable Spring-Edge Couches in choice of plaid or tapestry covers.
SALE SPECIAL \$15.75
Easy terms on sale prices—no interest—no carrying charges. Free storage if desired.

CHAMPION'S, LTD.
717 FORT STREET PHONE E 2422

TENTS—All Sizes, for Sale or Rent
CAMP COTS—STOOLS—CHAIRS
HAMMOCKS, ETC.
LAWN UMBRELLAS \$5.50
LIFE JACKETS, VESTS AND BUOYS
SLEEPING BAGS, AIR MATTRESSES
AWNINGS, RAILS, ETC.
F. JEUNE & BRO., LTD.
510 Johnson Street Phone G 4632

Arthur's Reopening Specials

- NEW PILLOW ARM CHESTERFIELD SUITE \$87.50
- ANOTHER AT \$59.75
- SET OF FOUR 34 x 4 TIRES AND RIMS, only \$10.00

Goods Bought, Sold or Exchanged

AT 646 CORMORANT STREET (Hard to Find But Worth It)
PHONE E 2115

ATTENTION!

CONTRACTORS, REAL ESTATE FIRMS, HOME BUILDERS AND OTHERS

Draughtsman, with 27 years' experience, will do draughting of all descriptions at very moderate rates. Plans for new houses, alterations, etc. Housing Act plans a specialty. Box 2488, Colonist.

Chronic Constipation

Medical science recommends bulk-producing agents for chronic, habitual constipation. Bulkettes possess five times the bulk-producing properties of Agar, and being processed with Cane Sugar and Bile Salts, produce bulk with mobility, forming a smooth moving mass. Satisfaction or money refunded by Vancouver Drug Co.; 50c and \$1.00.

Millwood

2 CORDS - \$4.50
Slab mixed with Inside, ready to burn. Bone-Dry Slab. Reg. \$8.75. Now \$3.25.

KARMA

Selkirk Lumber Co. Agent
G 5334

TRAVELERS FIND JUAREZ LIVELY

Little Mexican City of 30,000 Residents Has Color and Fascination for Tourists

Travelers between the Pacific Coast and east on Southern Pacific's Sunset or Golden State routes get a taste of Old Mexico when they stop at El Paso, Texas. Just across the Rio Grande River and reached by street car is Juarez, a city of some 30,000 Mexicans. Most of the houses in Juarez are of adobe and many are covered with bright colored plaster.

The central market place is a fascinating spot where a thousand and one things are offered for sale. Sappotas, cherimoyas, tangerines, all sorts of peppers, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco and highly colored candies. Souvenir counters are piled high. Pottery, bubble glass, scarfs, slippers, feather ornaments, pink leather belts and saddles, pink shirts, sombreros, heavy jewelry, toys, trinkets, bangles and gadgets.

Near the market is one of the oldest structures in Mexico, the venerable mission, "Our Lady of Guadalupe," begun in 1650 and built to last. Walls are of adobe, fifty-six inches thick and overhead beams are hand-hewn of mangrove-boughs from no one knows where. Also nearby are the central plaza, typical of every Mexican city, and the bull ring. Any night in Juarez the visitor will find down of cafes and cabarets in operation.

TO MAKE HOME ON THE ISLAND

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Townsend Back Here After Long Absence

After forty years in the North, Turner Townsend, a native son of Victoria, and Mrs. Townsend have returned from Dawson, Y.T., and will make their home on the island, either in this city or in Nanaimo. Meanwhile, they are the guests of Mr. Townsend's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hubbard, Clarence Street.

Mr. Townsend, who was born in 1866, recalled yesterday that his mother and her sister, Mrs. Mallardine, arrived in Victoria in September of the year of the city's incorporation on the "Tymouth," famous in the history of British Columbia, as the bride ship. Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Mallardine came here to teach school, lived to be over ninety, and passed away a few years ago.

After he left school here, Mr. Townsend worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway in the interior of the province, and later became a conductor on the E. & N. Railway. He left for the Klondike when the gold rush started and, finding the country to his liking, remained there. He was last "outside" eighteen years ago.

He knows most of the old-timers in Victoria, and in addition both he and Mrs. Townsend look forward to many happy times with their children, of which three reside in Nanaimo. There is a daughter in Ireland, a son in San Francisco and three other sons in Dawson. The Townsends may visit both Ireland and San Francisco.

In Dawson, their garden, close to Robert Service's old cabin, was one of the show places of the town.

BUSINESS GOOD IN AUSTRALIA

Director and Manager of Famous Drug Concern Returning to England

The desire to live for the present, and to save nothing for times of depression, may, in some respects, be sound economy, in the opinion of Harold Cook and B. A. Bull, London, England, who are returning home after a year's stay in Australia.

This they found to be one of the chief elements in Australian character, and both suggested that it might at least aid in keeping money in circulation.

Mr. Bull is a director, and Mr. Cook manager of Boots' Cash Chemists, Limited, famous British drug concern. They have traveled to all parts of the Commonwealth, studying business prospects, and have found there is a feeling of real confidence at the present time, which gains support from an excellent wool market.

They arrived here on R.M.S. Niagara and are registered at the Empress Hotel.

QUOTA FOR FILMS TO BE CONTINUED

British Government Decides to Keep System for Encouraging British Production

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The Government has decided to continue the ten-year quota for British films. Unless some action was taken, the quota system would lapse next March 31.

The quota system is aimed at stimulating production of British films by imposing an obligation on exhibitors to show a certain proportion known as a quota during each year. The Government's plan, which is embodied in legislation, further aims to improve the quality of British films.

Under the Government's proposals, a exhibitor is a person who acquires films from the producer. He distributes copies to the exhibitors for exhibition of movies.

To permit a British film to rank for the quota, the Government proposes to combine a test based on viewing with a test based on cost. If a certain minimum sum is expended on production of a British film it becomes eligible for registration without further inquiry. If the minimum sum is not reached, it remains open to the producer to apply for registration on the ground the film is of special entertainment value.

THOUSANDS OF BOY SCOUTS IN PARADE

VOELLENZANO, The Netherlands, July 31 (AP)—A monster parade of 28,000 Boy Scouts from all parts of the globe marched tonight as Queen Wilhelmina officially opened the fifth world "jamboree."

The queen, wearing her late husband's flowing ensign, watched from her reviewing stand while Scouts representing thirty-one countries passed steadily for two hours.

Judge—Have you any visible means of support?

Rastus—Yes, your honor, my wife. Mandy stand up so the judge can see you.

Assumes B.C. Post In Victoria



E. K. DE BECK

Recently appointed as Superintendent of Brokers for the Provincial Government, with offices in the Legislative Buildings. A well-known barrister of Vancouver, Mr. De Beck will now make his home here.

GOLF SQUADS MEET SUNDAY

Gorge Vale and Colwood Teams Chosen for Inter-Club Match Today

First string teams from Gorge Vale and Colwood Golf Clubs will meet in an inter-club match this morning on the latter course. The squads were announced yesterday, and the first foursomes will tee off at 9:15, with others following at five-minute intervals.

Teams, with the Gorge Vale players first mentioned, follow: 9:15—J. P. Phillips and E. Brachet vs. P. H. Norton and L. Woodhouse. 9:30—D. W. Spence and W. Marshall vs. A. V. Kling and J. A. Scott. 9:45—R. P. Pettit and P. Painter vs. R. W. Mackenzie and A. W. McIntyre.

9:30—H. H. Allen and D. R. Hurdle vs. E. N. Horsey and A. Dowell. 9:35—G. D. Pettit and H. Hewlett. 9:40—J. Sangster and C. E. Bannfield vs. R. V. Hocking and B. Hunning. 9:45—R. Peden and G. Cartwright vs. A. D. Macey and W. F. Masters. 9:50—J. D. Macey and J. G. Thomson vs. A. K. Snell and B. McKinnon.

Dr. R. M. Petrie To Give Lecture Tomorrow Night

The third meeting of the Summer season will be held Monday evening, at 8:15 o'clock, at Victoria College, when the popular programme of short lectures, followed by outdoor demonstrations and telescopic views, will be continued.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. R. M. Petrie, will discuss the subject, "What Is a Star?"

After the lecture the meeting will continue outdoors, where several fine telescopes will be available and excellent views will be had of planets and double stars. The use of the star maps will be explained in order that well-known stars and constellations may be located.

Anyone interested in the study of the heavens may enroll in this course which will meet every Monday night until August 30.

Dr. Brydone-Jack Is "Good Citizen"

VANCOUVER, July 31 (AP)—Dr. D. Brydone-Jack, Vancouver physician for nearly fifty years and former city coroner, today was awarded the 1937 "good citizen" medal, sponsored by the Native Sons of British Columbia.

Born in Fredericton, N.B., in 1869, Dr. Brydone-Jack came to Vancouver in 1889.

HOT DOWN SOUTH

EL CENTRO, Cal., July 31 (AP)—Imperial Valley's death toll from the heat of Summer stood at eleven today. With the mercury reaching 114 yesterday, Martina Gonzales, fifty-two, succumbed to a heat stroke. Sunday night—Jose Garcia, sixty, died of a similar cause.

ON THE LEVEL

A recruit joined the cavalry and going on parade the first morning in a somewhat nervous state, he said to the instructor: "I have never ridden a horse before, so I hope you won't expect too much from me."

"That's all right," said the instructor. "Don't worry. You take that black horse over there. It's never been ridden before, so you'll both start level."

Contract Awarded—Subject to the approval of the work by Federal authorities, contract for reconstruction of one and one-half miles of highway near Rhinoceros, on the Nelson-Castlegar route, was awarded yesterday by Hon. P. M. MacPherson to the General Construction Company, at its bid of \$8,490. Decision is still pending upon other land tenders opened at the same time, and concerning work near Radium Springs.

SPAIN

Thrilling Talking Pictures—Real Scenes From NORMAN WHITEHEAD F.C.S. W. PERMAN MONDAY, 8 P.M. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Tickets 10c up at Richardson Candy Shop, Fort Street.

City and District

Poultry Organization—The monthly meeting of the Victoria Poultry Association will be held Monday at 8 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A.

Building Permit—W. A. Cameron has been granted a \$500 city building permit covering alterations to premises at 743 Yates Street. W. Semeyn is the architect.

To Play at Gorge—The Esquimalt Salvation Army Band, under Bandmaster E. Bent, will play old-time hymn selections today at the Gorge Park at 3 o'clock.

Band Concert Today—The Canadian Legion Band, conducted by C. A. Raine, will give a concert in Beacon Hill Park this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Engage Teacher—The Oak Bay School Board has engaged George C. Wainock as a member of the teaching staff for the coming term to take the place of Ernest Simpson, resigned.

Tag Day Results—Officials of the Salvation Army thank the public for the support given the tag held yesterday for the Army Rescue Home for Girls in Vancouver. The tag realised \$588.30.

Frank Bonner Improves—The condition of Frank Bonner, rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital from Port Alice on Thursday for treatment following post-operative appendicitis complications, was reported to be much better last evening.

Blind Pianist Playing—Tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock (P.S.T.), Miss Mary Munn, blind pianist of Montreal, will broadcast from London, England. Miss Munn is the niece of H. A. Munn, Victoria.

Ministerial Movements—Hon. Gordon S. Wismer, K.C., and Hon. K. C. MacDonald left for the Mainland at the week-end, but will be back early this week. Premier Paulson is continuing his interior tour, with Hon. A. W. Gray at New Westminster until Tuesday.

Poller to Parade—A mounted detachment of British Columbia Police will take part in the August 4 parade, to be held in connection with the jubilee celebrations, Capt. Norman Foster, of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, was informed yesterday.

To Meet Tomorrow—The monthly meeting of the Meat Cutters' Union No. 108 will be held in the small hall at the Trades and Labor Hall tomorrow at 8 p.m. The charter closes at this meeting, and anybody wishing to join after that date will be charged a higher initiation fee.

Girl Missing—Vancouver police have asked the local authorities to endeavor to locate Alice Keller, who is missing from her home, and is believed to be in Victoria. The girl is sixteen years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, has dark bobbed hair, blue eyes and pale complexion, and is of medium build.

Find Salmon Normal—Returning from a three weeks' tour of British Columbia fishery operations, George J. Alexander, deputy fisheries commissioner, said yesterday he expected a normal catch in salmon fisheries in British Columbia waters this season, despite low-cycle years on some streams. A pack of 1,800,000 cases is anticipated.

Sentenced to Jail—In the Esquimalt police court yesterday, Alfred A. McInnes was brought before Police Magistrate H. C. Hall and charged with being in charge of an automobile while intoxicated. He was arrested Friday night by Chief Perkin, who testified against him in court. The accused was given seven days with hard labor by the police magistrate.

To Close at Noon—Members of the Retail Merchants' section of the Chamber of Commerce have agreed to close their stores at twelve noon on Wednesday, August 4, to participate in the celebrations incident to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the city, and to allow their employees to better enjoy the parade during the afternoon.

Choir Picnic Held—The annual choir picnic of the Garden City United Church choir was held recently at Mount Douglas Park, where the time was spent in various outdoor sports. During the evening, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bryant, active members of the choir, were extended the good wishes of all present on the occasion of their wedding anniversary.

Arion Club Concert—The date for the Summer open-air concert has been fixed for Thursday, August 12, at 8 p.m. P. J. Hughes, assistant conductor, will lead the choir. The programme will be heard in Beacon Hill Park. The usual practice of the Arion Club to donate the proceeds to a local charity will be adhered to. A collection will be taken and given to the funds of the Citizens' Recreation Rooms.

Contract Awarded—Subject to the approval of the work by Federal authorities, contract for reconstruction of one and one-half miles of highway near Rhinoceros, on the Nelson-Castlegar route, was awarded yesterday by Hon. P. M. MacPherson to the General Construction Company, at its bid of \$8,490. Decision is still pending upon other land tenders opened at the same time, and concerning work near Radium Springs.

Lodge Invitation—Twenty-seven members of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes today H.M.S. Exeter have been invited to attend a meeting of Pride of Victoria Lodge No. 4567, R.A.O.B., to be held at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening in headquarters at the corner of Yates and

Langley Streets. Visiting Buffaloes are specially invited to attend. There will be a large initiation ceremony for the benefit of members from the Exeter.

Gladiolus Show—A gladiolus tea is being arranged by the Women's Auxiliary of Pro Patria Branch of the Canadian Legion to take place on Saturday, August 21, in St. Anne's Hall, corner of View and Blanshard Streets. Through the kindness of Arrowsmith & Son, of Bajan Bay, a fine showing of flowers will be made for the diversion of patrons, and tea will be served under the direction of Mrs. E. S. Bolt and Mrs. C. E. Smith Neill and their committee.

Entertain U.S. Officers—In honor of seven officers of the American Navy who arrived in Victoria early yesterday morning in the U.S.S. Eagle, the City of Victoria was host last night at a stag dinner given in one of the private dining-rooms at the Empress Hotel. Covers were laid for about twenty guests, among whom were five officers from H.M.S. Exeter and two from the Royal Canadian Navy. Aldermen W. Lloyd Morgan, James Adam, T. W. Hawkins, Edward Williams and Stanley Okell represented the City Council as hosts.

Secretary to Return—Frank Paulding, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who has been absent from the city on holidays, is expected back today. While away he attended the Y.M.C.A. Summer School at Seabeck, Wash., and the conference of community chest directors of the Pacific Northwest, held last week at Bellingham. Mr. Paulding is secretary of the Victoria Community Chest committee, and attended the latest conference with a view of gathering information that would be useful in the local Community Chest Campaign in October.

Given Treat—As guests of the city, twenty-nine inmates of the Aged and Infirm Men's Home enjoyed an excursion to Vancouver aboard Ss. Princess Victoria on Friday. Alderman James Adam, George Hayward, manager of the home; Mrs. Hayward, Dr. Richard Felton and Mrs. Felton accompanied the group. Cigarettes and tobacco were provided by Lieutenant-Governor Eric W. Hamber and Mrs. Hamber. The party was taken on a sightseeing drive at Vancouver, and entertained by the city at luncheon and dinner.

Injured in Accident—Ethel Glenday, 2654 Roseberry Avenue, reported to city police yesterday, that at 2:40 p.m. Wednesday, as she was driving south on Cook Street, she collided with a car driven east on Rockland Avenue by Miss Diana Osborne, 622 Head Street. Miss Osborne sustained injuries to her arm and a bruised leg, while Ian Glenday, standing to the back of the former car, was thrown to the floor and fractured his arm. Both cars were badly damaged. The injured were given medical attention and removed to their homes.

Visit Experimental Farm—More than one hundred of the teachers attending the Department of Education's Summer school here, joined the excursion to the Experimental Farm, Sidney, yesterday afternoon, and subsequently went on to Bajan Bay for bathing and at fresco tea. E. M. Strait, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, acted as guide for the interesting tour round the farm, when the teachers were shown a number of interesting experiments, all of which were clearly explained. The growing of crops under mulch, paper, different varieties of trees, forage crops, the poultry and other livestock, and the new Bowen berry were among some of the highlights of the informal peripatetic lecture trip.

Announcements

Superfluous Hair on the face is admittedly the most hideous feminine blemish. Women rarely speak of this disfigurement, but secretly and anxiously try every promised cure they see advertised, only to find to their sorrow that the growth is but aggravated by their use. Electrolysis alone is the safe and permanent cure, and this is one advertisement which is absolutely true! Women who earnestly desire to find the truth will recognize it. Miss Hanman, 503 Sayward Building. Phone G 7642.

Change of Residence—Miss Geraldine M. Dickson, of the Standard School of Stenography and Typewriting, from Richmond Avenue to 912 Linden Avenue.

The Chai, Deep Cove—Chicken dinner, Devonshire teas. Sidney 82P.

Harry S. Hay, Optometrist, Office 109 Campbell Building E 9921.

Scampit, East Roke—Teas, Sunday chicken dinners.

Paisley Cleaners and Dyers. We sell and deliver. G 3724.

Sidney Hotel, Sidney, B.C. Fried chicken dinner served every day, 75c.

Cranleigh House School FOR BOYS The Oak Bay Day School Preparatory and High. C. V. MILTON E 8114 Cedars Bay Road

Thrilling Talking Pictures—Real Scenes From NORMAN WHITEHEAD F.C.S. W. PERMAN MONDAY, 8 P.M. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Tickets 10c up at Richardson Candy Shop, Fort Street.

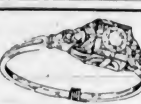
SPAIN Thrilling Talking Pictures—Real Scenes From NORMAN WHITEHEAD F.C.S. W. PERMAN MONDAY, 8 P.M. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Tickets 10c up at Richardson Candy Shop, Fort Street.

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Many of the new 1938 models are here and soon we will have a great many more. Meantime, we are offering substantial price reductions in order to clear our showrooms of 1937 models. All the popular makes are included. Trade in your old radio now and benefit by these cash savings.

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ROYAL ASSENT TO SIX BILLS GIVEN
LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Royal assent was given today to six bills passed by Parliament. They were: 1. Finance Bill, giving effect to the Budget proposals and the Government's rearmament programme. 2. Matrimonial Causes Bill, liberalizing the divorce law. 3. Agricultural Bill, encouraging the production of home-grown food-stuffs. 4. Factories Bill, improving conditions of industrial workers. 5. London Naval Treaty Bill, ratifying the tripartite naval agreement which limits the size and armament but not the quantity of naval vessels. 6. Exports Guarantees Bill, extending the Government's plan to help prevent losses to British exporters.



Social Activities and Notes of Personal Interest



July Is Rival of June as Popular Wedding Month

Ten Marriages of Interest to Victorians Solemnized Yesterday—Most of the Ceremonies Take Place in Churches

July has vied with June this year as the month of weddings, and yesterday's ceremonies brought July up to an even higher percentage than former years.

Ten marriages in Victoria families are known to have been solemnized yesterday, two of which took place out of town, namely the Pindley-Mackay wedding in London, Ont., and the Chisholm-Chamberlain nuptials in Vancouver. Of conspicuous social interest here was the Miller-Jones wedding.

COOLEY-ROGERS

A quiet wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the United Church Parsonage, Glyn Road, when Rev. William Allen united in marriage Lorna Mae, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Cranberry, Salt Spring Island, and Mr. Harry Sheldon Cooley, eldest son of Mrs. S. Cooley and the late Mr. H. V. Cooley, 478 Superior Street, Victoria. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a becoming gown of blue flowered silk crepe, a white

hat trimmed with rosebuds and forget-me-nots, a white knitted sweater coat and other white accessories. Her corsage bouquet was of pink sweet peas and rosebuds. Miss Tilly Sears, cousin of the bride, attended as bridesmaid in a navy and white flowered silk costume with coat of navy taffeta, and white accessories. Her corsage bouquet was of white swansonia and white carnations. Mr. Victor Cooley, brother of the groom, was best man. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. D. M. Johnston, Helen Road, who wore for the occasion a gown of rosewood crepe and white accessories. The guests were received by the mothers of the bride and groom, Mrs. Rogers in a becoming ensemble of brown flowered silk crepe and Mrs. Cooley in a beautiful black gown with blue hat and accessories. The rooms were decorated with white streamers and a profusion of summer flowers and a large white bell was suspended over the bride's table, which was centred by a three-tier wedding cake, topped with a silver vase filled with white swansonia.

and on either side were silver vases of sweet peas and rosebuds. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley left for a honeymoon trip to Salt Spring Island, and on their return will reside at 478 Superior Street.

HICKLING-ALLEN

The marriage was quietly solemnized in the Church of Our Lord, Free Church of England, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, of Winnifred, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. Allen, 209 Superior Street, and the late Mr. Allen, and Mr. Leonard Hickling, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hickling, Woodlands Road. Rev. A. deB. Owen officiated at the service and Mr. T. R. Myers played the wedding marches.

Mr. W. Frank Cameron, an old family friend, gave the bride away, and she looked charming in a tailored suit of black and white shepherd's check, with a white hat and accessories, and a corsage bouquet of gardenias. Attending her was her sister, Miss Edith Allen, in a navy blue suit and white accessories, who wore a corsage bouquet of roses and sweet peas. Mr. Reginald Hickling supported his brother.

A small reception was held following the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, who was dressed in a powder blue suit with matching accessories, and who was assisted by Mrs. Hickling, in brown, both wearing corsage bouquets of roses and sweet peas. Pink and white flowers were used in the decorations of the rooms, and a three-tiered cake centred the tea table, which was arranged with vases of sweet peas. The bride and groom left by motor later for Nanaimo, from where they will cross to Vancouver and return to Victoria via Seattle, and make their home at 51 Maddock Avenue. Among the many gifts was a silver tea service from the manager and former associates of the bride on the staff of the S. S. Kresge Co. Ltd.

WATSON-DONALD

A pretty wedding took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in First United Church, when Isobel Catherine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Donald, 1524 Elford Street, became the bride of Mr. John Watson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson, James Island, in a charming setting of pink and white flowers and greenery. Rev. John J. Bell conducted the ceremony and Mr. G. H. Peaker presided at the organ. During the signing of the register, Mrs. W. H. Wilson sang "Passing By" (Purcell).

The pretty bride, who was given away by her father, wore a fitted aqua blue lace with a long flared skirt, and a bolero jacket finished with long sleeves tapering to tight cuffs, and a circular veil of pink tulle, which fell to the shoulders, attached to a tulle turban and embroidered with blue flowers.

Miss Kathleen Hawkes, the only bridesmaid, wore a similar frock of pink lace and a coronet of turquoise blue tulle tied with matching streamers at the back, who carried a bouquet of mauve and pink sweet

To Be Married This Month



MISS LILY AGNES CONROY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Conroy, 805 Collinson Street, whose marriage to Lance-Corporal Albert Owen Lee, R.C.E., Work Point Barracks, son of Mrs. E. Hayeroff, Isle of Wight, England, and the late Mr. Ernest Lee, will take place on Friday, August 27, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

peas. Mr. Walter Meredith, James Island, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held after the service at the home of the bride's parents in a setting of pink and white flowers. White tapers in silver candelabra, placed on either side of the wedding cake, adorned the refreshment table. Mrs. Donald wore for the occasion a frock of floral crepe, with a navy blue net shoulder cape, and a French model navy straw hat, and Mrs. Watson was in a tunic frock of Royal blue lace over crepe, trimmed with diamante, and a French hat trimmed with rosebuds. They both wore corsage bouquets of pink roses.

After a honeymoon trip to Seattle and other places of interest in Washington State, Mr. and Mrs. Watson will make their home at Lake Hill. For traveling, the bride chose a floral frock of French voile on a yellow background, and an overcoat of travel-tweed with a fox collar, and "luggage" tan accessories.

Among the many attractive gifts was a walnut coffee table and end table, and a brass smokers' set from the staff of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, of which the bride had been a member, having graduated from the hospital in 1934.

CARSON-HOGARTH

Dr. H. E. Young, registrar of marriages, officiated at a civil ceremony which united in marriage Ruth Ellen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hogarth, Lee Avenue, and Mr. David Carson, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carson, Sanilichion, which was performed at the office of the registrar at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of relatives of the two families.

The bride wore a grey traveling suit, with a navy blue hat and accessories, and a corsage bouquet of sweet peas and gypsophila. The wedding party was later entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth at a wedding breakfast, when the table was centred with the bride's cake, and arranged with vases of sweet peas and gypsophila.

After a honeymoon on the Island, Mr. and Mrs. Carson will make their home in Sanilichion.

FINDLAY-MACKAY

The marriage took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in London, Ont., of Leta Marie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Mackay, St. Charles Street, Victoria, and Mr. William O. Findlay, Ottawa, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Findlay, Simcoe Street, Victoria. The ceremony was held at the home of Mrs. Mackay's cousin, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Spencer—Mrs. Mackay and her mother, Mrs. J. M. Savage, were present.

CHISHOLM-CHAMBERLAIN

The wedding took place quietly in Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver, at 9 o'clock last night. Rev. Ramsey Armistead officiating, when Ellen Beatrice "Lily" daughter of Mrs. A. J. Chamberlain, Stratford, Ont., and the late Mr. Chamberlain, became the bride of Mr. William Chisholm, son of Mr. A. Chisholm, Pembroke Street, Victoria, and the late Mrs. Chisholm.

The bride looked smart in a tailored suit of cream wool crepe, with pale blue accessories, and a corsage bouquet of pink rosebuds, and was attended by Mrs. Mavis Smith, Victoria. In a pretty frock of navy blue floral chiffon, and a white hat, and wore a corsage of pink sweet peas and carnations. Mr. Roy Pitzer supported the groom.

A small reception was held later at the Devonshire Hotel, when supper was served from a flower-decked table. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm will leave by motor today for Seattle, and after their honeymoon will take up residence here at 1323

Arm Street. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful gifts.

RICH-RALPH

The marriage of Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ralph, 300 Inverness Street, and Mr. Chester Rich, George Road, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Douglas Street Baptist Church, Rev. F. W. McKinnon officiating. Mrs. McKinnon played the wedding marches, and as the register was being signed, Mrs. J. Murrant sang "Because." The church was decorated with flowers in shades of pink and white, and knots of sweet peas tied with pink and white ribbon marked the special guest pew. Mr. Ralph gave his daughter away, and she wore a frock of turquoise blue crepe de Chine and a white turban and veil and carried an arm bouquet of sweet peas and roses. Miss Mary Ralph, in a frock of tea-rose organza and a white off-the-face hat, who carried a bouquet of carnations, attended her sister, and the groomsmen were Mr. George Soughurst, Messrs. David and Stanley Ralph, brothers of the bride, were ushers.

A small reception of relatives and a few friends was held later at the home of the bride's parents, and supper was served from a table arranged with vases of sweet peas and centred with the three-tiered wedding cake. Mrs. Ralph was dressed in a gown of coral crepe with white accessories.

Mr. and Mrs. Rich left afterwards for a motor trip to Saskatoon and will return in a month to make their home in Victoria. For traveling, the bride chose a blue suit with white accessories. Among the gifts was a case of flat silverware from the former associates of the bride.

Salt Spring Golf Club Moonlight Dance Enjoyable

A successful and enjoyable moonlight dance, organized by Miss B. Wilson for the benefit of the Salt Spring Island Golf Club, was held recently at "Barnaby." About 200 guests attended and the music was supplied by a three-piece orchestra from Victoria.

Surrounding the tennis lawn, where throughout the evening dancing was in progress, hundreds of vari-colored electric lights transferred the scene into a veritable fairyland. The lighting effects were carried out by the Electric Power & Light Company, at present engaged in wiring Salt Spring houses and buildings. In addition to the lights, which extended to the gardens, numerous Chinese lanterns were used for decorating the grounds.

Under the management of Mrs. T. P. Speed, Mrs. Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shipley and Mr. George West, refreshments were served in the grounds.

Presentation to Mrs. N. W. Wilson Made at Ganges

On the occasion of her departure soon for England, where she will visit for a few months, Mrs. N. W. Wilson was presented with a beautiful rug, cushion and traveling bag from the officers and members of the Ganges Women's Institute. The presentation was made by Mrs. Charlesworth, president, during the tea hour at the recent Salt Spring Island Church garden-fete and was made in the presence of the officers of the institute.

Mrs. Wilson had been instrumental in starting the W.I. on Salt Spring Island and was president of the branch until this year.

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Clubs-Societies

Sooke W.A.

Under the auspices of the Sooke W.A. to the Canadian Legion, a successful garden fete was held recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Thomsen. The visitors were welcomed by the president, Mrs. F. Rumsby. Tea was served on the spacious veranda and lawn. Those in charge of the attractive stalls were as follows: Clock golf, Mrs. M. Lye; prize table, Mrs. R. Flittin; home cooking, Mrs. Hewlett; house-plant, Mrs. A. Lyett; fish pond, Mrs. J. Martin; refreshments, Mesdames R. Strong, T. Gillat, F. Thornber, P. W. deP. Taylor, D. W. Ferguson, A. Trewatt, Dixon and P. Wadman. Part of the proceeds will benefit the Community Association.

Sooke L.A.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Knox Presbyterian Church Sooke, will hold a silver tea on Wednesday at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. M. Murray.

St. John's W.A.

St. John's W.A. will hold a short business meeting on Tuesday in the Guild Room at 3 p.m. All members are asked to attend.



Harris Tweed Coats \$35.00

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Congratulations to Victoria

On Its 75th Anniversary

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From youth to age... congratulations! An infant business in terms of mere years, but growing fast in the favor of smart Victorians, Belfast's extends felicitations to the city on this occasion of its 75th birthday.

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722 YATES STREET G 5134

An officer, on a tour of inspection, came across two soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and at the same time, stopping up the ears of the reader "What's this?" said the puzzled officer. "You see, sir," said the one who had been stopping up the other's ears with both hands, "I can't read, and it's my sweetheart's letter, and I don't want him to hear a single word of what she writes me!"

SKETCH CLUB

The Sketch Club of the Arts and Crafts Society met last week in Pemberton Woods. Tomorrow the members will sketch in Stadacona Park.

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THE METROPOLITAN'S 8th Anniversary

IT STARTS MONDAY

The Staff of the Metropolitan offer their congratulations and best wishes to the people of Victoria on this, their 75th Anniversary. We join in welcoming the visitors to our city.

We, too, celebrate an anniversary, our eighth year of shopping service... to mark which we have arranged this Anniversary Sale... offering real savings throughout our store to you.

Look over these items... see our windows... then call at our store and look over these racks of staples at amazing reductions!

<p>Eight Hot-Shot Specials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * PRINTED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS 2c * SAFETY PINS 2c * Regular 5c card, each 5c * HARPER'S NEEDLE BOOKS, each 5c * MINIATURE PHOTO FRAMES, each 6c * LICORICE ALL-SORTS 19c * SUN GLASSES Regular 15c 10c * BANDED CUP AND SAUCER, complete 5c * GRAPE CUT TUMBLERS, Regular 2 for 15c; each 5c 	<p>Further Specials Will Be Announced in Friday's Paper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 Only Ladies' Crinolines—Reg. 49c Sale week 29c On Sale Monday Only Raven Fabrics and Silkmens 29c Best of Paris Sport Wear—Lingerie top 25c HOT-SHOT SPECIAL WASHABLE CELLULOSE WINDOW SHADES 49c Send, cream, cream, 3 x 6 ft. Complete with roller, zinc brackets. Cut to your measurement. Free of charge all this week 	<p>300 PIECES STEAMWARE Brackets, Winks, Whiskers, Goblets—Values to 35c. Clear-out price, each, 10c</p>
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OUR FAMOUS MINT HUMBUGS Reg. 30c Sale Week 15c lb.

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Social Activities and Notes of Personal Interest



Toronto Post Accepted by Mrs. Cushing

Mrs. W. E. Cushing, general secretary of the Victoria Y.W.C.A. for the past two years, has accepted a position with the Toronto headquarters, following an offer from the National Council, and will leave Victoria on October 15 to assume her new duties.

Her post here will be filled by Miss Helen Campbell Kirkwood, who will arrive from Toronto in September.

Miss Kirkwood comes highly recommended from organizations in England and Canada, having been engaged for the past seventeen years in social work, particularly with girls and young women.

Girl Guide Notes

COLQUITZ

First Colquitz Girl Guides have ended a successful week camping at Deep Cove, the credit of which goes to Capt. Dora Stocken, who was in charge of the camp, and to aides, quartermaster Betty Austin and associate quartermaster, Phyllis Sheffield, and Nurse Josephine Hopkins.

A QUIET RUN

Mother decided to take her little boy shopping with her in her car. They were ambling along a pretty by-road when the boy said: "Mother, where are all the dirty dogs and swine this morning?"

Mother smiled knowingly: "They only come out when your father's driving," she said.



DR. LLOYD W. BASSETT



MISS EILEEN CONWAY

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Conway, Kelowna, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Eileen Rose, to Dr. Lloyd Winston Bassett, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bassett, 1916 Shakespeare Street, Victoria. Miss Conway is a graduate of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1936 class. Dr. Bassett is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and a graduate of the University of Alberta. The wedding will take place the latter part of September in First United Church, at Kelowna.

Social and Personal

Farewell Gift for Sister

On the eve of her departure for Campbell River, where she has been transferred to Lourdes Hospital to install new X-ray equipment, Sister Mary Bertholde, of the radiological department of St. Joseph's Hospital, received members of the Junior Auxiliary to St. Joseph's Hospital, on which she represents the sisters of St. Joseph's, Friday night in the drawing-room of the Nurses Home. She was assisted in receiving by Sister Superior, and during the evening the presentation of a handsome leather writing case from the Auxiliary girls was made by Miss Margaret Vantreigh, the new president. Sister Mary Bertholde has always been keenly interested in the Auxiliary, working with the members, and her helpful suggestions and direction will be greatly missed. The members wished her every success in her work at Campbell River. Sister Mary Bertholde left yesterday by motor with Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Money and Sister Superior for Campbell River.

Entertained at Shower

Mrs. Alice Whyte entertained last evening at her home on Dallas Road at a miscellaneous shower, given in compliment to Jean Whitehouse, who will be married shortly. The pretty gifts were concocted in a saloon, which was drawn in by little Edward Whyte on his wagon, and presented to the bride-to-be. An evening of music was enjoyed by the guests, who also joined in community singing. A buffet supper was served from a table having a centerpiece of vari-colored sweet

peas in pressed glass vases, which were surrounded by little ships bringing good wishes to the guest of honor. Those present were: Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. J. E. Campbell, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Veach, Mrs. Gagnon, Mrs. March, Mrs. W. J. Simpson, Misses Edith McMullen, Ella Whyte, Wilma Pike, Nellie and Vina Whyte, Messrs. Edward Johnson, Lloyd Simpson, Jack Ready, Alice Whyte, little Billy Whitehouse and Edward Whyte, and Betty Officer Conyon, of H.M.S. Exeter.

Mystery Party

Mrs. G. Wright and Miss Gay Stewart were hostesses at a mystery party on Friday night. The guests were sent unsigned invitations with instructions which took them to the pilot station on the Dallas Road, where they were blindfolded and taken for a ride which ended at 404 Oswego Street. The guests were all tried at a mock trial, everyone being found guilty of talking out of turn. A unique supper was served, the guests having to sit in a circle on the floor, where they were served fish and chips. The centerpiece was a huge pan of coffee surrounded with cups to which the guests helped themselves. After supper, singing and dancing were enjoyed. The invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Anslow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, Misses Rosella MacDonald, Peggy and Edna Crowl, Hazel Hansen, Dorothy Johnson, Hazel Harvard, Messrs. E. Bell, G. Chester, Eric Carey, Colin Campbell, Bob Dewhurst, Bill Dow, Jack Timmer and Ted Miles.

Tea at Hotel

Miss Beatrice Hawkins and Miss

Ada Borde, cousins, who will be August brides, were guests of honor at a tea yesterday afternoon at the Oakbay Beach Hotel. Coarse bouquets of pastel sweet peas were presented to the bride-to-be and to their mothers, Mrs. J. J. Hawkins and Mrs. L. H. Borde, also Mrs. Morbey and Mrs. L. Gordon. The guests of honor received many dainty handkerchiefs from their assembled friends. The invited guests were: Mrs. L. H. Borde, Mrs. J. J. Hawkins, Mrs. Morbey, Mrs. L. Gordon, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. E. Borde, Mrs. H. Roberts, Mrs. A. H. Tobin, Misses Gladys Rennie, Torie Rennie, Elma Morbey, Doris Borde, Frances Borde, Marguerite Carter, Muriel Croch, Grace Carter and Kathleen Tobin.

Hostess at Tea

Miss Elsie Greenidge, who will leave after her marriage to Mr. H. Tattersall next Friday evening, to take up her residence in Calgary, entertained at tea yesterday and Friday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greenidge, Empress Avenue. The gifts received by the bride-to-be were on display, Mrs. S. T. Parker assisted the hostess on Friday in serving the guests, who included: Mrs. W. Plenderleith, Mrs. L. D. Rines, Mrs. J. Iverson, Mrs. J. H. Eccles, Mrs. E. Arthur, Mrs. S. T. Parker, Mrs. W. Doyle, Misses G. Seale and L. Ferguson, Miss Greenidge's guests yesterday were: Mrs. G. Potts, Mrs. G. Johnson, Mrs. S. T. Parker, Mrs. G. Kermode, Mrs. S. Shiner, Mrs. B. Blackford, Mrs. W. H. Warren and Misses Y. Arthur, M. McMillan, V. Nock and L. Doyle.

Kitchen Shower

Mrs. D. Brown, Scott Street, entertained her bride and groom at a kitchen shower in honor of Mrs. R. Brown, formerly Miss Elsie Muten. Bridge was played, after which the bride was presented with the gifts from a kitchen cupboard, decorated in pink. Tea was served from a table centered with sweet peas and gypsophila in a silver basket and vases. Sweet peas and snapdragons were used in the dining-room. The invited guests were: Mesdames F. Rawley, W. Cave, J. Stephenson, A. Mavennith, E. Carter, J. Brown, T. Kay, Wilson, K. MacDonald, A. Cook, G. Brown and R. Brown.

Anniversary Party

A party was held recently at the home of Mrs. A. McCormick Jr. in honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hennis, it being the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Little Bobby McCormick presented Mrs. Hennis with presents from the assembled guests. The evening was spent in playing cards and games. A buffet supper was served. Those invited were: Mr. and Mrs. P. Pearson, Mesdames A. McCormick, Sr., T. Obee, J. St. Amant, M. Haines, Misses D. Turner, E. Obee, H. J. and V. Pearson; Messrs. Len Clifford, Archie Holmes, Bill Haines and Jimmie and Bobby McCormick.

Miscellaneous Showers

In honor of Miss Jessie McNutt, whose marriage will take place this month, Mrs. J. H. Porter, London Street, entertained on Saturday afternoon. The gifts were presented to the bride-to-be in a large pink rose. Mrs. Barker poured tea from a table prettily decorated with pink and mauve sweet peas and pastel shaded flower candles. The guests included Mesdames H. Davis, S. Tongue, W. Barkley, W. Chandler, A. Wilkinson, J. Knowles, T. Williams, P. Elton, L. Grystal, E. Gagne, Misses E. McNutt, A. McNutt, J. Jennings, G. Williams and B. Craylat.

Entertains Friends

A pleasant evening was spent at the home of Miss Jean D. Smith, 570 Rimcoe Street, on Friday, when

she entertained a few friends. Games were enjoyed, the winner of "monopoly" being Mr. Owen Weightman. Shortly after midnight, a buffet supper was served. The invited guests were: Misses Shirley McKenzie, Phyllis Wilson, Ivy Gros-smith, Mary Wilson, Patty Wilson, Messrs. Norman Symonds, Owen Weightman (Glenboro, Man), Don Stancell, Jeffrey Reynolds (Winnipeg), Stanley Selkirk and Douglas Leask.

Supper Dance in Grill

The regular Saturday night supper dance at the Empress Hotel took place last evening in the Tudor Grill, the Crystal Ballroom being taken by the Shriners for their ball. Despite the change in the ballrooms, the popularity of the supper dance was sustained by the large crowd which filled the grill.

Received Presentation

Yesterday afternoon at closing time, Miss Gertrude Hunt, who will be married shortly, received a lovely Italian cut-work cloth from her associates at the F. W. Woodworth Company. On their behalf, the assistant manager made the presentation, and in his speech conveyed the good wishes of her co-workers.

Return South

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hillier, Alameda, Calif., have returned to their home after vacationing on Vancouver Island. While in Victoria, they visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Hillier and Mr. and Mrs. F. Hillier and motored up to Nanaimo, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Hillier, where they spent several days with Mrs. J. Halloran.

Leave for West Coast

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chudy, nee Hunt, are leaving tonight for Port Renfrew, where they will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Chudy have been the guests of Mrs. Chudy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hunt, Collinson Street, for the past two weeks.

Leaves for East

Mrs. J. Calder Waugh has left for the East, where she will visit in Winnipeg before leaving for Kingston to visit her daughter, Mrs. C. Bokes. Later in the summer, she will sail for England.

Return to Victoria

Mr. and Mrs. Fane Sewell, Toronto, who have been spending a few days in Vancouver, have returned to Victoria to resume their visit, and are again staying at the Angela.

Here From Mayo

Mrs. T. C. Jeffrey, of Mayo, accompanied by her two children, arrived in the city from Mayo, Yukon Territory, and is spending a holiday with her mother, Mrs. M. G. Neill, Edgeware Road.

On Annual Visit

Mr. and Mrs. Alma D. Katz, Portland, arrived in the city yesterday for their annual visit, and will spend the month of August at the Oak Bay Small Charming Hotel.

Visitors Here

Dr. Clinton A. Chilton, Los Angeles, is visiting his mother, Mrs. A. Chilton, Fell Street. Mrs. Chilton also has her sister, Mrs. Matt Wilson, Vancouver, visiting her.

On Holiday

Mrs. David Ramsay, Ellensburg, Wash., and her sister, Mrs. Hynd, will arrive here this week and will holiday for several weeks at the Oak Bay Small Charming Hotel.

From Hawaii

Mr. and Mrs. H. Underwood, who arrived recently aboard the S.S. Empress of Canada from Honolulu, is staying at the Oak Bay Small Charming Hotel while enjoying six weeks' holiday here.

Here for Summer

Mrs. M. Matthews, Lethbridge, widow of Capt. R. Matthews, who was drowned when the S.S. Lusitania sank, is visiting Mrs. W. Dealey, 220 Obed Avenue, for the summer.

Return East

Mr. and Mrs. J. Houldsworth, St. James, Winnipeg, who paid a short visit with Miss F. Smith and Mrs. F. Merryfield 919 Pembroke Street, have left for home.

From Hollywood

Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson, Hollywood, are in Victoria and are staying with Mrs. Funnell at 2518 Shelbourne Street.

Returning to City

Miss Olive Marlean, who has been holidaying at Maple Bay, will return to Victoria today.

Visiting Friend

Mrs. X. Williams, Parksville, is visiting Mrs. F. D. Little, "Highlands," Rockland Avenue.

From Vancouver

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. MacR. Patterson, Vancouver, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Patterson, Lansdowne Road, the Uplands.

"It was one of those strained family arguments, in which the young son pleaded for use of the automobile for a trip of only a few blocks downtown.

"Why, when I was a boy of your age," stormed the reluctant father, "I had to walk if I went anywhere. Why, I thought nothing of a five-mile walk."

"Well," pouted the son, "I don't think very much of this walk of five blocks ahead of me."

Expert Shoe Repairing, One Grade Only, the Best

Antorium Shoe Works Empire 7155

AUGUST FUR SALE

Now Is the Time to Save!

See our special message on Page 4 of the Anniversary Supplement of this paper today.

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LIMITED
Ready-to-Wear and Furs

1212 Douglas Street

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LASTING PERMANENTS

AT NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

FIRTH BROTHERS

BEAUTY PARLOR
615 PORT STREET (Below Terry's)

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OWL Prescriptions Are Dependable Prescriptions

The rapid turnover of our latest stock of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals assure freshness and no loss of potency. This fact, combined with our meticulous care in the checking and rechecking of each dispensed prescription, makes certain of the accuracy, uniformity and activity of every ingredient.

Have Your Prescription Dispensed at Our Prescription Department

OWL DRUG CO., LTD.

For Over Fifty Years Victoria's Leading Prescription Dispensing Department
Campbell Bldg. Phone G 2117 W. H. BLAND, Manager

Supper DANCE! EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BILLY TICKLE AND HIS TEN-PIECE ORCHESTRA

Empress Hotel

ORIENTAL RUGS

A GOOD SELECTION AND SOME NICE ANTIQUE PIECES TO BE SEEN AT

The Georgian Antiques

218 Humboldt St., Opposite Union Club

INSULIN

In All Strengths at Standard Prices. Insulin Syringes and Needles, Test Solutions, Dietetic Flour, Bran and Dressing.

MacFarlane Drug Co.

Corner Douglas and Spring Streets

H.M.S. Conway

School Ship

RIVER HERSEY

Designed to give a sound general and technical education to boys desiring to become officers in mercantile marine service. Homologation to Canadian Royal Navy and appointments as midshipmen Royal Naval Reserve. Fees \$41 per term, three terms in year. Age of admission 13 to 16, inclusive. Only British boys admitted. Further particulars from F. N. BARTLE, C.P.R. Depot, Vancouver.

JAMESON'S

The Best Tea Comes From the Top of the Tree... That's

Jameson's Tea

It is in a Class by Itself.

ASK YOUR GROCER

YOUR HOME CAN HAVE

Unlimited Hot Water!

RENT an Automatic Gas Storage Water heater on tap day and night and have hot water at your disposal for only 50c a month.

ONLY 50c A MONTH

B.C. Electric

OR YOUR DEALER

Men's Shoes

By McAFEE

BELFAST and LONDON

Cathcart's

1208 Douglas Street G 6111

YOUR FEET

are vitally important to the health of your entire body. Cramped nerves and muscles can only be relieved by correct shoe fitting. The Foot Health Shop, D. R. McIntosh, W. H. Fisher, 1228 Douglas Street.

VISITORS WELCOME!



THE PLUME SHOP

Cordially invites your inspection of our early Fall showing of Coats, Dresses, Suits and Hats. English and Scotch Imported Tweeds and Knitted Suits.

You Are Also Invited to Make Use of Our Charge Account

PLUME SHOP, LTD.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR

747 YATES ST.

FLOURISHING INDUSTRIES
Teacher—What is Boston noted for?

Johnny—Boots and shoes.
Teacher—Correct. And Chicago?
Johnny—Shoos and booze.



We take pleasure, both in congratulating the City of Victoria on its 75th Anniversary, and in thanking our many customers and friends who have made it possible during our 25 years in business to build and gain a reputation for style and quality recognized across Canada.

MISS M. E. LIVINGSTON

621 VIEW STREET

Engagement Is Announced



MISS LORRAINE PENDRAY

The engagement is announced between Muriel Lorraine, daughter of Mrs. Roy Pendray, 411 Linden Avenue, and the late Mr. Roy Pendray, Calgary, and Dr. John F. Mercer, Victoria, youngest son of Mrs. J. B. Mercer, Fairfield Road, Victoria, and the late Mr. J. B. Mercer, Edmonton. The marriage will take place the second week in September at Metropolitan United Church.

Sum of \$150 Realized at Ganges Fete

Over \$150 was made at the annual Sallapring Island garden fete and sale of work held recently at Ganges at the home of Mr. H. W. Bullock, who also lent his tennis courts for a tournament in connection with the party.

Mrs. Kathleen Agnew, Victoria, declared the bazaar opened and expressed her pleasure at again being present at the sale. She was introduced by the vicar, Rev. C. H. Popham, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers by Kathleen Popham at the close of her address.

The stalls were presided over as follows: Plain and fancy needlework, Mrs. F. Stacey; Mrs. L. D. Drummond and Mrs. C. Seymour, home produce, Mrs. H. Johnson, Miss Gladys Shaw; pick and take, Mrs. W. Norton; arts and crafts, Mrs. A. Davis and Mrs. T. Burkill; candy, Mrs. J. C. Kingsbury and Miss Beddis; ice cream, soft drinks, etc., Mrs. A. B. Elliot; handkerchief girl, Lucy Burkill.

A baby photograph competition was undertaken by Mrs. G. B. Young, the prize being won by Mrs. C. E. Baker.

For the tennis tournament, arranged by Mrs. Sheila Halley, the first prizes went to Col. A. B. Snow and Dick Baker; second, Miss Eunice Roberts and Dr. R. Rush. The golf hidden treasure, in charge of Miss Winsome Morris, was won by Major F. C. Turner. Tea, which was under the management of Mrs. C. H. Popham, assisted by Mrs. G. J. Mout and Mrs. W. Palmer, was served on the veranda.

"Isn't the boiler factory next door a nuisance, Mrs. Clancy?" "It's an aggravation, Mrs. McCarthy, but my neighbor in the block might be having a family scrap and we'd never know it."

Cool Square Neck Cotton Dress

Comfortable on the Hottest Days



Cool soft cotton batiste print made this youthful dress. You'll love it the moment you see it. Ruffling accents the smart square neck and the stunning full sleeves. A sash pulls the waistline "in" and ties in girlish bow.

For sunning—you'll adore it with perky flared sleeves and a full skirt. Back in plaided linen-like cotton with rick-rack trim.

The low cost and short time it will take you to sew them both will amaze you. Included in the pattern is a step-by-step diagrammed instruction chart.

Style No. 1865 is designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 3-4 yards of 39-inch material with 3-4 yard of 39-inch contrasting; requires 11-2 yards of ruffling.

The Summer Fashion Book is filled with lovely designs for everyday wear, which are easy and inexpensive to make.

Pattern Dept.
Daily Colonist,
Victoria, B.C.
Please send me Fashion Pattern No. Size
for which I enclose 15 cents.
(If Fashion Book desired, enclose additional 15 cents.)
Name
Address
Patterns available by mail only.

PIQUE COAT IS VERSATILE



Left, white cloxy pique housecoat; centre, printed pique peasant dress; right, one-piece print romper-play suit.

—Courtesy Good Housekeeping.

As the season advances it is still slender to wear it, if you are past twenty-five.

The one-piece romper play suit, in a pretty print, is also new looking. It is the bloomers or shorts of whatever you call 'em, that give it that up-to-the-minute look.

GLANCING TOWARD FALL. As we mentioned before, the season advances, our thoughts turn occasionally from our Summer vacation clothes to things for Autumn. We do not think seriously of them, of course, because Fall seems far away right now. But we do give them a glance.

When you give that casual glance to the Fall, think of lace trimmings in connection with dresses. One of the best models seen in Paris recently, and which will be good for Autumn, is a navy gown with an allover design carried

out in fine ruching of navy Valenciennes lace. It is the favorite dress of several very smartly dressed society women, and reminds us that we, too, can use narrow lace for freshening our dresses that are not new, and can also remember when we start our Autumn shopping that such trimmings are "good" and desirable.

Fine black lace of the same type edges the sleeves and pockets, and effectively finishes a two-piece black and white printed crepe afternoon dress, which is another Paris favorite. In fact, rickrack—that good old-fashioned trimming—and narrow lace (also a favorite decoration with our mothers and grandmothers) are both very smart now, and may be utilized to trim your vacation wardrobe and give it an extra swank.

praise, the lad turned the handle faster and faster.

"Do you mind," inquired the stranger, "if I grind my axe on your stone?"

The boy, eager to demonstrate his qualities, obliged with alacrity, till his hands were blistered.

The school bell rang. Spurred on by sweet words, the grinder kept on, putting a beautifully fine edge on the implement. Suddenly the stranger changed his tone. His axe was sharpened as never before and he wanted to be off. Brusquely, he commanded:

"Now, you little rascal, you have played truant from school. Away with you or you'll rue it!"

Ever after, when Franklin (or Miner) heard the subtle refrain of the flatterer, his suspicion would be aroused.

"That man has an axe to grind," was his reaction.

First United Church Scene Of Marriage

A large congregation was present at the wedding of Miss Jean, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Griffin, 2917 Quadra Street, and Mr. Reginald Driver, second son of Rev. G. F. Driver and Mrs. Driver, Calgary, which took place in First United Church last evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. John E. Bell officiating. Mr. G. H. Peaker presided at the organ, and as the register was being signed, accompanied Mr. R. Renaud, who sang "O Promise Me." Gladioli, sweet peas and stocks, in shades of pink and white, decorated the charming decorations, and clusters of pink and white sweet peas tied with bows of white tulle marked the guest pews.

The pretty bride, who was given by her father, wore a princess frock of ivory satin, with long sleeves, and a scalloped veil of French silk, arranged with a stiff pleated skirt and sprays of orange blossom across her brow, and she carried a shower bouquet of pink and white roses.

ATTENDED BY SISTERS. Sisters of the bride and groom were the bridesmaids, in attractive frocks of georgette trimmed with ruffles of pleated organdie, and matching tulle veils worn beneath wreaths of pastel flowers, who carried bouquets of sweet peas and tea roses. Miss Florence Griffin was in mauve and Miss Gwen Driver in yellow. Mr. Frank Lloyd, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and Mr. Ronald Glover and Mr. Harold Brynjolfsson were ushers.

A large number of guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Griffin after the ceremony, their home, which was beautifully decorated with masses of pink and white gladioli, clarkia and sweet peas, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Driver. Mrs. Griffin had chosen a gown of navy blue crepe with yoke and sleeves of velvet, lined with chiffon, and a navy blue hat, and Mrs. Driver was in a smart ensemble of navy and white with a white hat, and they both wore corsage bouquets of roses. During the reception, the bride and

groom stood beneath a floral archway, and later, supper was served from a table centred with wedding cake, standing in swaths of pink tulle between vases of pink and white sweet peas and tall pink tapers in silver holders.

WILL MOTOR TO SEATTLE. The happy couple left at midnight for Vancouver, from where they will motor to Seattle, and after the honeymoon will return to Victoria to live. The bride's going-away outfit was a brown floral frock of silk, with a burnt orange overcoat and brown accessories. Among the many gifts was a case of the all-weather from the fellow-employees of the bride and groom at Ray's.

In addition to the bridegroom's parents, the out-of-town guests at the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lloyd, Vancouver; Mrs. N. Mosher, Berkeley, Cal., and the bridegroom's brother, Mr. George Driver, Penikese.

First United Church. The meeting was opened by Duty Patrol Leader Ernest Thompson. After inspection, first aid was carried on. Proficiency badges for swimming were awarded to Dennis Hudson, John Clayton and Arthur Jackson. Second class badge was received by David Rose. Douglas Foreman received tenderfoot badge. The trophy for being best Scout for the month was won by Frank Beaumont. There will be no more meetings until August 30.

Garden and Tennis Fete Draws Crowd

An enjoyable and well-attended garden tennis fete was held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. Kinloch, Cliffside, in aid of the All Saints' (Shawnigan) Church building fund.

Tables were set out on the lawn where the guests were entertained with various attractions. Mrs. Harry Morden delighted the audience with several pianoforte selections, and an Irish jig by little Aileen Boyd and Mary Allen was well received. Fortune telling by Mrs. P. T. Oldham was an added attraction. Tea was served on the lawn, after which the programme concluded with an amusing play, "Buying a Gun," by B. Meredith and H. W. Collins.

During the afternoon, tennis was enjoyed by the young people. A silver collection was taken, realizing the satisfactory sum of \$44.80.

Tea arrangements for the fete were in the hands of Mrs. Kinloch, and Mrs. E. McWilliam and Mrs. H. P. Smith. A dance was held in the evening in the S.L.A.A. Hall, in aid of the same fund, and Mrs. H. P. Smith was in charge of the supper arrangements.

SAFETY ZONE. The negro was being examined for a driver's licence.

"And what is the white line in the middle of the road for?" he was asked.

"For bicycles," was the reply.

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1870

Tomorrow
AUGUST 2—SHARP AT 9
THE BAY'S ANNUAL
**AUGUST HOME
FURNISHING
SALE**
READ YOUR EXCITING EIGHT-PAGE
BROADSIDE
IF NOT DELIVERED, PHONE E1826

**FOR SUPREME HOME ENJOYMENT
Modernize With BAY Furnishings**

Hundreds upon hundreds of bargains in finer furniture and furnishings for every room. Suites, single pieces, rugs, lamps, and in fact, everything to make your home a brighter, happier place in which to live. It will be many a day before you will again find choice furnishings priced so low! We urge wise buyers not to miss this thrilling August Home-Furnishings Sale. Remember—it starts tomorrow at THE BAY.

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PAPERIES
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MIRRORS
SSWARE
EWARES
DING
PETS

Vancouver Girl To Live in East

VANCOUVER, July 31 (P).—A quiet wedding took place this morning at St. George's Church, when Miss Dorothy Bedington became the bride of Dr. Frank J. Hebb, Montreal, son of Mrs. Hebb, Halifax, and the late W. E. Hebb. Dr. and Mrs. Hebb will spend their honeymoon aboard a private yacht, cruising in British Columbia waters, and will spend a short time here on their return before entering for Eastern Canada. Miss Bedington is the daughter of Mrs. H. S. Tobin, Vancouver.

Saanich Building Is Far Ahead of Preceding Year

The municipality of Saanich came close to doubling the value of building permits during the month of July just closed, as compared with the same month of last year. The total value of building permits for July, 1937, was \$52,500 as compared with \$27,700 for July 1936. Up to the present time Saanich is making a decided advance in construction figures over 1936. To the end of July, 1937, the total building permits issued in Saanich represented a value of \$272,801 as compared with \$192,096 during the corresponding seven months of 1936.

Returns to China

Mrs. John Shaw and her small daughter left on the Ss. President McKinley, yesterday afternoon, to join her husband in Hongkong after a year's visit with her mother, Mrs. G. L. Service, and with Mr. Shaw's mother at Brentwood.

ALBERT KIDD REMANDED

NANAIMO, July 31 (P).—Albert Kidd, charged with murder in the death of his father, John Kidd, from gunshot wounds July 16, was remanded to Monday when he appeared in police court for preliminary hearing today before Magistrate C. H. Beaver-Potts.

WOTTER LIFE!

Mrs. Bykes stood on her doorstep sermonizing the milkman. "Now, look 'ere, mister," she said, "I'm not saying it's-wot to do w' thee an' thy milk, but the can't deny that I've an' the started coming round twelve months ago, I papers bin sayin' things about 'em-remarkable shortage of water!"

GO AHEAD WITH GALA DAY PLANS

SHAWNIGAN LAKE, July 31.—Arrangements for Shawnigan's second annual Gala Day on August 14 were furthered at a meeting of the general committee held on Friday evening in the S.L.A.A. Hall. The various committees reported progress and the stage will soon be entirely set for what is expected to be Shawnigan's biggest and best field day.

A committee for the allotment of prizes was chosen as follows: Mrs. J. C. Davidson, Mrs. C. M. Robertson, Mrs. F. L. Watson, J. B. Bell, A. J. Dyson, C. Page, Mrs. F. Ed Dala and H. E. Hawking. The next meeting of the general committee will be held on Friday, August 6.

Lacrosse Games Off

Box lacrosse games previously scheduled for tomorrow and Wednesday have been postponed because of other attractions at the Royal Athletic Park.

TIDES AT VICTORIA

		AUGUST											
		Time of tide (Pacific standard time, at Vancouver, B.C., for the month of August, 1937)						Time of tide (Pacific standard time, at Victoria, B.C., for the month of August, 1937)					
Day	Month	H	M	P	M	P	M	Day	Month	H	M	P	M
1	Aug	4	10	23	10	48	11	1	Aug	4	10	23	10
2	Aug	5	10	23	10	48	11	2	Aug	5	10	23	10
3	Aug	6	10	23	10	48	11	3	Aug	6	10	23	10
4	Aug	7	10	23	10	48	11	4	Aug	7	10	23	10
5	Aug	8	10	23	10	48	11	5	Aug	8	10	23	10
6	Aug	9	10	23	10	48	11	6	Aug	9	10	23	10
7	Aug	10	10	23	10	48	11	7	Aug	10	10	23	10
8	Aug	11	10	23	10	48	11	8	Aug	11	10	23	10
9	Aug	12	10	23	10	48	11	9	Aug	12	10	23	10
10	Aug	13	10	23	10	48	11	10	Aug	13	10	23	10
11	Aug	14	10	23	10	48	11	11	Aug	14	10	23	10
12	Aug	15	10	23	10	48	11	12	Aug	15	10	23	10
13	Aug	16	10	23	10	48	11	13	Aug	16	10	23	10
14	Aug	17	10	23	10	48	11	14	Aug	17	10	23	10
15	Aug	18	10	23	10	48	11	15	Aug	18	10	23	10
16	Aug	19	10	23	10	48	11	16	Aug	19	10	23	10
17	Aug	20	10	23	10	48	11	17	Aug	20	10	23	10
18	Aug	21	10	23	10	48	11	18	Aug	21	10	23	10
19	Aug	22	10	23	10	48	11	19	Aug	22	10	23	10
20	Aug	23	10	23	10	48	11	20	Aug	23	10	23	10
21	Aug	24	10	23	10	48	11	21	Aug	24	10	23	10
22	Aug	25	10	23	10	48	11	22	Aug	25	10	23	10
23	Aug	26	10	23	10	48	11	23	Aug	26	10	23	10
24	Aug	27	10	23	10	48	11	24	Aug	27	10	23	10
25	Aug	28	10	23	10	48	11	25	Aug	28	10	23	10
26	Aug	29	10	23	10	48	11	26	Aug	29	10	23	10
27	Aug	30	10	23	10	48	11	27	Aug	30	10	23	10
28	Aug	31	10	23	10	48	11	28	Aug	31	10	23	10
29	Aug	32	10	23	10	48	11	29	Aug	32	10	23	10
30	Aug	33	10	23	10	48	11	30	Aug	33	10	23	10
31	Aug	34	10	23	10	48	11	31	Aug	34	10	23	10

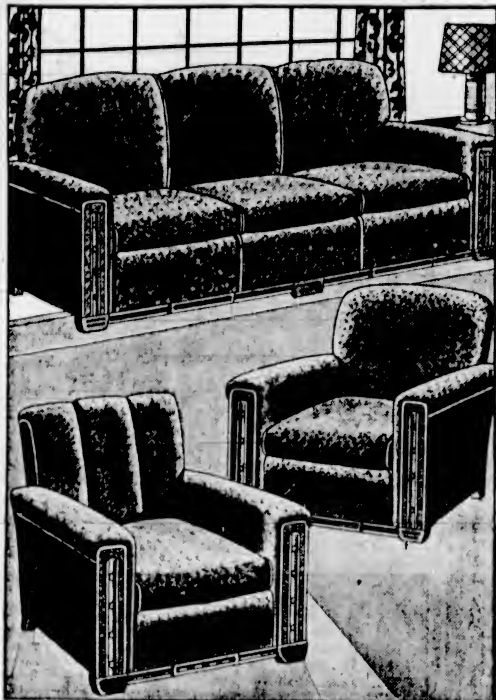
The time used in Pacific standard for the 1937 Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figure for hours serve to distinguish high water from low water. Where blanks occur in the table, the tide rises or falls continuously during the successive tidal periods without turning.

EAT MORE RYVITA CRISP BREAD
Makes You Fit and Keeps You Slim

On sale everywhere. Special Sealed Packet served in leading cafes and hotels. . . . Look for the Honeycomb edge—sure sign of the true Crispbread—RYVITA

The STANDARD'S GREAT AUGUST SALE OPENS

CONVENIENT TERMS • NO INTEREST



CUSTOM-BUILT CHESTERFIELD SUITES

As picture at left. Upholstered in de luxe curled mohair, in choice of lawn, green or blue. Inner construction absolutely guaranteed. We are proud to offer these suites to our customers who are looking for a superior grade suite. Regular \$159.00. AUGUST SALE

Terms: \$12.95 Deposit - \$12.95 Month - No Interest

\$129⁵⁰

Odd Easy Chairs

A big assortment. In most cases left from suites. Values to \$29.50. August Sale

\$17.50 and \$19.50



EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
FOOTSTOOLS
\$1.49

Sturdy made and upholstered to artistic tapestry coverings.

CEDAR CHESTS

Exceptional value! Genuine Red Cedar Chest with walnut-finish exterior to match your furniture and absolutely mothproof! August Sale

\$15.95

FOUR ODD CHESTERFIELDS

Substantially made Chesterfields, with reversible spring cushion seats, covered in assorted colors and designs. Spring backs and comfortable roll arms. Special Price, each

\$36.75

STRONG, DEPENDABLE

Occasional Chairs

In Assorted Coverings

\$7.95



An EXTRA VALUE GROUP

CARLOAD PURCHASING PLUS PROFIT CUTTING MAKES THIS VALUE POSSIBLE

AUGUST SALE SPECIAL

\$79⁵⁰

TEN PIECES—
Chesterfield
Two Large Easy Chairs
Center Table
End Table
Bridge Lamp
Footstool
Smoker
Two Silk Cushions

\$7.95 Deposit, \$7.95 Month—No Interest

LOOSE COVERS

Of Outstanding Quality
At August Sale Prices



During this sale all our Shadow Cloth, Linens, Homespuns and Cretonnes for loose cover work are specially reduced.
3-PIECE LOOSE COVER SET **\$29.75**
Made of imported shadow cloth of durable quality.
3-PIECE LOOSE COVER SET **\$35.75**
Made of Knitish linen in colorful period design or plain weaves. So smart and practical.
3-PIECE LOOSE COVER SET **\$37.75**
Made of homespun and folkweave for something just a little different and superior, but also made for hard wear.

ENGLISH PRAMS

Famous for quality, style and comfort. Splendid selection from \$22.25 Terms Arranged
PUSH CARTS—All types in stock. Sale Price, from **\$5.95**



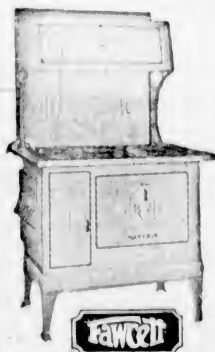
COMPLETE DISPLAY OF SMART, MODERN

Fawcett Ranges

\$47.50

TO **\$125.00**

Terms Arranged
TRADE IN YOUR OLD RANGE AS PART PAYMENT



Free Delivery Daily to

METCHOSIN, HAPPY VALLEY, COLWOOD, LAKE COWICHAN, HILLCREST, MAYO, WESTHOLME, CHEMAMUS, SIDNEY, JAMES ISLAND, SALTSpring ISLAND, COBBLE HILL, DUNCAN, LADYSMITH, NANAIMO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH



Floor Coverings

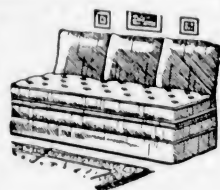
Largest Selection in Victoria at the Lowest Prices:

All on sale at drastically reduced prices from **35¢ sq. yd. Up**

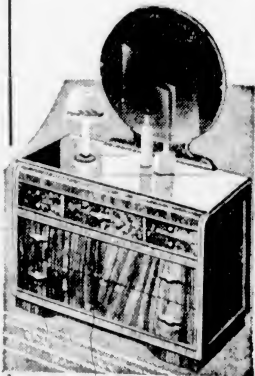
Terms Arranged

All perfect goods.

No seconds sold here.



Single Studio Couches. **\$17.50**
August Sale
Double Studio Couch (makes into twin beds) as picture. **\$29.50**
Special



If you are wanting an Odd Dresser, Vanity or Chiffonier, see these at once. (Left from high-grade suites).

Walnut Dresser. Regular \$45.00. Sale Price **\$33.50**
Walnut Dresser. Regular \$37.50. Sale Price **\$27.50**
Walnut Chiffonier. Regular price \$33.50. Sale Price **\$25.00**
Walnut Vanity and Bench. Regular \$42.75. Sale **\$34.75**

Lawn Deck Chairs



20 Types to Choose From

Plain Deck Chairs, each **\$1.45**
Canopy Deck Chairs with foot rest **\$3.60**

JUTE WILTON HEARTHUGS
Imported from Dundee. Size 27 x 54 inches. Discontinued pattern. Regular \$3.95, now **\$2.75**

SCOTCH REVERSIBLE BEDSIDE RUGS
Heavy quality. Size 27 x 54 inches. Regular \$2.75. Discontinued pattern. Offered at only **\$1.95**

CARD TABLES
August Special! Only **\$1.69**

August Sale of Genuine . . . BRITISH INDIA RUGS

THE SUPREME RUG VALUE

All these rugs are of a heavy pile, and very fine weave, with most pleasing designs and pleasing coloring. Below are a few outstanding values.

1 Only, 6 x 9. Regular \$39.75. Sale **\$29.75**
1 Only, 9 x 10.6. Regular \$65.75. Sale **\$55.75**
1 Only, 9 x 10.6. Regular \$55.50. Sale **\$45.50**
1 Only, 9 x 12. Regular \$81.75. Sale **\$69.75**
1 Only, 9 x 12. Regular \$67.50. Sale **\$57.50**

Barrymore Seamless Axminster Rugs at August Sale Prices:
6'9" x 9'. Sale **\$13.50**
9' x 9'. Sale **\$23.00**
9' x 10.6'. Sale **\$35.50**
9' x 12'. Sale **\$41.00**

August Sale Prices in discontinued designs in better grade Axminster and Wilton Rugs:
1 Only, 9 x 12 Axminster. Regular \$58.75. Sale **\$49.75**
1 Only, 9 x 12 Heavy Axminster. Regular \$91.00. Sale **\$78.00**
1 Only, 9 x 9 Wilton. Regular \$65.00. Sale **\$53.00**
1 Only, 9 x 10.6 Wilton. Regular \$79.75. Sale **\$63.00**
1 Only, 9 x 10.6 Wilton. Regular \$78.75. Sale **\$69.50**
1 Only, 9 x 12 Wilton. Regular \$89.75. Sale **\$79.50**



THE STANDARD IS FAMOUS FOR ITS BEDROOM SUITES

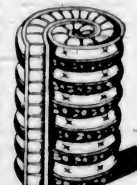
We are proud to offer you at this sale the smartest and most fascinating showing of the new Fall models.

Over 50 Suites to Choose From

FOUR-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, consisting of large vanity, upholstered bench, bed and chiffonier. Very well made and smartly designed. August Super Special **\$59.50**
FOUR-PIECE WALNUT SUITE with tropical walnut combination. Heavy Venetian mirrors and full dove-tailed construction throughout. Super Special **\$69.50**

Outstanding White Felt MATTRESS VALUE

An exceptional purchase before the sharp increase in price of cotton enables us to offer this special feature. A full-weight, genuine pure white long staple carded Felt Mattress, five inches thick, with full roll-stitched edges of strong ticking. A worthwhile Mattress. All sizes in stock. August Sale price, each **\$9.90**



GREAT SHOWING OF

Genuine Walnut Dinette Suites

For the small dining-room—Table, 4 chairs, buffet. August Sale **\$69.50**

HANDSOME NINE-PIECE SOLID HARDWOOD DINING SUITE, consisting of 6-foot extension table, 6 chairs, large buffet and china cabinet. Regular \$119.75. August Special **\$98.50**

GENUINE BURL WALNUT VENEER NINE-PIECE DINING SUITE—A beautifully designed suite that will please you. August Sale **\$127.50**

SOLID-WALNUT NINE-PIECE DINING SUITE—A quality suite built for a lifetime of service. Regular \$189.00. August Sale **\$169.00**

Tea Wagons



An indispensable aid when serving tea or using at meals. Saves hundreds of steps. Solid walnut. Glibboid make; two drop leaves, cutlery drawer and serving tray.

AUGUST SALE SPECIAL **\$16.95**

Breakfast Suites



In great variety of colors. Strong, dependable suites. SPECIAL

14.95 to 17.75

Add Years to Your Life!

Super Built Spring-Filled Mattresses. Hundreds of special oil-tempered springs that yield to every curve of your body, encased in deep layers of fleecy, soft white cotton, and covered in heavy meditation damask tickings, in assorted colors and sizes. Completely guaranteed. 24 only at this price. Reg. \$27.50. August Sale

19.75

Terms Arranged

Spring-Filled Mattresses in all sizes, strongly built and exceptional value. Reg. \$16.90. August Sale **\$12.95**

Genuine Simmons Spring-Filled Mattresses, in all sizes. August Special **\$15.90**

Bed, Spring and Mattress. Complete outfits from **\$16.90**

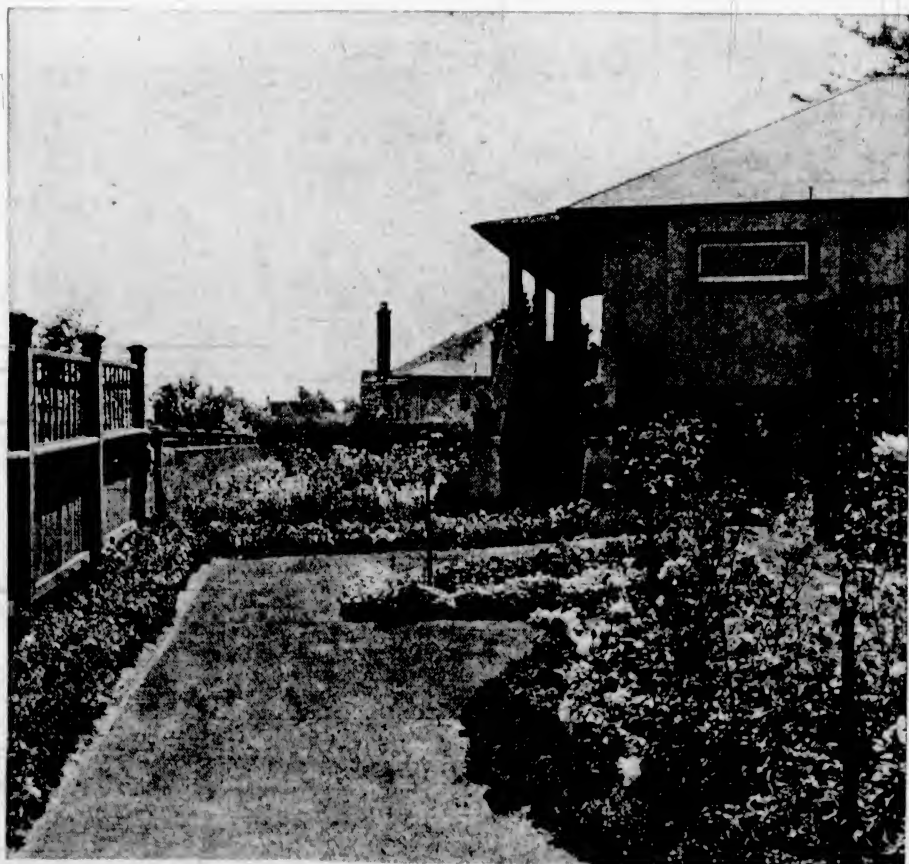
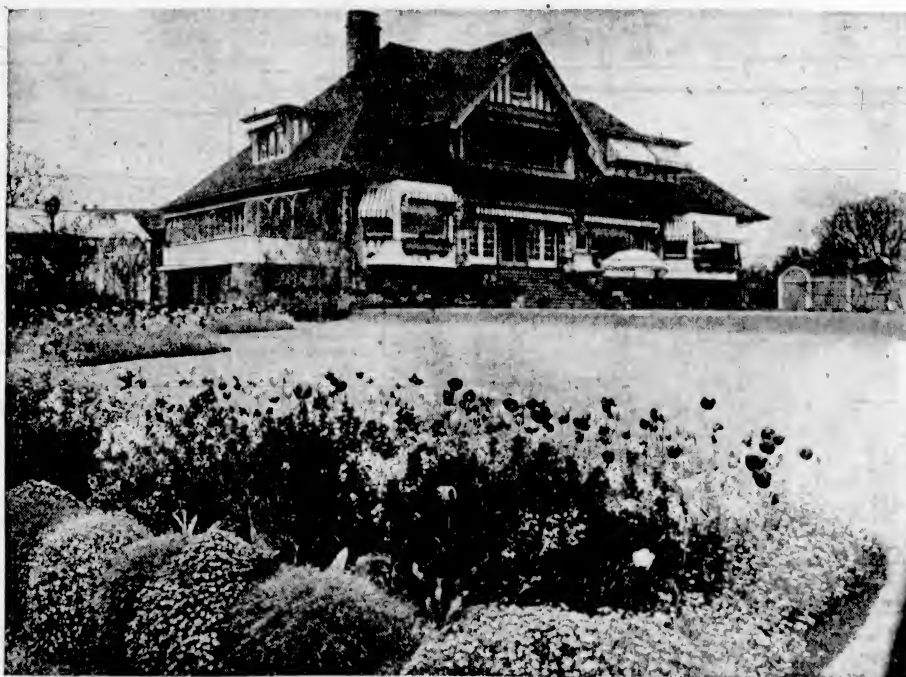
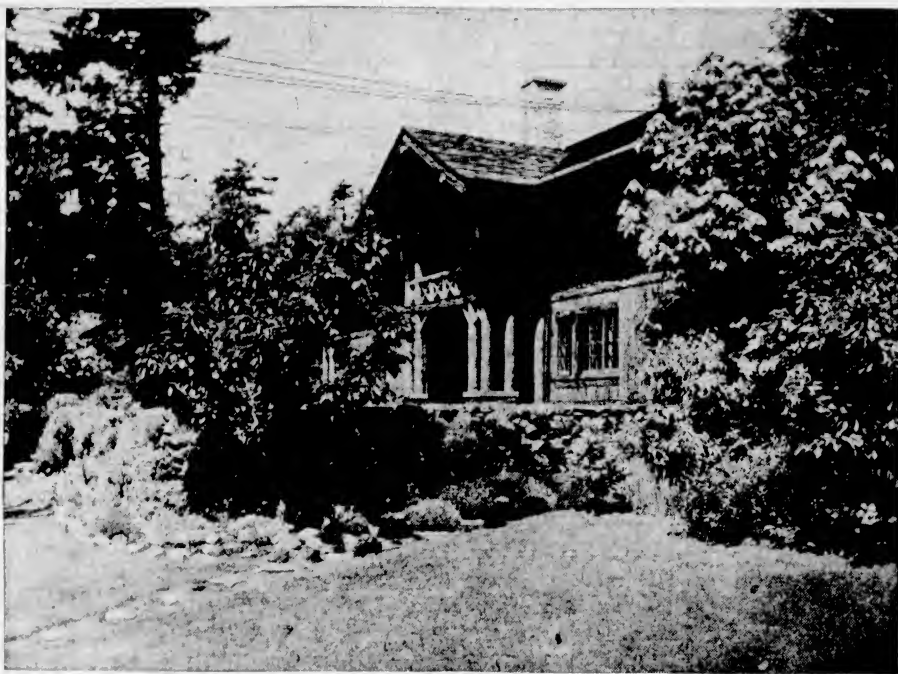


STANDARD FURNITURE COMPANY

737 YATES STREET

FURNITURE SPECIALISTS

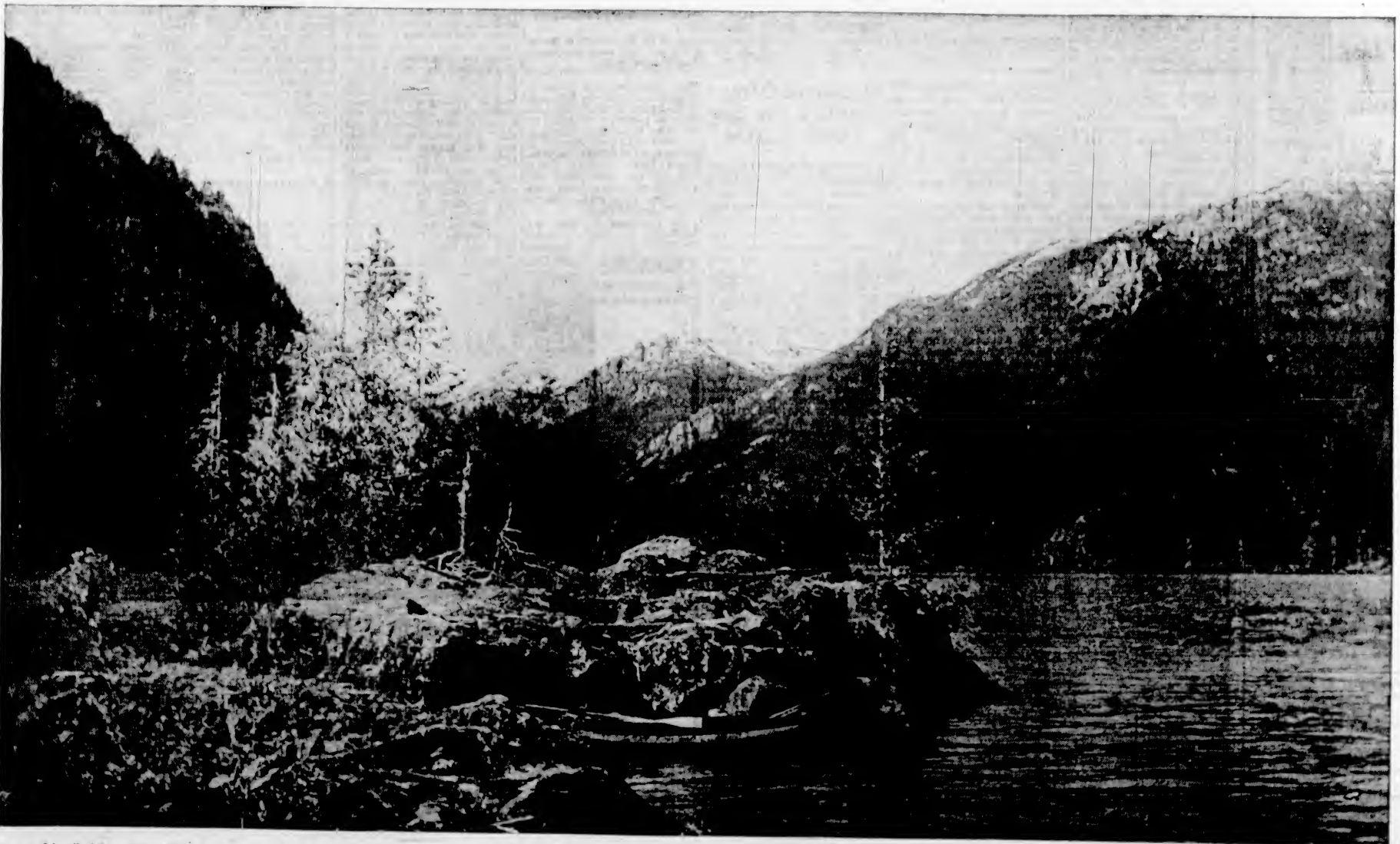
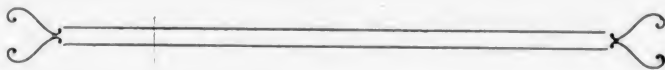
Some Views of Victoria's Many Beautiful Gardens



Enchanting Views of Scenic Spots Around Victoria



Depicted Above Is Majestic Mount Baker, Ninety Miles Distant From Victoria. Dominating the Landscape in the Middle Distance May Be Seen the Verdant Fields of Saanich Peninsula and Beyond, the Islands of the San Juan Group. The Spot From Which the Picture Was Taken Is But a Short and Easy Climb From the Summit of the Malahat Drive.



Vancouver Island's Many Beautiful Lakes, for the Most Part, Are Girt by Rugged Shorelines and Forest-Clad Hills. This View of Sproat Lake Is But One of Scores of Similar Bodies of Water in the Lake Districts Around the Capital City. The Lakes Are Sheltered and Offer Splendid Opportunities for Boating and Summer Camping.

Coal Gas Expensive In Victoria When First Plant Built in 1862

History of the city's abundant gas supply goes back to December 19, 1860, when the Victoria Gas Company was incorporated. Gas was to be supplied at a rate of thirty shillings per thousand cubic feet, with an exclusive right to purvey to the public for five years.

The original plant consisted of six settings of three retorts direct fired, purifying plant, small gas holder of 25,000 cubic feet capacity and about six miles of gas mains. It was purchased from James Milne & Sons, Edinburgh, and shipped to Victoria on a sailing vessel around the Horn. The plant was erected by an engineer named Murphy, who remained in charge several years after it was successfully in operation.

An inquiring reporter visited the gasworks under construction on December 20, 1861. He wrote:

AT FOOT OF STORE STREET
"We yesterday visited the gasworks now in course of erection at the foot of Store Street on Rock Bay. The ground on which the buildings are being put up was originally triangular shaped, the waters of Rock Bay covering a considerable part of it, but the company has since driven a bulwark of piles, and the lot is now 350 feet long by 140 feet wide.

"The two-story brick building for offices, the gasometer and governor is nearly up to its full height, and will be roofed by December 25. Foundations of the chimneys, retorts and purifying apparatus are laid. At the foot of Store Street is a jetty alongside which small coal-laden craft direct from Nanaimo will discharge their cargoes. The entire cost of the grounds, buildings, machinery and mains, etc., will reach \$20,000.

"Capacity of the works will enable the company to supply with gas a town five times the present size of Victoria," the reporter wrote.

Address of the gas company

STRIKE OVER Now in Full Operation

SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL Stewart

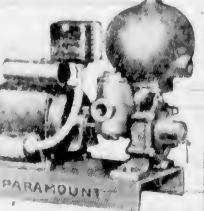
On Geary St., just above Powell—Close to the principal theatres and business.
MODERATE RATES
Beginning \$150 With Bath \$250
EXCELLENT MEALS
Breakfast 10c, 40c, 55c, 65c—Lunch 40c
(Sun. 35c)—Dinner 55c (Sun. 1.00)
Sand for Folders—Gives complete tariff, describes points of interest.
Chas. A. & Margaret Stewart, Proprietors

"BUILD B.C. PAYROLL"

At Least Three Reasons

Pacific Milk is Vacuum Packed. Irradiated. A Product of B.C. Vacuum packing gives a protection that keeps the milk perfectly pure. Irradiation gives the milk Vitamin D, an essential quality in building bones and teeth; and British Columbia, because of unusual climate, rare water and rich pasture, yields a milk of a higher order.

PACIFIC MILK
Irradiated of Course



An outstanding development in Domestic Country Water Pressure Systems . . . ONLY ONE MOVING PART!

Simplicity - Economy Dependability

For Shallow and Deep Wells

Ask for Bulletin T3



40 East Cordova, Vancouver, B.C.

was listed as the corner of Pembroke and Store Streets on August 11, 1862. At an adjourned half-yearly meeting of shareholders on that date it was unanimously resolved to extend capital of the company to \$75,000 by issuing 250 shares at \$300 per share.

FITTINGS STILL IN USE

Long before the advent of electricity for lighting purposes, homes and offices here were illuminated by flickering gas jets, the stores being first illuminated by gas on September 30, 1862. In some of the city's older buildings one may still see gas fittings turned into electric light chandeliers. In several sections of The Colonist plant the gas lights are still intact and can be brought into use instantly by pulling a cord.

On September 14, 1881, the city entered into an agreement with the gas company to light streets for three years from October 1 at a monthly rate of \$4.25 per lamp, the company to find all materials necessary.

Business holdings of the gas company were merged with those of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company in 1905. Since that date mains have been extended into new districts, fed by a modern plant ample for future requirements.

Span Crash Was Worst Tragedy

On Tuesday afternoon, May 26, in the year 1896, fifty-five persons lost their lives and twenty-seven others were more or less seriously injured in what was to be Victoria's major calamity. It was the collapse of the Point Ellice Bridge across Victoria Arm carrying with it a street car containing 142 persons on their way to attend a celebration at Point Macaulay.

The written record tells us that Tuesday, May 26, was a day of bright sunshine, and was intended as a fete day in honor of Queen Victoria, whose birthday was being celebrated by the people of Victoria and surrounding districts. At Point Macaulay military authorities had arranged a sham battle and other military events, which were to attract large crowds of visitors. But the day intended for gaiety was transformed into one of abject sorrow and suffering from which the mantle of gloom was not raised for many a year.

At exactly 1:40 o'clock on the afternoon of May 26 tramcar Number 16, described for some reason as a "theatre car" left Campbell's corner on its way to Esquimalt. Number 16 was preceded across the bridge by Number 6, but the ill-fated Number 16 was not destined to cross in safety. Almost in the centre of the 600-foot span the timbers gave way, plunging the car, with its human cargo, into five fathoms of water of Victoria Arm. The scene, as viewed by hundreds, as the crowded car crashed through, is best left to the imagination. No written words could possibly describe that moment of horror as 142 souls, trapped, sank beneath the surface. It was a miracle that more than half of the total board the car escaped with their lives. Fifty-five persons, among them many women and children, perished. More than a score suffered injury. Within a few minutes after the start of the plunge the disaster was complete. The rescued owed their lives to the gallantry of those who were spared and there were many instances of heroism on that fateful afternoon.

VICTIMS REMOVED

Stunned by the news of the disaster, business and social activities of Victoria were suspended and all efforts made towards assisting those bereaved. Thousands of people gathered at the shattered bridge and twisted ends of the broken bridge and saw body after body raised to the surface by divers. Before the sun went down forty-six of the total of fifty-five had been recovered and placed close at



CORVETTES OF ROYAL NAVY ANCHORED AT ESQUIMALT
The warcraft pictured above were among the first of many vessels to make use of the port of Esquimalt. From left to right they are the Endymion, Zealous, Phoebe and Charybdis, with a merchantman between Phoebe and Charybdis.

hand for identification. Work of divers was continued throughout the night, but owing to the tangled mass of wreckage the remaining nine bodies were not brought to the surface until the following day. A large number of the bodies were removed from Captain Grant's lawn to the Market Hall and to undertaking establishments to be later viewed by a coroner's jury, which was immediately formed under Coroner Crompton.

After the coroner's jury had completed its work of viewing the bodies of the victims Victoria saw a week of funerals with corteges passing to the

McPhillips, while Attorney-General Smith and R. Cassidy appeared for the Government. It was discovered that the cause of the collapse of the structure was rotting timbers, and the experts gave the opinion that the bridge could not have had a life longer than twelve years. It was not at first, constructed to carry tramway tracks, it was stated at the enquiry. As a result of the enquiry the bridges of Rock Bay and James Bay were temporarily closed to traffic until after thorough inspection had been carried out.

Currency in Early Days Confusing

The theory of economics may not have been the subject of general discussion at the time of Victoria's incorporation as it is today, but in 1862 much confusion arose over the different currencies that were in circulation. The English system of currency was in general use during the days of Fort Victoria and

Act, 1862, under which the change to the decimal system of currency was to be made. The act, which specified that the public accounts should be kept in dollars and cents, became effective on January 1, 1863. It specified that the pound sterling should be equivalent to \$4.85. The first bank notes in decimal currency were five-dollar bills of the Bank of British Columbia. These were placed in circulation on January 5, 1863. For a time they were used with a certain amount of skepticism, but it was not long before they were being accepted as freely as gold coins.

Early efforts to deal in five and one-cent pieces proved futile. The merchants for the most part refused to consider sales involving such small sums. On May 6, 1881, it was reported that five cents and cents were to come into general circulation after July 1 next, to be given in change at the customs houses and the postoffices throughout the provinces. Such a poor reception did the small coins meet that their use was abandoned entirely for a time and it was fifteen or twenty years later before the five-cent piece came into general circulation and many years more before the one-cent piece became at all common.

Women of City Voted In 1875

While women have not sought public office in large numbers in Victoria, they have played a large and important part in the conduct of civic affairs for many years. And they had to wage a strenuous fight for some time to obtain the recognition to which they believed they were entitled. It is recorded that on October 23, 1871, "the municipal council held no meeting as Miss Susan Anthony, the suffragette, addressed a public meeting in the city." This would indicate that they had gained considerable ground, even at that early date. The first concrete results of their campaign came in 1874, when they won the right to the civic franchise. On January 12, 1875, it was reported that the civic elections were held by the ballot system and that, for the first time, women voted in the

FIRST SCHOOL STILL STANDING
Craigflower School, erected by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1855, was one of the first schools in British Columbia. The fort that later became the City of Victoria was only twelve years old when the pioneer educational centre opened to teach the three R's to boys and girls of the district.

cemeteries day after day. Many services were held in the churches and citizens generally attended while business was practically suspended. The country was in the midst of a Federal election campaign and most meetings were canceled for the week out of respect to the dead.

The coroner's jury went as far as it could in the matter of returning its verdict of the causes of the deaths and then a new scene was opened. The second jury contained the names of the following men: John Nicholls, W. Lorrimer, E. A. Morris, D. Cartmel, W. Ridgway, Wilson, S. Carter, W. S. Chambers, H. Hancock, S. A. Stoddart and W. Walker.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY

The official enquiry lasted for several weeks and sittings were held in the City Hall almost daily and there were frequent inspections of the wrecked bridge. At these enquiries the tramway company was represented by E. V. Bodwell and A. E.

Victoria Offers Berths for Big Ocean Liners

Two sets of wharves provide accommodation for Victoria's deep-sea shipping. The Outer Docks are able to berth any ship afloat, and all vessels can enter and leave under their own steam. The Outer Point Docks have two piers protected by a solid granite block breakwater 2,750 feet long. One side of the pier, nearest the breakwater, is 1,000 feet long and the other side of the adjoining piers are each 800 feet long. The width of each pier is 250 feet, separated by a minimum depth of thirty-eight feet at low tide.

Ritche's wharf comprises three wharves with from twenty-seven to thirty-three feet of water. No. 1 wharf is 688 feet long and No. 2 wharf is 1,050 feet long. Depth of water between the two main wharves, which are 190 feet apart, is thirty-one feet. There is also berthage of 300 feet frontage where small vessels can be made fast in twenty-five feet of water.

O. D. & M. V. ROBERTS
YELLOW POINT ROAD, LADYSMITH, R.R. 1
Makers of English Types of Cheese
English Stilton, Cheshire, Brick Cheese and Cheesecakes

Powers Doyle & Berry, Ltd.
MEN'S WEAR - NEW STORE - NEW GOODS
128 Commercial Street Nanaimo, B.C.

Ye Olde Auto Repair Shoppe
944 FORT ST. E 7515

Weather-Strip
CONGRATULATIONS, VICTORIA! PEACE METAL
WEATHER STRIPS
Weather-Strip Your Windows, Doors and Cooler Doors NOW, while the weather is fine.
Stops Draughts, Tightens Loose Fitting Windows, Stops Rattling, Stops Dirt and Rain
FELLA VENETIAN BLINDS
The modern way of shading windows, with a maximum of light and diffused sunlight filtered through.
B. T. LEIGH E 9685
867 VICTORIA AVENUE

municipal election. The record does not state the names of the women who voted and in spite of the interest they seemed to be taking in municipal matters at that time only three exercised their franchise.

James Bay Named for Governor

It is a different Inner Harbor today than that viewed by the first traders that came to the south end of Vancouver Island. Much of James Bay has been eliminated. The water has been pushed back and the flats filled in. In making a survey of the harbor in 1864, Captain Henry Kellett, of H.M.S. Herald, named the bay in honor of Sir James Douglas, the great pioneer who selected the site for the foundations of early Fort Victoria, built in 1843. Sir James, in later years, had his residence on the south shore of the bay, near the present site of the Parliament Buildings. By 1904 the city fathers deemed it advisable to have the greater portion of the bay filled in. A wooden bridge was erected, which ran where the sea wall now stands. It may be said that the bay formerly reached to within a few feet of the present west wall of St. Ann's Academy. On the reclaimed portion, granted by the city of Victoria

Only Duel Here Ended Fatally

Victoria's first and only duel took place in September, 1858. Two Americans, John Collins and William Morris, became involved in a dispute on the creek grounds opposite Beacon Hill Park. Morris lost his temper, struck Collins in the face, and was challenged to fight a duel with pistols. The two met later in the afternoon at the Fort, and proceeded as far as Vancouver Street, near the old Kanaka Road. Friends endeavored to prevent bloodshed, but both the men demanded satisfaction. They exchanged three shots, and Collins fell, mortally wounded. Morris immediately left Victoria, making his way to Port Townsend, and eventually to San Francisco, where in November of the same year, he was arrested as an accessory in a Nevada stage holdup. Later, while in jail in California, he was charged with murder. Historians of the day do not inform us further. It is not known if Morris died in prison, was hanged, or was released.



VICTORIA'S FINEST BAKERY
Congratulates the City on its 75th Anniversary
Only by using the very finest and purest ingredients procurable have we been able to build our reputation as Victoria's finest bakery. We make our bread, for example, always with FRESH milk. Pies, cakes, rolls, bread, owe their delicious flavor not only to the quality of the ingredients but also to the expert skill with which they are baked . . . in a bakery that contains the last word in up-to-date equipment, designed for efficiency and health-giving cleanliness. For delicious, wholesome bread and confections try the National System of Baking. You'll like the quality of our products . . . you'll like our reasonable prices.
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF BAKING
1419 DOUGLAS STREET LIMITED PHONE G 4623



VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL OPENED IN 1913
Since That Year Thousands of Students Have Been Graduated, Many to Make Their Mark in the World in Widely-Variied Fields of Endeavour.



YOU NEED EXTRA CARE FOR SUMMER LOVELINESS

Wherever you are you'll need a Permanent that is gay, young and distinctive... styled especially for you by our expert hair artists.

Avalon Beauty Shoppe
1104 DOUGLAS STREET E 0522



Forget you never

by Margaret Gorman Nichols

CHAPTER LV

David took Eden to a pier where a large crowd had gathered to see a ship dock and where, as always, excitement and gaiety were at a high pitch. Wives waited for husbands, children for parents, young men for young girls and young girls for young men; their eyes fastened anxiously on the ship, white and majestic, that slowly approached through the curtain of rain, the band playing a stirring air.

Eden and David did not have passes to the pier. They stood outside the customs officers' fenced-off enclosure, hemmed in by a swelling crowd that talked and laughed excitedly.

Eden asked, "David, why have you brought me here?"
He leaned close to her to be heard above the din of voices around them.
His smile was crooked. "Because Neil is on that boat."

"Neil?"
"Yes. He's coming back. Joanna told me at dinner today. She'll be here."

Eden's eyes implored. "But she didn't tell me when I talked with her this morning!"
"She didn't want you to know! We had a neat arrangement, Joanna and I. I was to drive you to Connecticut and ask you to marry me. Joanna was to be the only person to meet him. She'll be here. His eyes softened as he looked down on her. "It's you or Joanna, Eden. She didn't tell me anything except that he was coming back. I don't know what they've been writing to each other. She seemed very happy."

"Why shouldn't she be happy? He's coming back for her! Could she bear it—Joanna and Neil meeting? He would kiss her. 'I can't stay, David! You shouldn't have brought me!'"

He caught her arm. "Yes, please stay, Eden. Neil loves you. I'd stake my life on that. When he lost his job—and I was the cause of his losing it—he wouldn't ask you to marry him. He's proud. Then he found me in a jam..."

"But he did ask me to marry him," she said and nodded slowly. "We were to have been married. You're sure..."

"I said I'd stake my life on it. And when he sees you, regardless of what he and Joanna have been writing to each other..."

"If only I knew that was true. If only he'd tell me!"

Her heart skipped when suddenly she saw Joanna, still wearing the dark suit with the large soft collar, pushing her way through the crowd. She had a pier glass, she would see Neil directly he stepped from the ship...

David said, "There's Joanna now," and called her.
Hearing her name, she turned and her eyes and Eden's met. Eden

thought, "We're two girls in love with the same man, each waiting for that man to come ashore and choose between us."

Joanna's red mouth was trembling and her eyes blazed when she came to them.

"David, you told her! You..."
His voice was calm but intense. "Don't shout. I had to bring Eden! There are no more secrets, no more lies to hide. Joanna. Today at dinner you didn't tell me you had seen Eden this morning and had told her what happened that night at my house. We understand each other now—all of us. And everything is changed because Eden happened to walk by a church this morning just as you were coming out. Joanna, you and I have fought a losing game from the very beginning. It's high time we admit it. The only face in the world that Neil wants to see waiting for him when he steps from that ship is Eden's. And she's here!"

"I'm going to meet him! I don't care what you say!" Joanna cried and moved away quickly as the passengers began to leave the ship.

(To Be Continued)

BLAZE DRIVES FIREMEN AWAY

Saanich Department Almost
Loses Hose Lines on
Mount Tolmie

Members of the Saanich fire department almost lost their equipment on Mount Tolmie Friday afternoon, when a freshening wind fanned the smouldering areas on the mountainside into flame and drove fire fighters from the scene.

The men were working on one side of a trail when the fire jumped the narrow road and swept in behind them. It was necessary for the firemen to work fast to save their hose lines. "Once the blaze was under way, a thousand men could not have checked it," said a member of the department last evening.

The fire has now worked into green bushes 700 feet from the summit, and has died down considerably. Three lines of hose are still being maintained on the Richmond Road side of the mountain, and a truck is patrolling the area on the watch for further outbreaks.

CURIOS

Americans are curious people. They talk of starting an anti-noise campaign just when a Presidential election is coming on.

Little Stories for Bedtime

Chatterer Runs for His Life
By THORNTON W. BURGESS

Chatterer the Red Squirrel had been scolding because he had been excited. He had even tried to make some excitement by waking Bobby Coon and making him so angry that Bobby had threatened to eat him alive. It had been great fun to dance around and call Bobby names and make fun of him. Oh, yes, it had been great fun. You see, he knew all the time that Bobby couldn't catch him if he should try. But now things were different. Chatterer had all the excitement that he wanted. Indeed he had more than he wanted. The truth is Chatterer was running for his life and he knew it.

It is a terrible thing, a very terrible thing to have to run for one's life. Peter Rabbit knows all about it. He has run for his life often. Sometimes it has been Reddy Fox behind him, sometimes Brown the Hound, and once or twice Old Man Coyote. Peter has known that on his long legs his life has depended and more than once a terrible fear has filled his heart. But Peter has also known that if he could reach the old stone wall or the dear Old Briar Patch first he would be safe, and he always has reached it. So when he has been running with that terrible fear in his heart there has always been hope there, too.

But Chatterer the Red Squirrel was running without hope. Yes, sir, there was nothing but fear, terrible fear, in his heart, for he knew not where to go. The hollow tree or the holes in the old stone wall, where he would be safe from anyone else, even Farmer Brown's Boy, offered him no safety now, for the one who was following him with hunger in his cruel red eyes could go anywhere that he could go—could go in any hole big enough for him to squeeze into. You see it was Shadow the Weasel from whom Chatterer was running, and Shadow is so slim that he can slip in and out of places that even Chatterer cannot get through.

Chatterer knew all this and so, because it was of no use to run to his usual safe hiding-places, he ran in just the other direction. He didn't know where he was going. He had just one thought—to run and run as long as he could and then, well, he would try to fight.



And Chatterer the Red Squirrel Was Running Without Hope.

though he knew it would be of no use.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" he sobbed as he ran out on the branch of a tree and leaped across to the next tree. "I wish I had minded my own business! I wish I had kept my tongue still. Shadow the Weasel wouldn't have known where I was if he hadn't heard my voice. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What can I do? What can I do?"

Now in his great fright Chatterer had run and jumped so hard that he was beginning to grow very tired. Presently he found that he must make a very long jump to reach the next tree. He had often made as long a jump as that and thought nothing of it, but now he was so tired, that the distance looked twice as great as it really was. He didn't dare stop to run down the tree and scamper across. So he took a long breath, ran swiftly along the branch and leaped. His hands just touched the tip of the nearest branch of the other tree.

He tried his very best to hold on, but he couldn't. Then down, down he fell. He spread himself out as flat as he could and that saved him a little, but still it was a dreadful fall and when he landed it seemed for just a minute as if all the breath was gone from his body. But it wasn't quite and in another minute he was scrambling up the tree.

Next story: Shadow the Weasel Enjoys Himself.

AUGUST SALE of HOME FURNISHINGS

COMMENCES MONDAY—AUGUST 2

BLANKETS

At Sale Prices

PURE WOOL BLANKETS in soft pastel colorings and all wanted shades. On sale at, each.....

\$3.98

PURE WOOL BED THROWS in two-toned reversible colorings to match any color scheme. On sale at, each.....

\$5.49

FEATHER PILLOWS

August Sale Price, Each

\$1.89

Mixed Down and Feather-Filled Bed Pillows with guaranteed featherproof tickings. Large size, 20 x 26 inches.

—Staples, Main Floor



Comforters

Two Outstanding Bargains for August Sale!

Featherdown-Filled Comforters in floral cambric coverings with contrasting panels of plain saten. Monday Special

\$5.49

Wool-Filled Comforters, light in weight but warm. Shown in attractive chintz with rayon panels.

\$4.29

August Sale Price

—Staples, Main Floor

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

August Sale Values

4-String Corn Brooms, Special, each

29c

Supreme Steel Wool, 1-lb. rolls

33c

Supreme Steel Wool, fine, medium and coarse; 1/2-lb. rolls for

19c

Fancy Colored Smoker Stands, Regular \$1.45 for

89c

1-Quart Ice Cream Freezers, each

79c

Pastry Boards, 15 x 21-inch with sides. Each

79c

All-Copper Wash Boilers, large size

\$2.89

Pearl Enamel Preserving Kettles, 8-quart

98c

Plain Tin Cookie and Pie Tins at

12c

—Hardware, Lower Main Floor

August Home Furnishing Sale of

Chinaware

The Values of These English Dinner Sets We Are Showing Are Exceptional! These Sets Must Go to Make Room for New Ware Arriving! —Specially Priced for Quick Selling!

2 ONLY, DINNER SETS—97 pieces, sufficient to serve 12 people. Set by Myott, Son & Co. Regular value \$18.00. August Sale Price

\$12.95

2 ONLY, 23-PIECE TEA SETS—Regular \$4.50 values. August Sale Price, the set

\$2.95

DINNER SETS—65 pieces, Service for eight people. Regular value \$30.00. August Sale Price

\$19.95

DINNER SETS for 6 people—41 pieces (as is). Regular value \$10.00. August Sale Price

\$6.95

DINNER SERVICE for 12 people—101 pieces with cream soups. Ivory border with floral sprays. Regular \$45.00. August Sale Price

\$31.95

FULL DINNER SET for 6 people—57 pieces. Regular price \$19.00. August Sale Price

\$13.95

DINNER SERVICE for 6 people—58 pieces. Neat decoration. Regular value \$21.00. August Sale Price

\$14.95

DINNER SERVICE for 6 people—50 pieces. Shirley poppy spray with ivory border. Regular price \$18.00. August Sale Price

\$12.95

—Chinaware, Lower Main Floor

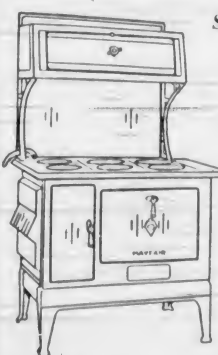
200 Yards of 46-Inch Homespun-Type DRAPERY FABRIC

August Sale Price, Per Yard

35c

An extra special value in this popular Drapery Fabric with vertical stripes in blue, green or orange on natural ground.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor



Spencer's Coal, Wood, Oil and Gas Burning

Ranges

Sold on Our Easy Payment Plan From \$5.00 Down and \$4.00 Monthly

SPENCER'S ALL-STEEL ELKO RANGE in ivory enamel and nickel finish. Full polished top, large reinforced baking oven, fitted with thermometer. All-steel asbestos-lined body, nickel-plated base on legs.

\$53.30

Water Coils Extra \$5.00

SPENCER'S CLINTON STEEL RANGES—Full ivory and nickel finish. Polished top, all-steel three-ply asbestos-lined body, large roomy firebox fitted with heavy cast-iron lining; made to take large sticks of wood. One-piece fire and ash door, big roomy oven, made to take largest baking and roasting pans; drop-door warming closet; full nickel-base on legs; 20 x 16-inch oven.

\$64.25

Large Cup Waterfront, Extra, \$5.00

Also with 20 x 18-inch oven.

\$68.95

Many Other Models on View

—Stoves, Lower Main Floor

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS

Priced to Clear

Fancy Varnished Screen Doors, size 28 x 68. Regular, \$5.00 for

\$3.73

Varnished Screen Doors with lattice work in bottom panel. All sizes, each

\$2.98

Metal Window Screens, 14 inches deep and extending 36 inches

53c

Metal Window Screens, 14 inches deep, extending to 40 inches

59c

—Hardware, Lower Main Floor

FIRE GUARDS and FIRESIDE SETS

Full selection of Solid Brass Fireside Companion Sets. Priced from

\$4.50

Heavy Fire Dogs, all black finish.

\$3.50

A pair Heavy Fire Dogs, oxidized finish.

\$4.00

A pair Fire Guards in black and solid brass. Prices range from

\$1.95



GAS BURNERS and PLATES

Two-Burner All-Nickel Heavy Gas Plates. Each

\$5.75

Three-Burner Plates. Each

\$7.00

Small One-Burner Ovens with glass door. Priced at

\$2.50

Large Two-Burner Ovens, fitted with thermometer and glass door.

\$6.75

—Stoves, Lower Main Floor

Garden Wheelbarrows

With Removable Sides—Well Braced

Well-Built Wheelbarrows, strong in every way. Extra special value

\$2.98

—Hardware, Lower Main Floor

AUGUST SALE OF HOME FURNISHINGS

COMMENCES MONDAY, AUGUST 2

Rug Sales



2 ONLY, "RECOVERY" RUGS—8 ft. 3 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins. Taupe and green grounds. Regular \$62.50 for **\$45.00**

1 ONLY, "TEEKEE" FRENCH WILTON—6 ft. 9 ins. x 9 ft. Rose ground design in blue and cream. Regular \$62.00 for **\$37.50**

Buy Your Home Furnishings on Spencer's Time Payment Plan

Our convenient time payment plan is available for the purchase of all Furniture and Furnishings during OUR AUGUST SALE. The plan is simple, with a convenient down payment at the time of purchase and the balance of purchase price spread over a period of months . . . and can be paid out of income. Full particulars gladly given.

WILTONS at Great Reductions

These Rugs Are Reduced From Prices Marked Prior to Recent Advance, Hence Every One Is a Real Bargain

1 ONLY "FARISTAN" WILTON—9 x 12 feet, superb quality. Colors, plain gold, border design in rust and green. Regular **\$120.00** for **\$90.00**

2 ONLY "RECOVERY" RUGS—9 x 12 feet, texture patterns. Colors, taupe, ground design in green; green ground with design in gold. Regular \$69.00 for **\$50.00**

1 ONLY SEAMLESS WILTON—9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 ins. Ground design in rose or gold. Regular \$95.00 for **\$65.00**

2 ONLY WILTON RUGS—9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 ins. Black or taupe ground, conventional design. Regular \$62.00 for **\$42.00**

2 ONLY "RECOVERY" RUGS—6 ft. 9 ins. x 9 ft. Taupe or green. Regular price \$39.50 for **\$29.75**

1 ONLY SEAMLESS WILTON—6 x 9 ft. Rose, black, border design blue, black and taupe. Regular price \$49.50, for **\$37.50**

—Carpet, 2nd Floor

Axminster Rugs

9 Ft. x 12 Ft.
Extra Special

\$39.50

Rugs in several attractive designs, deep-pile Axminsters of good quality.

—Carpet, 2nd Floor

Reversible Wool Rugs

Sizes, 25 x 48
Inches

\$3.50

Fine quality Wool Rugs in beautiful designs and art colorings. Many plain lines with floral borders. OUTSTANDING VALUES

—Carpet, 2nd Floor

Filet Curtain Nets

Three Special Values for AUGUST SALE, Monday!

CURTAIN NETS—36 inches wide. Attractive designs in ivory or ecru. August Sale price, a yard **25c**
CURTAIN NETS—38 inches wide. A fine selection in choice of ecru or ivory. August Sale price, a yard **35c**
CURTAIN NETS—40 and 42 inches wide. Superior quality. Outstanding values. August Sale price, a yard **45c**

—Draperies, 2nd Floor

48-In. Rayon Draperies

August Sale Price,
A Yard

59c

Rayon draperies, including both damask designs and small two-tone effects. A fine range of colors. 48 inches wide.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor

50-In. Rayon Drapery Damask

August Sale Price,
A Yard

98c

An exceptional purchase in attractive designs. Good range of colorings, including blue, green, rose, rust and wine.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor



DINING-ROOM SUITES

Of the Latest Type, Which the Reductions Make Exceptional Values

8-PIECE DINING-ROOM SUITE—Including 60-inch buffet, 6-foot extension table and 6 panel-back chairs to match. Former price \$145.00 for **\$119.00**

9-PIECE SUITE OF SOLID OAK—Including buffet well fitted for conveniences, a table that extends 6 feet long; chairs, roomy and comfortable, and china cabinet. Price \$125.00. On sale for **\$99.50**

DINETTE SET—For the smaller room or apartment. Mostly solid walnut throughout. Set includes buffet with drawers and cupboard, extension table with lift leaf and four substantial chairs. Former price of this suite \$125.00. Now **\$89.00**

—Furniture, 2nd Floor



Ruffled Curtains

Go on Sale
Monday!

Ruffled Curtains, Reg. \$2.45 a pair. August Sale **\$1.95**

2 1/4-yard ruffled curtains, 29 and 35 inches wide. This range includes fine marquette in pin-spot designs in soft pastels, and smart horizontal stripes in colors on white ground. Priscilla tops and complete with tie-back.

Extra-Wide Ruffled Curtains, Reg. \$4.50 Pair. August Sale **\$2.95**

Included are pastel lines, smart horizontal stripes and white, ivory and ecru pin-spot marquettes. All have extra wide ruffles. Priscilla top and complete with tie-backs. Curtains, 2 1/4 yards long and 44 inches wide.

Ruffled Curtains, 2 1/4 Yards Long. August Sale, Pair **59c**

Ruffled curtains, 2 1/4 yards long and 19 inches wide. Some have separate valance. Shown in white scrim with ruffles in blue or rose. Complete with tie-backs.

Short Ruffled Curtains, August Sale Price, Per Pair **45c**

Ruffled curtains, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 yards long. Made of good quality scrim with colored ruffles. Complete with tie-backs.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor

Sale of Spring-Filled

Mattresses

We were fortunate in being able to pick up a number of sample mattresses from Simmons, which we pass on at prices much lower than the regular.

Full-Size Mattresses With Superior-Grade, Beautiful Coverings

SALE-PRICES ARE UNUSUAL

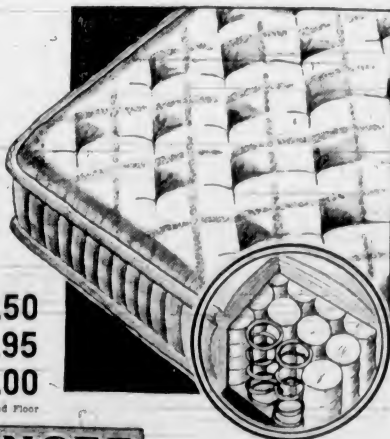
Regular \$39.95 values for **\$29.50**

Regular \$32.50 values for **\$24.50**

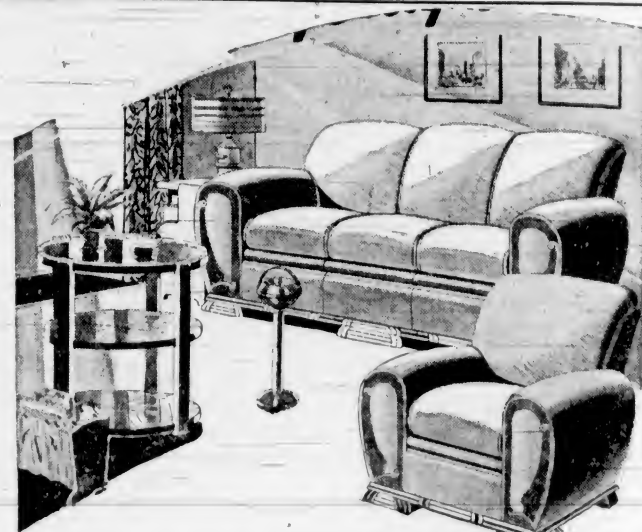
Regular \$24.95 values for **\$19.95**

Regular \$19.50 values for **\$15.00**

—Furniture, 2nd Floor



DAVID SPENCER LIMITED



Living-Room Suites

Handsome Designs and Beautifully Upholstered—Greatly Reduced for Sale

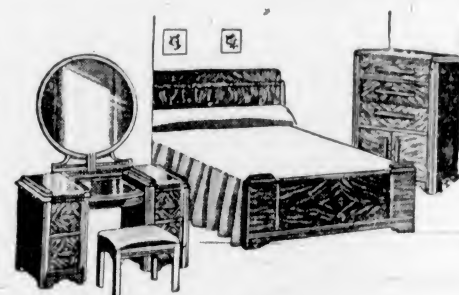
FLOOR SAMPLES OF LIVING-ROOM SUITES—In modern designs, all-over upholstered with mohair in striking combination colorings. Former Price a suite, \$165.00, for **\$149.00**

LIVING-ROOM SUITE—In large roll-arm style. Three pieces, covered with two-tone velour. The pieces have deep spring back and button front. Former Price a suite, \$182.50, for **\$159.00**

THREE-PIECE LIVING-ROOM SUITE—Covered with a fine quality velour that will withstand hardest wear; all over upholstered in same material. Former Price \$119.00, for **\$99.00**

TWO-PIECE LIVING-ROOM SUITE—Ideal for the smaller room. This suite is upholstered in figured tapestry in soft shade of green. Former Price \$110.00, for **\$89.00**

—Furniture, 2nd Floor



Handsome, Well-Finished

Bedroom Suites

At REDUCED PRICES

FOUR-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE—In a handsome design, beautifully finished in a rich, dark walnut. Full panel bed, large chiffonier. Dressing table with swing mirror; also upholstered bench. Regular Value \$149.00, for **\$129.00**

FOUR-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE—Made by Gilbard. The pieces have solid walnut tops and beautifully-matched fronts of butt walnut veneers. Suite includes bed and four-drawer chiffonier and low-style vanity dressing table and bench. Regular Price \$115.00, On sale for **\$99.00**

FOUR-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, made up of low vanity dresser with lots of mirror, full panel bed with low foot, chiffonier and upholstered bench. An outstanding value for quality at an exceptionally low price. **\$76.50**

—Furniture, 2nd Floor

ART SILK CURTAIN NETS

August Sale Price,
Yard

35c

Art Silk Curtain Nets in ecru color. Attractive designs and a serviceable quality of net.

—Draperies, 2nd Floor

Sale of Tea Wagons

12 ONLY—
Reduced to Clear at **\$18.90**



Here is a marvelous value for anyone desiring a superior grade wagon at a low price. The top of the wagon is 37 x 32 inches, with drop leaves—there are two under shelves, cutlery drawer, glass serving tray—all on large rubber-tired wheels.

Shop Early for a Chance at These Wagons

—Furniture, 2nd Floor

NO. 199—SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1937

VANCOUVER SOCCER XI TIES UP CANADIAN SERIES

Somerville Captures Dominion Amateur Golf Crown for the Sixth Time

Veteran Defeats Farley in Great Match at Ottawa

London Campaigner Comes From Behind to Capture Canadian Championship From Montreal Youngster—Farley Leads at Eighteenth, One Up—Somerville Rallies for Decision

OTTAWA HUNT CLUB, OTTAWA, July 31.—G. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., came up in the last quarter of his thirty-six-hole match with Phil Farley, Montreal, here today to win the Canadian amateur golf championship for the sixth time, two and one.

Somerville, down one at the three-quarter mark, was conceded the twenty-eighth hole, squaring the match, after Farley's second shot was twenty-five yards off the green and his third twenty feet beyond the cup.

Lapsing from the par golf which marked the morning round, the players halved the next hole with four. Somerville went one up on the thirtieth with a birdie four. On the thirty-second each was fifty feet from the can. Farley's putt rolled off to the right, but Sandy sank his long one to go two up.

MISSING CHANCE

They halved the next two holes and Somerville landed ten feet from the cup with his second shot on the thirty-fifth. Farley attempted to sink a long one from the edge of the green, but the ball rolled three feet past the hole.

The four feet from London sank his ten-foot to end the match and win the championship, 2-1.

On the first hole Farley started off poorly, hitting a smothered drive only one hundred yards down the centre. He was twenty-five feet short with his third, and when he missed the putt he conceded Somerville the hole. The second was halved in four, and then Farley squared the match at the third when he holed a sixteen-footer for a birdie three. The Montreal shot-maker went one up at the next when he caged his second straight birdie by canning a twenty-five-foot putt for a three. Sandy missed from twelve feet.

FARLEY ONE UP

They halved the 363-yard ninth and rounded the morning turn with Farley holding a 1-up advantage. Par 4s were halved the next hole and then Sandy squared the match by winning the eleventh when Farley missed a short putt for a half. Somerville encountered trouble at the next with his drive and finally wound up with a six to lose the hole. Phil he evened matters up at the thirteenth when he dropped his second three feet from the pin for a birdie. The next two were halved in regulation figures.

Somerville took the lead for the second time at the sixteenth when Farley overshot the green and found a bunker. Sandy got his par to go 1 up. Farley caged a great birdie 2 at the 153-yard seventeenth, sinking a twenty-footer to square the match again, and then won the eighteenth with another birdie 4. Farley's ball-caromed off Somerville's into the cup.

As they started out in the afternoon the first two holes were halved. Farley went 2 up at the twenty-first but found plenty of trouble on the next fairway and Somerville won the hole. The pair battled pretty well on even terms as the three-quarter distance was reached, with Farley still even in front, 1 up, at the twenty-seventh.

LAST FIVE HOLES

A description of the play on the last five holes follows:

Thirtieth Hole (569 yards, par 5)—Farley's tee shot on this hole was near the right edge of the fairway. Somerville's was to the left, twenty feet from a bunker. They each took three to get on. Sandy was twelve feet from the pin and Farley fifty. Phil rolled up a foot away and Sandy canned his for a birdie four to take the lead, 1 up.

Thirty-First Hole (359 yards, par 4)—They were on the green when Farley fifteen feet to the right of the pin and Somerville about fifty feet short. Sandy rolled up to within two inches from the cup and almost left Phil a stymie. Farley putted too long but halved the hole in four.

Thirty-Second Hole (386 yards, par 4)—Both were on in two, Farley

past the pin and Sandy short. Each was about fifty feet from the cup. Phil's putt rolled off to the right and Sandy canned his long one to go 2 up.

Thirty-Third Hole (461 yards, par 3)—Both caught the green with their tee shots. Each putted a foot from the cup and the hole was halved in par three.

Thirty-Fourth Hole (375 yards, par 4)—Sandy's drive was to the right, near the edge of the fairway. Phil was straight down. He made the green nicely with his second. Sandy laid his second beside Phil's. Farley's curling putt missed. Sandy's stopped just short of the cup. They halved the hole and the match was down.

Thirty-Fifth Hole (152 yards, par 3)—Somerville caught a trap to the left of the green with his tee shot. Farley's shot carried to the far edge of the green. Sandy pitched out ten feet past the cup. Phil missed his long try, the ball rolling three feet past the hole.

SERGT. G. S. CARR HIGH MARKSMAN

Scoring 96 out of a possible 105, Sergeant G. S. Carr, 5th Coast Brigade rifleman, was the high scorer yesterday afternoon at Heals Range.

Complete scores follow:

ATHLETIC REGIMENT—290 300 600 751
Sgt. H. Dinnington 31 34 26 84
Sgt. B. J. Davidson 31 33 28 94
Capt. B. J. Davidson 31 33 28 94
Lt. J. E. Hutchins 28 32 32 92
Sgt. C. C. Smith 28 32 32 92
Sgt. C. C. Smith 28 32 32 92
Sgt. C. C. Smith 28 32 32 92
Sgt. C. C. Smith 28 32 32 92
Sgt. C. C. Smith 28 32 32 92

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

By Ripley

THE LETTERS A AND B ARE FORMED IN A NATURAL WAY BY SNOW IN THE DEEP CLEFTS OF THE MOUNTAIN SIDE BACK OF THE CITY.

THE ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD ADOPTED THESE LETTERS

THE FAMED COPPER RIVER RUNS BOTH WAYS

CORDOVA, ALASKA

WAS FOUND TO BE STILL GOOD

WAS FOUND TO BE STILL GOOD

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Bowling Tourney Starts Tomorrow On Local Greens

LAWN bowlers from Vancouver and the various local clubs spent yesterday on the greens warming up their games for the grand opening of the Greater Victoria and District Association tournament tomorrow. Included among the visitors seen at the Beacon Hill greens were George Strachan, J. McKay, of the Terminal Club, and J. Worster, Dunbar Heights Club. Secretary A. T. Harris announced yesterday that a switch has been made in the programme. Instead of on Tuesday, the opening rounds of the women's singles will be run off tomorrow night, commencing at 7 o'clock. Women's rink matches will get away also tomorrow night at 9:30.

STANDINGS IN BIG SIX RACE

Gehrig Back on Top of American League Hitters—Medwick in Front

(By Associated Press)

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Medwick, Cardinals 99 338 65 135 373
P. Wagner, Pirates 89 338 65 135 373
Gehrig, Yankees 89 338 65 135 373
Travis, Senators 86 337 58 95 359
Dimaggio, Yankees 84 316 80 131 368
Herman, Cubs 75 316 65 115 362

HOMERUN STANDINGS

Yesterday's Homers—Dimaggio, Yankees, 2; Dickey, Yankees; West, Cliffs (Browns), Fox (Tigers), Fletcher (Bees), Jensen (Pirates), Scarsella (Reds), one apiece.

The Leaders—Dimaggio, Yankees, 30; Fox, Red Sox, 26; Trasky, Indians; Greenberg, Tigers, 23 apiece; Medwick, Cardinals, 21; Gehrig, Yankees; Ott, Giants, 20 apiece. League Totals—American, 485; National, 412. Total, 897.

SIDNEY, July 31.—Mrs. W. Sisson and Miss E. Gwynne tied for first place in the spoon competition held at the Ardmore Golf Club by turning in net scores of 74 for the eighteen-hole distance.

Augie Galan Called Out on This Play



Augie Galan, of the Chicago Cubs, is displaying great running style. In this action shot, as he spikes the bag during the first inning of a game with the New York Giants, New York, but Galan's form didn't impress the umpire. Augie was out on the throw from Chiozza to First Base, man Leslie.

Incogs Defeat Albions In League Cricket Tilt

Reg. Wenman and Bob Poyntz Play Brilliantly in Club's 107-to-71 Victory—Five C's Take Friendly Match From Victoria "B"

LEAGUE STANDING

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Incogs	6	5	1	10
Albions	5	3	2	6
Victoria	5	3	2	6
Cowichan	5	2	3	4
Five C's	7	2	3	4
Seattle	4	1	3	2

Yesterday's results: League Match—Incogs 107, Albions 71. Friendly Match—Five C's 141, Victoria "B" 98.

Defeating the Albions yesterday

afternoon at the University School grounds, Incogs widened their lead in the Victoria and District Cricket Association league race to four full points. Albions, by reason of the setback, remained deadlocked in second berth with Victoria.

Reg Wenman, one of Canada's outstanding cricketers, and Bob Poyntz, another brilliant local player, provided most of the winning punch for the Incogs. At bat and with the ball this duo played exceptionally well, and between them put on the same number of runs as the complete Albions' side. Wenman batted steadily for 51 not out, while Poyntz contributed a well-played 20. Norm Smith, with 22 not out, was the only member of the losing side to make a good score.

With Wenman and Poyntz bowling in fine form, Albions found runs exceptionally hard to get and were all out for 71. The former had the splendid analysis of six for 16, and the latter four for 19. Smith was the most effective bowler on the losing side, taking four wickets for 27 runs.

ALBIONS

Pritchard, b Wenman 4
Walton, b Wenman 3
N. Pite, b Wenman 11
Freeman, lbw, b Wenman 7
S. Smith, not out 22
Gibbons, b Walton, b Poyntz 2
Barclay, b Poyntz 3
Stell, b Poyntz 4
Enoch, c R. Wenman, b Poyntz 0
D. Pite, c Darling, b Wenman 1
Pike, b Wenman 0
Extras 7
Total 71

INCOGS

Poyntz, b Gibbons 20
R. Wenman, not out 51
Walton, lbw, b Smith 0
Tisdall, c D. Pite, b Smith 1
Dunlop, lbw, b Smith 0
Peden, b Smith 0
Lock, b Gibbons 4
Rowe, c Pike, b Pite 7
Masey, b Freeman 0
Darling, b Pite 5
J. Wenman, b Freeman 5
Extras 12
Total 107

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Albions: O. W. R. 12 6 15
R. Wenman 7 0 29
Lock 4 19 10
Poyntz 11 2 48
Incogs: O. W. R. 11 4 27
Gibbons 11 4 27
N. Pite 4 2 12
Freeman 3 12 8

VICTORIA "B"

Austin, c Whitely, b A. Payne 35
Sparks, b Whitely 16
Wilkinson, b Bolster 4
Nation, c J. Payne, b G. Payne 4
Peers, b Attwell 20
Gillespie, b J. Payne 16
Proudfoot, b J. Payne 0
Sellers, b J. Payne 0
Thyhurst, b Attwell 0
Bosom, b J. Payne 10
Lethaby, not out 0
Extras 8
Total 98

Football Replay Between Navy XI's Tomorrow Evening

FOOTBALLERS from the visiting British light cruiser HMS Exeter and the Royal Canadian Navy will clash tomorrow evening at the Royal Athletic Park in a second attempt to decide the winner of the Naval Veterans' Trophy. In their initial match last Thursday evening the teams battled to a 2-2 overtime draw. The kick-off is set for 8:15 o'clock, and another good battle is anticipated.

FIVE C's

Comley, atpd Peers, b Gillespie 42
Whitely, c Gillespie, b Austin 9
Bolster, lbw, b Bosom 1
Greer, c Proudfoot, b Bosom 4
G. Payne, c Lethaby, b Gillespie 53
J. Payne, b Gillespie 6
Attwell, atpd Peers, b Nation 17
Nixon, not out 5
Petch, b Nation 0
Extras 6
Total 141

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Victoria: O. W. R. 4 1 12
Bolster 4 1 12
Whitely 4 1 27
G. Payne 4 1 19
Attwell 10 3 23
N. Pite 7 2 9
Extras 7
Five C's: O. W. R. 9 2 31
Bosom 8 4 43
Austin 4 1 28
Sparks 4 0 33
Nation 0 3 2 0

GOLF FACTS NOT THEORIES Alex Morrison

Too many things to think about! This is the general complaint against golf instruction and one that is in order because many teachers heap too many details on the heads of their pupils.

It is a well known fact, outside of golf, that proper attention can be given to only one thing at a time. Perhaps teachers wouldn't throw so many things at their pupils if they knew how much fun the player gets out of the game when he has only one thing to think about.

Recently I went out to play with David Goodrich, of New York. His trouble was that stated above. I told him that he could do much to improve all shots simply by keeping his head in position until after the ball had been hit. In fact, I told him that I would ask nothing more of him during the entire round. He concentrated on this one item with very good results. On a very difficult course he was off the fairway only once in eighteen holes and his tee shots were much longer than usual.

He was greatly surprised to find that a single item could bring such an improvement with so many different shots and to say that he was pleased over having but one thing to think about is putting it mildly. He was tickled pink as you will be if you stick to this particular item.

NATIONALS DEFEAT TORONTO SQUAD IN SECOND ENCOUNTER

Mainlanders Stay in Running for Connaught Cup By Coming Through With 3-1 Decision at Winnipeg in Sweltering Heat—Winners Lead at Interval, 2-0—Morley Scores Two Goals

By ROSS MUNRO
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—Vancouver Johnston Nationals kept in the running for the Dominion soccer title, defeating Toronto Ulster United, 3-1, here this afternoon in a torrid game played in steaming heat.

Toronto won the first game of the best-of-three series Thursday night, winning 3-1, but Nationals made a real comeback today to outplay Ulster most of the game.

A strong wind at their backs in the first half, Vancouver ran in two goals and followed it up with another in the second.

Jimmy Laurie scored Nationals' first goal at the twelve-minute mark on a long shot from forty yards out. It looked at first that Sweden Larson, centre forward, had headed it into the net after Laurie's kick, but players after the game said it was Captain Laurie who scored.

Thirty-two minutes after the start of the game, Vancouver came through with the second goal when Leland Morley, regular left half, now playing inside right, drove a terrific shot past Harold Seymour.

SCORES FOR TORONTO

After nine minutes of the second half, Ulster stepped into the scoring column when Tommy Axe, inside left, who took a plane from Toronto to be in time for the series, passed to Sam McNabney, who stood uncovered ten feet from Vancouver's goal. McNabney booted the pass in easily.

Morley made it 3-1 near the middle of the second half when he broke away alone and beat Seymour again. The ball touched the goalie's hands and jumped into the net.

FIRST HALF

Graham, Ulster centre, nearly broke through, but Laurie stopped him at the defence as the game opened.

Liprot, dashed down the left line and passed a beauty in front of the goal. Larson nearly got his head to it, but Seymour cleared. Ulster stormed in several times but missed their kicks close in. Waters made a spectacular save on a tough shot by McNabney, taking the ball almost off the centre forward's toe.

The wind was helping Vancouver a lot, and they had the edge on the shot.

Ulster failed to take full advantage of the wind and kept playing their short passing game.

Lineups:

Vancouver—Waters, Marsden, Laurie, Perri, Harvey, Heath, John Johnson, Morley, Larson, Greer and Liprot; substitute, Keith.

Toronto—Seymour, Davidson, McBride, Quinn, Singleton, Loney, Sam McNabney, Aiken, Graham, Axe, Hume, Substitutes, Ken Bundy and Bob McNabney.

Marylebone Team Lands in Canada For Cricket Tour

QUEBEC, July 31.—The Marylebone Cricket Club team, of England, scheduled to play nearly a dozen games against Canadian teams during a month's tour of the Dominion, arrived here today aboard the liner Duchess of Richmond.

Headed by Capt. G. C. Newman and Honorary Manager T. H. Carlton, the team of fifteen will perform at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Vancouver and other points before returning home September 3.

Other members of the team are H. J. Entwistle, K. A. Sellar, J. M. Brocklebank, A. P. Singleton, J. F. Mendel, A. G. Powell, N. M. Ford, J. T. New, J. C. Masterson, F. W. Forbes, N. O. Wykes and C. H. Taylor.

"FRENCHY" BEAUDIN

POPULAR figure in Canadian fau-tufts circles and well known to Victoria followers of the leather-throwing game, who has been matched to battle Henry Woods, colored Yakima scraper, in the main event of an all-star boxing show being presented on Friday, August 13. Promoter Nick Lyster is arranging the show, which will be held under the auspices of the city's seventy-fifth anniversary committee.

WINS SCOTTISH GOLF

KILMARNOCK, Scotland, July 31.—Hamilton McNally, coal miner on a vacation, today won the Scottish amateur golf championship, defeating K. G. Patrick, of Glasgow, 4 and 3.

McNally, who beat E. D. Hamilton, the defending champion, in the semi-finals, was only one up at the end of the first eighteen holes, but drew away in the afternoon round.

SENIOR TURIN'S BACK MURRAY IN TENNIS FINAL

Californian Wins Canadian Honors From Montrealer

San Francisco Player Captures Five-Set Battle From Ranking Dominion Star, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2—Evelyn Dearman Wins Women's Title When Opponent Defaults

TORONTO, July 31. (C)—The Canadian men's singles lawn tennis title remained in California today when Walter Senior, of San Francisco, battled through five sets to defeat Bobby Murray, of Montreal, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 in this year's final.

Senior, twelfth ranking United States star, succeeded Jack Tidball, of Los Angeles, who won the title last year. Eugene Smith, of Berkeley, was the 1935 winner.

The tall Westerner, who had not dropped one set on his way to the final, was given a smart battle by youthful Murray, recently crowned Ontario and Quebec provincial champion. The final recapitulation showing the winner only nine points better than his Canadian rival in the five full sets.

Senior's placement ability played a major part in his victory, coupled with nine double-faults by Murray. On the other hand Senior netted more balls and drove more out of bounds than did his opponent.

Murray won the first game of the opening set with loss of only two points and service held his delivery. A double-fault cost Bobby the third game, but he waded into Senior's service with three drives down the lines and won the fourth game at love when the American double-faulted.

MURRAY TAKES FIRST With the count 2-2, Murray went straight ahead to capture the set with loss of only six more points. A brilliant overhead smash won the seventh, where Senior made his best bid.

With the set in sight, Senior forced Murray to hit long, winning the eighth, 4-2, and he broke Bobby's service for the ninth game. Senior shot hard with his forehand and frequently passed Murray, who tried to reach the net behind his own deep drives.

Murray won the first game of the third set on Senior's service and went into a 2-1 lead. But the Californian increased his pace, hitting deep to the corners and Murray hit out or into the net to end many exchanges.

Senior broke Bobby's delivery in the fifth game and went on to a 4-2 lead in games. Two placements won the seventh game for Senior and he won the eighth when Murray double-faulted. Bobby rallied to make the score 30-30 and finally forced it to deuce before Senior came through with a pair of brilliant placements of his forehand.

Murray won the fourth set, 6-3, squaring the match.

The Montreal youth, fighting desperately to prolong the duel, broke Senior's service in the first game of the fourth set and held his own for a 2-0 lead. Murray hit flatly down the lines, moving in on Senior's chop shots and putting them away.

Senior held service in the third game and broke Bobby's delivery in the fourth to bring the score to 2-1.

Murray broke right back and captured the sixth for a 4-2 lead after a deuce battle. Then the Montrealer quickly ran out the set, driving to the baseline corners and outplaying the Californian at the net.

Senior dropped chops just over the tiring Montrealer on the run as he raced through the last four games with loss of only three points. While the men's title remained in the United States, the women's singles honors went to England, Miss Evelyn Dearman, of the British Wightman Cup team, being declared champion when her opponent in the final round, Miss Mary Hardwick, a Wightman Cup teammate, defaulted. Dr. Kathar Barthos, of California, was last year's winner.

Wightman Cup players also carried off the women's doubles title when Miss Dearman hooked up with Joan Ingram to defeat a pair of teammates, Margot Lumb and Miss Hardwick, 6-1, 7-5.

Biggest men in the tournament, Walter Martin, of Toronto, and David M. Jones, of New York, paired to win the men's doubles title. They were pitted against Murray and Laird Watt, the good Montreal doubles team. Murray was a tired player after his singles encounter with Senior, however, and the youths from the Quebec metropolis lost in four sets, 6-8, 9-7, 1-6, 6-3.

Martin, former ranking Canadian star, came out of several years' retirement to participate in the doubles tourney. On their march to the title he and Jones disposed of several notable doubles combinations.

MAINLAND WINS Bill Peder, of Vancouver, won the junior men's title, completely outclassing Nick Saba, of Toronto.

Won Major Lacrosse Honors for City



As Victoria celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary, lacrosse enthusiasts wander back just eighteen years ago, when the Foundation Lacrosse Club journeyed to Winnipeg and returned with the world's amateur championship, an achievement never before accomplished in local history. Above is the team which captured the honors. They also won the Kilmarnock Cup, symbolic of the British Columbia honors, and then defeated New Westminster to lift the historic Mann Cup. In winning the open tournament at Winnipeg for the world's title, the club defeated Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. En route home, the team trimmed everything in sight in exhibition matches. Back row, left to right: Identity not known, Charlie Burnett (secretary), G. L. Moore, Fred Krueger, "Piggy" Pottinger, Stan Ross, Frank Sweeney, Ernie Munro, Johnny Johnson, George Strath, "Cotton" Brynjolfson (coach), Lester Patrick and Frank Kelly (manager). Sitting, front row, left to right: Joe Mitchell, Alvin McInnes, Jake Davis, Bernie Feedham, Albie McGregor, Joe Painter, Dutch Clegg and Sugar McDougall.

In the final. Scores were 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. The veterans' title went to Gordon Spenser, of Toronto, who defeated T. B. Hayle, of Toronto, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

J. C. Little, also of Toronto, teamed with Spenser to win the veterans' doubles honors, defeating another Toronto pair, C. H. Starr and A. R. Rice, 6-1, 6-8, 6-2.

LONGACRES RACING

LONGACRES, July 31.—Results here today follow:

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

FIFTH RACE—One mile. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

SEVENTH RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

EIGHTH RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

NINTH RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

TENTH RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

ELEVENTH RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

Twelfth RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

Thirteenth RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

Fourteenth RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

FINALS TO BE PLAYED TODAY AT HILLCREST

Esquimalt Net Champions Will Be Crowned as Meet Concludes

Esquimalt net champions for another year will be crowned this afternoon at the Hillcrest Tennis Club courts when the finals in all divisions are played.

The day's play will commence at 10 o'clock with Wilkinson and Brown playing Evans and Harbison in a men's doubles semi-final. Finals will commence at 1 o'clock with the women's and men's singles listed.

Jerry Bowden and Eric Cox marched into the men's singles final yesterday with victories over Ivan Temple and Cam Brown, respectively. Bowden dropped the first set of his match, 2-6, then settled down and played winning tennis and took the next two sets, 6-2, 6-3. Cox came through in straight sets with scores of 6-2, 6-3.

SPRINGS UPSET The day's upset came in the men's doubles where the favored duo of Eric Cox and Ivan Temple fell before the finer straining of Brown and Wilcox. Cox and Temple, 6-4, 6-4.

Holdridge and Clark, Armadale Tennis Club pair, won and lost in their matches yesterday. They defeated Gray and Browne-Cave, 6-4, 6-5, 7-5, in the quarter-finals, and then dropped their semi-final fixture to Clarke and Raymond, C.P.R. combination, 6-2, 6-8, 4-6.

In the women's doubles semi-finals, Mrs. Bayles and Miss Holden triumphed over Misses Northam and Miss Herrin, 10-8, 1-6, 6-3 and Mrs. Erickson and Miss Bidwell, sister team, stroked their way to victory over Misses Baillies and Peden, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Baillies and Wood, C.P.R. netters, gained the semi-final bracket of the mixed doubles by reason of their 7-5, 3-6, 6-3 victory over Miss Lesley and Warder, house club pair. In the other quarter-final, Mrs. Bayles and Holden defeated Miss Shuggett and Raymond, 6-1, 6-3.

TODAY'S DRAW 10:30—Semi-finals men's doubles: Wilkinson and Brown vs. Evans and Harbison. 1:00—Final men's singles: G. Bowden vs. E. Cox. Final women's singles: Miss Boyce vs. Miss Herrin. 3:00—Final men's doubles: Clarke and Raymond vs. Evans and Harbison. Final women's doubles: Mrs. Erickson and Miss Boyce vs. Mrs. Bayles and Miss Holden. Semi-final mixed doubles: Miss Baillies and Wood vs. Mrs. Erickson and Wright. 4:30—Final mixed doubles: Mrs. Bayles and Holden vs. Miss Shuggett and Raymond. 6:00—Final men's singles: G. Bowden vs. E. Cox. Final women's singles: Miss Shuggett vs. Miss Baillies. Final men's doubles: G. Bowden and E. Cox vs. Mrs. Bayles and Miss Holden. Final women's doubles: Mrs. Erickson and Miss Boyce vs. Mrs. Bayles and Miss Holden. Final mixed doubles: Mrs. Bayles and Holden vs. Miss Shuggett and Raymond.

Players still remaining in the consolation are asked to be on hand at 1 o'clock.

HASTINGS RACING HASTINGS PARK, July 31.—Results here today follow:

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10. Miss Rasmussen (McClintock) 12.30 12.30 12.10.

British Columbia Net Championships To Open Tomorrow

Victoria Lawn Tennis Club Courts Will Be Scene Of Forty-Sixth Annual Meet—Strong Californian Contingent of Netters Here in Quest of Titles—Opening Draw Is Announced

Ready to open bids for British Columbia grass courts tennis titles, including California, Washington and Vancouver netters will arrive in the city today in preparation for the opening tomorrow at the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club courts of the forty-sixth annual championship tournament.

The Port Street courts have been given their usual pre-tournament attention and are reported to be in excellent shape for the big meet. Opening tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, the tourney will continue throughout the week, with the finals in all events scheduled for Saturday afternoon. F. A. Jackson, popular secretary of the veteran local club, has been busy making final arrangements, and now has everything in readiness for what promises to be another successful meet.

DICK BENNETT COMING Heading the visiting contingent will be Dick Bennett, high-ranking Californian and present holder of the Washington State and Western Canada championships. Many other men stars will also be on hand in quest of the singles and other titles. Coming Virginia Wolfenden, recently crowned Western Canada titleholder and present British Columbia women's singles champion, who is enjoying an exceptionally

good season, will be one of the chief threats in the women's events. Mel Dranga, P.N.W. sectional men's singles titleholder, will be Seattle's leading standard bearer in the different divisions, while other Sound City netters are also listed to compete. Vancouver and Up-Island points will be well represented, and with the cream of local netters will provide the international color.

Twenty-two matches are carded tomorrow with the draw as follows: 11:00—Verne Hughes vs. R. Bladen, J. Angus vs. J. Lundy, W. Canning vs. Ewing Wilson, Mrs. S. P. Bixley vs. Miss Rose Boehm, Mort Ballagh vs. Emery Neale, F. D. M. Williams vs. J. O. Bixler. 2:00—Mede Woodson vs. J. Kramer, H. Wagner vs. Ted Oleswer, Miss Betty K. Patterson vs. Mrs. Ruby Bishop Blair. 3:00—Walter Bartell vs. A. C. Brand, Gordon Nelson vs. R. Christman, Mel Dranga vs. Bob Ready, Miss Joan Bigler vs. Mrs. H. N. Lay, Mrs. G. M. Gross vs. Miss L. Kitchen. 4:00—Mrs. J. C. I. Edwards vs. Miss Cecile Miner, Miss Virginia Wolfenden vs. Miss Barbara Duncan, J. Baidler vs. Ron Edwards, Miss M. Phillips vs. Miss Pat Canning, Miss Jean Campbell vs. Miss Peggy MacDonald. 5:00—Bob Lloyd vs. G. Brown-Cave, S. P. Birley vs. R. A. Phillips, J. D. D. Campbell vs. Basil Walker.

VISITING TEAM LOSES FIXTURE

H.M.S. Exeter Goes Down to Defeat in All-Day Cricket Match With Victoria XI

Victoria cricketers yesterday defeated H.M.S. Exeter in an all-day match played at Macdonald Park. The locals batted first and scored 127 runs in their initial innings. The visitors replied with 106 and then Victoria batted for the second time. After putting on 88 runs for the loss of two wickets the locals declared.

H.M.S. Exeter's batsmen failed badly in their second innings and were all dismissed for the small total of 38 runs.

The score: VICTORIA First Innings: G. H. Kirk, c. Brooks, b. Pickett, 5; C. Jones, b. Brooks, 4; J. D. D. Campbell, b. Pickett, 10; W. Canning, b. Pickett, 10; M. Dranga, b. Pickett, 10; F. A. Jackson, b. Pickett, 10; J. Baidler, b. Pickett, 10; J. O. Bixler, b. Pickett, 10; J. C. I. Edwards, b. Pickett, 10; J. Lundy, b. Pickett, 10; J. Angus, b. Pickett, 10; J. Bladen, b. Pickett, 10; J. Ewing Wilson, b. Pickett, 10; J. Rose Boehm, b. Pickett, 10; J. Mort Ballagh, b. Pickett, 10; J. Emery Neale, b. Pickett, 10; J. F. D. M. Williams, b. Pickett, 10; J. Verne Hughes, b. Pickett, 10; J. R. Bladen, b. Pickett, 10; J. J. Angus, b. Pickett, 10; J. W. Canning, b. Pickett, 10; J. S. P. Bixley, b. Pickett, 10; J. Miss Rose Boehm, b. Pickett, 10; J. Mort Ballagh, b. Pickett, 10; J. Emery Neale, b. Pickett, 10; J. F. D. M. Williams, b. Pickett, 10; J. Verne Hughes, b. Pickett, 10; J. R. Bladen, b. Pickett, 10; J. J. Angus, b. Pickett, 10; J. W. Canning, b. Pickett, 10; J. S. P. Bixley, b. 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Employment Figures For Dominion Show Marked Improvement

Reports of Employers Best Since 1929—Situation In British Columbia Continues to Improve, Says Ottawa Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA, July 31 (P.)—Employment at the beginning of July was at a higher level than any July 1 on record except 1929, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said today. Figures were gathered from 10,271 employers, showing 1,134,318 at work, compared with 1,088,652 the preceding month.

"This increase of 45,666 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1936," said the bureau, "and was also decidedly greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding sixteen years for which statistics are available."

The employment index on the base 1926 equals 100 stood at 119.1 against 114.3 at June 1.

Last year 9,744 employers reported staffs aggregating 987,955, which was an increase of 24,600 over June 1, 1936, staffs.

MANUFACTURING GAINS

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. There were losses of a seasonal character in certain manufacturing industries, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while there was a minor decline in coal mining. The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas.

The largest percentage increases occurred in the Maritime Provinces, but, numerically, those in Quebec and Ontario were greater. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher

than at the same date of last year, or of most years of the record.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Detailed report of British Columbia follows:

Continued advances were made in British Columbia, the increase brought the index to 117.1, or more than twelve points higher than at July 1 of last year. A total working force of 99,405 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,997 firms whose data were received, and who had 95,310 on their staffs at the beginning of June.

Manufacturing, particularly of animal food and lumber products, was seasonally busier at July 1, 1937, and metallic ore mining, communications, transportation, building and highway construction, and trade also reported considerable improvement, while curtailment was indicated in coal mining. The employment situation was better than at the same date in 1936, being also more favorable than in the Summer of other years since 1929. The 1,050 establishments reporting for July 1, 1936, had employed 88,094 men and women, an increase of 2,195 over their staffs in the preceding month.

TO PROTEST SEA LION SLAUGHTER

Society for Prevention of Cruelty To Animals Discusses Matter To Write Officials

At the monthly meeting of the committee of the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the inspector reported that the condition of stock shipped by water through this port was much improved. This, he believed, was due to a letter from this society calling attention to the inadequate amount of feed which had heretofore been supplied for the voyage. He also reported that there were now thirty-six dog troughs placed in different parts of the city and surrounding municipalities.

A member of the committee reported that at a recent race meeting held in a neighboring town where he had acted as steward, certain horses had been found in such poor condition that permission to enter them had been refused.

EARWIG BAIT DISCUSSED

As there is a certain amount of controversy over the question of earwig bait and its effect on small

animals, it was agreed that, in the event of a report of the death of a dog attributed to earwig bait, confirmed by a qualified veterinary surgeon, the S.P.C.A. would have its stomach analyzed.

The slaughter of sea lions by the authority of the Dominion Government was discussed. A circular letter will be prepared, a copy to be sent to every branch of the S.P.C.A. in Canada, setting forth the manner of killing, and asking that a protest be sent to the Government against this annual slaughter.

During the month forty-nine cases were attended and 449 animals and birds inspected.

Construction of New Submarine Begun in Secret

NEW YORK, July 31 (P.)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, Polar explorer, said today construction had begun in secret at a British shipyard on the submarine with which he hopes to cruise beneath Polar ice.

Sir Hubert said the submarine, outfitted at a cost of \$150,000, would start from Spitzbergen, Norway, next May. He plans to make a sub-ice cruise of approximately 2,000 miles to the Alaska coast.

Portland Shrine Band on Yates Street



Led by a tall, staff-swinging drum-major, one of the most interesting bands in yesterday's Shriners' parade was that from Al Kadir Temple, Portland, composed of forty members. To show they were from the "City of Roses," bandmen had garlands of the flowers entwined about the horns of the larger brasses. The photograph shows the smartly marching unit as it passed the City Library, Yates and Blanshard Streets.

Your Health and Your Weight

THOSE OF NORMAL WEIGHT SHOULD NOT TRY TO REMOVE THE NORMAL FAT FROM THE BODY

By JAS. W. BARTON, M.D.

One of the heavyweight wrestlers, recently named as world's champion (in some states and provinces) has a beautiful physique and is a fast, strong, intelligent, good-looking fellow. Although his weight is announced as 202 to 205, it is likely that his real weight is ten to fifteen pounds less. His muscles stand out on all parts of the body—the abdomen like a "washboard," the upper back like a rectangle, and the arms and legs like whipcord. And he knows how to wrestle.

However, as his wrestling engagements take him to all parts of the country, with a great amount of fast traveling—motor, train and airplane—it is just a question how long his "nerves" will stand up under the strain.

Why?

Simply because he may not have enough fat on and in his body.

If he were a boxer, getting ready for an important bout, to be down as "fats" as he is at present would be wise because the boxer has to make a certain weight at a definite time. Also a boxer allows himself to accumulate a little fat between bouts.

Practically all the heavyweight wrestlers keep themselves comfortably overweight—a little layer of fat covering their muscles. They lose five to ten pounds during a thirty to sixty minute bout, but have that five to ten pounds back on the body for their bout the following night. Of course much of this five to ten pounds that comes and goes

Military Activities

COMPOSITE UNIT ORDERS

17th Fortress Coy., R.C.E.
No. XI Fortress Signal Coy.
6th Divisional R.C.A.S.C.
No. 13 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C.

Special Naval and Military Tattoo Orders—All members of the above units previously detailed to take part in the tattoo will parade at Macdonald Park, Victoria, B.C., in their assembly uniforms on Sunday, August 1, 1937, at 18.15 hours.

Markers—One marker will report at the park to C.S.M. Mitchell, P.P.C.L.I., at 18.15 hours. Orderlies—The orderly detailed will report to Major V. McKenna, M.C., R.C.A., on arrival of the unit. Private Lowe will act as unit runner. Night guards will report to Capt. Oliver on arrival of the unit.

Broadcast—The unit announcer will report to Major J. G. Ryeroff, R.C.A., prior to the commencement of the general broadcast. Orders for August 2 and 3 will be issued at a later date.

E. HOUSLEY, Capt.
Officer in Charge Composite Unit.

2nd BN. (M.G.) CANADIAN SCOTISH REGIMENT

Battalion orders by Lieut.-Col. Walter Bapty, Officer Commanding.

Part I
Duties—Duties for the week ending July 31, 1937: Orderly officer, Lieut. H. L. Alexander. Orderly sergeant, Sergt. C. S. Sayers; next for duty, Sergt. Garnet.

Part II
Amendment—Part II, Orders No. 24, dated 21-7-37, in so far as it affects the following, is hereby cancelled: 944 Pte. R. O. J. Carey, "D" Coy.

D. G. CROFTON, Capt.
Adj. 2nd Bn. (M.G.) C.S. Regt.

SIR (B.C.) COAST BRIGADE, R.C.A.

Brigade orders by Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Kent, Officer Commanding 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade, R.C.A.
Duties for week ending August 7, 1937—Orderly officer, Lieut. J. L. Howard; next for duty, Lieut. R. Buller. Orderly sergeant, Sgt. V. Anderson; next for duty, Sgt. J. Archer.

Parades—Tattoo Contingent—All ranks taking part in the military tattoo will parade at the Armouries at the following dates and times. Dress, full dress, and both bands will attend Sunday, August 1, fall-in at 17.45 hours; Monday, August 2, fall-in at 18.45 hours; Tuesday, August 3, fall-in at 18.45 hours.

Notice—Conveyance from the Armouries to Macdonald Park and return will be provided on the above dates, and refreshments will be served.

C. W. PARKER, Capt.
5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade, R.C.A.

1st BN. (16th C.E.F.) CAN SCOTISH REGIMENT

Battalion orders by Lieut.-Col. J. R. Kingham, Officer Commanding.

Part I
Naval and Military Tattoo Rehearsal, Sunday, August 1, 1937—The detachment taking part in the Tattoo will parade at the Armouries at 17.45 hours (5.45 p.m.) on this date, for the purpose of proceeding by bus to Macdonald Park to participate in the Tattoo rehearsal. Dress, Full dress. Both bands will attend.

Marker—The following N.C.O. is detailed as Marker, who will report at the park to the Tattoo Sergeant-Major, C.S.M. Mitchell, P.P.C.L.I., at 18.15 hours (6.15 p.m.): 684 S. Sergt. E. B. Chalmers.

Naval and Military Tattoo, Monday and Tuesday, August 2 and 3, 1937—The Tattoo detachment will be notified on Sunday, August 1, 1937, as to time of parade and transportation arrangements for the

Faithful Service Gets Its Reward

LONDON, July 31 (P.)—Lord Ormawhite, friend of Queen Mary and the late King George, today left all of his estate—valued at £107,000 (\$532,580) to the wife of his manservant, Rose Spary, and her two sons, in equal shares.

Lord Ormawhite was a widower when he died.

The Safety First Association asks motorists to be particularly careful where there are children. This is no principle that children should be seen but not hurt.

BUNIONS

Try this wonderful relief. It instantly stops painful pressure on sore spots, soothes, calms and shrinks it. Come, but a trifle. Sold everywhere.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

POWER HEADS CONFER HERE

Executive Officers of Northwest Association Discuss Plans for Convention

Executive officers of the Northwest Electric Light and Power Association were in conference here Friday discussing matters affecting their business and making preparations for the next convention of the association, which will be held in the Spring. The territory that is embraced within the association includes the Province of British Columbia and the States of Washington, Oregon, Utah and Idaho.

W. C. Mainwaring, Vancouver, general sales manager for the B.C. Electric Company, is presiding officer this year. Victoria is represented on the executive by A. T. Goward, vice-president of the B.C. Electric Company; G. M. Tripp, general superintendent, and S. J. Hall, manager of light and power for the same company here.

The organization is educational in its character, the proceedings at the meeting being confined to matters affecting the administration of the industry, which is associated with electrical power and light. There are three sections in the organization, business development, engineering and accounting and business practice.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES

Each of these sections holds conventions and each was represented at the meeting held in the city. Ralph Gale, of the Idaho Power Company, presided over the section of business development; A. Vilstrup, of the B.C. Electric Company in Vancouver, was chairman of the engineering section, and C. E. Gieseler, of the Washington Power Company, Spokane, presided over the accounting section.

The business meeting was concluded in the morning in the Empress Hotel, following which the party attended luncheon and the afternoon was spent on the golf courses, with a drive about the city for the ladies of the party.

During the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward entertained the visitors on the grounds of their residence on York Place. Many of the members of the executive were accompanied by their wives and families.

CANADIAN DOLLAR AND POUND RATES

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 (P.)—Pound sterling remained unchanged on Montreal foreign exchanges on Saturday at \$4.97 25-32. The French franc was unchanged at 3.75 cents and so was the United States dollar at 1-32 premium.

Discharge—The following man, having enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, is discharged: 1067 Pte. I. G. H. Keddie, "B," with effect from 21-7-37.

W. H. PARKER, Lieut.
Adj. 1st Bn. Can. Scottish Regt.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Promotions—The following is an extract from The London Times of April 7, 1937: "Lieut.-Commander (Ret'd) G. Borrie, R.N.R., to rank of Commander (Ret'd), seniority April 7, 1937."

Local Delegates Attend Meeting Of Great Priory

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada will open in Port Arthur, Ontario, tomorrow. The sessions will be presided over by W. W. Archibald, Creston, B.C., who is the Supreme Grand Master of the Knights Templar in Canada.

Delegates from the Pacific Coast will be: L. A. Grogan, Victoria, Provincial Prior, and Norman S. Fraser, Victoria, Presiding Preceptor of Western Gate Preceptory. Lieut.-Col. C. Junget and P. C. Corry will also be present at the assembly, which will be attended by Knights Templar from every province of Canada.

The Victoria representatives left Friday afternoon for Port Arthur, via Vancouver.



Win Shooting Prizes!

If you own a .22 rifle... this will interest YOU!

From coast to coast, young men and boys are enthusiastically competing for the prizes offered in the Dominion Marksmen Competition using .22 calibre rim fire sporting rifles.

Whether a beginner or an experienced marksman, you, too, should enter this contest and try your skill. The rules are simple—you can win a prize with your present rifle. No charge to join. Any shooter over 12 years of age is eligible. Application blanks, rules and targets are free. Send for yours today. Mail this coupon now!

COUPON

Dominion Marksmen, P.O. Box 1360, Montreal, Que. I am interested in your prize competition for .22 calibre rifle shooters. Please send me full particulars.

Name (PRINT NAME) Address

Sponsored by C-I-L DMC

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

AUGUST
Time of sunrise and sunset (Pacific standard time) at Victoria, B.C., for the month of August, 1937.

Date	Time	Date	Time
1	4:48	17	4:49
2	4:49	18	4:50
3	4:50	19	4:51
4	4:51	20	4:52
5	4:52	21	4:53
6	4:53	22	4:54
7	4:54	23	4:55
8	4:55	24	4:56
9	4:56	25	4:57
10	4:57	26	4:58
11	4:58	27	4:59
12	4:59	28	5:00
13	5:00	29	5:01
14	5:01	30	5:02
15	5:02	31	5:03
16	5:03		

The Meteorological Observatory, Victoria, B.C.

A PUZZLED PARENT

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (P.)—Papa Rhea, a South American ostrich at the Zoo, was a puzzled parent today.

His wife laid six eggs, then went gadding about. Bird-house keepers put the first egg under a pea-hen with maternal instincts. That egg hatched a rhea.

Papa Rhea today was sitting on the other five himself, waiting

To the City of Victoria CONGRATULATIONS!

The fine quality of our flowers... wreaths, bouquets, potted plants... is the main factor upon which has been based our steady progress in public favor. We take pleasure in extending to Victoria our congratulations on its 75th Anniversary.

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BEAUTICIANS AND BARBERS' SUPPLIES

We Carry a Complete Line of the Above Supplies

Permanent Wave Machines, Dryers and Chrome Furniture

If It's for the HAIR, We Have It

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1887 GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 1937

THE MANUFACTURERS

READY MONEY

Life Insurance should be the foundation of every Estate

Because

—at death it can be realized upon at once and at its face value;
—there is no forced sale of assets to supply ready money for pressing needs.

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO, CANADA

BRANCH OFFICE: PEMBERTON BLDG., VICTORIA

WOULD YOU TRADE YOUR PRESENT RADIO FOR A CRYSTAL SET?..

Of course not, yet you might still be using a crystal set if it were not for the inventions made available to Canadian Radio Manufacturers by Canadian Radio Patents, Limited.

This is true, unbelievable as it may seem, because a radio receiver is a composite of many highly technical developments upon each of which there is a Canadian patent which might have been independently owned.

Canadian Radio Patents, Limited, was incorporated for the purpose of making available to Canadian radio manufacturers basic inventions, thus eliminating multiple royalties and expense which would result if these patents were owned separately. Without these basic inventions, production of the present day radio sets would not be possible. The Canadian public is now able to enjoy radio reception of a character which could not have been obtained without the use of these inventions.

Support Canada's great radio industry and its thousands of workers by making sure the radio you are about to purchase bears the license of Canadian Radio Patents, Limited, and thus avoid the liability which may result from patent infringement.

CANADIAN RADIO PATENTS, LIMITED

159 BAY STREET—TORONTO—ONTARIO

AROUND the DIAL

TODAY
6 a.m.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Albert Lebrun of France, Marshal Petain of France, General John Pershing and the U.S. Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt, will be heard over the air in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the Great War. All of the programme, which will last for an hour and a half, will originate at Montfaucon, France, with the exception of President Roosevelt's address from Washington. KGO, KJR.
10 a.m.—Vin Boy, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and Ozzie Nelson, young orchestra leader, will join



VICTORIA'S Seventy-Fifth ANNIVERSARY PARADES

PRESENTING THE MOST SPECTACULAR PARADES EVER TO BE STAGED IN VICTORIA—DEPICTING 75 YEARS OF PROGRESS — MAKE A NOTE OF THE DATES AND ROUTES AND BRING THE WHOLE FAMILY

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 4
A Civic Half Holiday, starting at twelve noon has been declared for this date. The Grand Day Parade starts at 2:45 p.m. from Green and Quadra Streets, proceeding via Quadra to Yates to Douglas to Belleville to Government to Fisgard to Douglas to Yates Streets, disbanding on Upper Yates.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7
A Spectacular Illuminated Parade will leave Menzies and Belleville Streets at 9 p.m., and proceeds via Belleville to Government to Fort to Douglas to Yates to Cook Streets, turning back on Yates Street.

NOTE—It is requested that car owners refrain from parking along the route. Your co-operation will be appreciated.

Junior Chamber of Commerce
PARADE COMMITTEE

IS IT WORTH IT?



40% of all accidents, 78% of all deaths, take place at street intersections.

ONE automobile is cutting across the path of the street car. The other is overtaking the street car. Neither driver may be aware of the presence of the other until it is too late. Are the few problematical seconds each driver is trying to save worth the risk?

B.C. ELECTRIC
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

8:15 p.m.—Artists from San Francisco, Chicago and New York will unite in greetings to the new N.B.C.-blue southern group, which joins the network today. KJR.
9 p.m.—The story of a Southerner of the old school, who was editor and publisher of a small-town newspaper, who waited forty years to keep a duelling engagement, will be told on the Night Editor programme. KOMO, KPO.

TOMORROW
10 a.m.—Crosscut from the "Log o' the Day," the oldest programme of its kind on the Pacific Coast, will celebrate its 2,000th broadcast. KJR.
5:30 p.m.—Opening radio's first cycle of plays by Eugene O'Neill, the first American dramatist to attain world-wide recognition, the National Broadcasting Company will present the playwright's first long success, "Beyond the Horizon," with Helen Hayes, dramatic actress, in the leading role. KJR.
6 p.m.—Gay times from "Love Me Tonight," motion picture success of five years ago, will be featured, with Roy Shield, central division musical director for the N.B.C., as conductor during the absence of Dr. Frank Black, who is on three weeks' vacation. KOMO, KPO.

7 p.m.—Darrell Donnell, whose dynamic news broadcasts have been missing from Western airmen for more than a year because of other duties at the Bay, will return to the microphone as a news broadcaster and commentator. KGO, KJR.
9 p.m.—How to play safe while fishing, and some good advice on how to land the big ones, will be the subject of a talk to be given by Ralph O. Marro, deputy attorney-general and legal adviser to the California Fish and Game Commission. KGO, KJR.

9 p.m.—The Daily Colonist news flashes. CFCT.
9:30 p.m.—An unusual tale concerning the assassination of President James Garfield and an attempt to save his life by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, will be Colonel Rod's story in a special programme. KOMO, KPO.

Sunday's Programme

(The following programmes are compiled by the various broadcasting companies and are subject to change.)
CFCT, Victoria, B.C. (1550 KHz.)
11:00 a.m.—Christ Church Cathedral.
11:15 p.m.—Sunday Afternoon Service.
5:30 p.m.—Christian Science Devotional Programme.
5:45 p.m.—Melodic Themes.
6:00 p.m.—Practical Assembly.
6:30 p.m.—Catholic Sunday Mass.
7:00 p.m.—Sunset Serenade.
7:30 p.m.—Christ Church Cathedral.
9:45 p.m.—Evangelist Hour.
CJOR, Vancouver (680 KHz.)
9:00 a.m.—Church of the Air.
9:15 a.m.—The Hour of Prayer.
11:00 a.m.—Metropolitan Tabernacle.
11:30 p.m.—For Sinners.
3:30 p.m.—Apostolic Mission.
4:00 p.m.—Pentecost Gospel Light House.
4:30 p.m.—Cry of the Heart.
5:00 p.m.—Pentecost Programme.
5:15 p.m.—The Hour of Prayer.
7:00 p.m.—Travels News Flash.
7:30 p.m.—Christ Church Cathedral.
9:45 p.m.—Evangelist Hour.
CJRV, Vancouver (1490 KHz.)
1:30 p.m.—Concert Music.
2:00 p.m.—See C.B.C. Network, except: 2:00 p.m.—Home Hour of Music.
C.B.C. NETWORK
2:00 p.m.—H.M. Grenadier Guards Band.
2:30 p.m.—Dr. H. H. Stewart.
3:45 p.m.—P. Crookwater and H. Clodden.
4:00 p.m.—The Starline, pianist.
4:30 p.m.—Melodic Themes.
4:45 p.m.—Piano Music.
5:00 p.m.—The Battle of Britain.
5:30 p.m.—International Varieties.
6:00 p.m.—Music Time.
6:30 p.m.—Adventures in Melody.
6:45 p.m.—The Hour of Prayer.
7:00 p.m.—Tudor Strips Quartette.
8:00 p.m.—Mentors of the World.
8:30 p.m.—Concert Trio.
9:00 p.m.—Good Evening, New.
9:30 p.m.—Interlude, director, W. Kolsh.
10:00 p.m.—Ole Sings.
10:15 p.m.—News.
10:30 p.m.—Sacred Cereals.
10:45 p.m.—Weather Report.
N.B.C.-KPO RED NETWORK
KIQ-KOW-KFI-KPO-KOMO
8:00 a.m.—The Hour of Prayer.
8:30 a.m.—Hundred Table Discussion.
8:45 a.m.—Dorothy Drexler, Fred Humphrey.
9:00 a.m.—Dreams of Long Ago.
10:00 a.m.—Sunday Drive.
10:30 a.m.—Theater Colt Mystery.
11:00 a.m.—Theater Colt Mystery.
11:30 a.m.—Theater Colt Mystery.
12:00 noon—Romance Melodrama, vocalists.
12:30 p.m.—The World is Yours.
1:00 p.m.—Paul Martin's Music.
1:30 p.m.—Nick Harris, detective drama.
1:45 p.m.—Paul Carson, organ.
2:00 p.m.—Catholic Hour.
2:30 p.m.—Harmless Hush Hush.
3:15 p.m.—The Hour of Prayer.
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HO! for VACATION

VICTORIA

ANGELA HOTEL

Now under entirely new management. Completely renovated and redecorated throughout. Suites with bath, single or double rooms with bath. Comfortable, quiet, home-like atmosphere. Excellent service. First-class cuisine. Reasonable rates.

953 Burrard Avenue A. W. HARVEY, Manager Phone E 5225 and G 3125

DALE'S ROAST CHICKENS

IMPROVE ANY VACATION
DELICIOUS SALADS MADE FRESH EVERY DAY
643 FORT STREET

DOMINION HOTEL

YATES AT BLANSHARD, VICTORIA, B.C.
Comfortable Rooms . . . Hospitable Service . . . Excellent Cuisine
Central Location—Moderate Rates—Free Bus
WM. J. CLARK, Manager

ST. JAMES HOTEL

BEN. BRUSS, MANAGER
Victoria's 100% Fireproof Hotel. All Outside and Sunny Rooms. Our Rates are Reasonable. Douglas and Johnson Streets.

CADBORO BAY

THE SHIELING---Cadboro Bay

An ideal holiday home in beautiful surroundings near sandy beach, only 4 1/2 miles from Victoria. Tennis, clock golf. MISS LEES, E 7275.

CORDOVA BAY

McMORRAN'S PAVILION

RIGHT ON THE BEACH
Modern stucco camp and cottages. Boats, bathing booths, teas, ice cream, etc. Postoffice. Service station.
Dances every Saturday night; six-piece orchestra; admission 35c.

BRENTWOOD BAY

BRENTA LODGE

P.O. Box No. 1, Saanichton
Brentwood Bay, Saanich Arm
AIR CONDITIONED
A beautiful vacation resort, close to Butchart's Gardens, the Melchett and Brentwood Collieries. Fishing, bathing, tennis, etc. Planned for the Salmon and Chicken Luchies. The Mill Bay Ferry. Close to the grounds. Ten minutes to golf course. Phone Keatinge 1M—HAROLD RANDALL, Prop.

Brentwood Ferry Coffee Shop

Open to midnight. Good eats. Turkey, chicken, hot Spring salmon, salad, sandwiches, hamburgers and hots. Motor launch for hire for any purpose. Fishing tackle. Fishing parties conducted. Keatinge 53M.

DEEP COVE

THE CHALET, Deep Cove

Comfortable accommodation in hotel or cosy furnished cottages. Shower baths. Semi-furnished cottages adjacent. Right on the waterfront on the famous Saanich fishing waters. Five tennis. Boats for hire. Golf course nearby. Rates most reasonable. Chicken dinners and British Devonshire cream teas a specialty. Phone Sidney 827.

SALTSPRING ISLAND

INGLIS' CAMP

VESEVUS BAY, SALT SPRING ISLAND
Lovely picnic grounds, tables, hot water, shade, 25c per car, inclusive; store. Furnished cottages and cabins, etc.

SOOKE

"GROUSE NEST" on Sooke Basin

Riding, sea and sun bathing, boating, badminton, tennis. Fresh fruit, vegetables and dairy produce from our own farm. Accommodation in main buildings and large new cabins on the water's edge. DROP IN FOR SEA WHEN YOU ARE OUT DRIVING. Write "GROUSE NEST," R.R. No. 2, Victoria, for full particulars.

AT SOOKE

Complete auto service at the NEW STANDARD STATION. City Prices. Standard Credit Cards accepted. Fully equipped central store in convenient waterfront location. Confectionery, drugs, etc. On Jordan River Road, close to New Community Hall. J. McMillan, Prop.
Don't Forget August 11—Sooke Community Day

EAST SOOKE

GLENARLEY FARM

EAST SOOKE, V.I., B.C.
Perfect for a restful holiday. The new Good Home cottage, plenty of lawns, tennis, indoor badminton, darts, etc. Good accommodation, boats, bathing, cream, fruit and vegetables. Only one hour's drive from Victoria. Teas, lunches, supper. Inclusive rates, to July 1, 15c weekly. July and August, 15c weekly. Bed and breakfast, 50c per hour. Phone or write Major Cavanagh, East Sooke.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

ROSALYND'S

STORE, TEAROOM AND CAMP
SHAWNIGAN LAKE, V.I., B.C.
(Formerly Don's Camp)
Ideal for a perfect holiday, week-end or day. Situated on the south end of Shawnigan, 400 feet above sea level. Only 25 miles from Victoria. Fishing, boating, hiking, swimming. Home cooking. City prices.

COWICHAN BAY

THE BUENA VISTA, Cowichan Bay

"The Fishermen's Home"
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE—REASONABLE RATES
For Information: Phone Duncan 66110

BRENTWOOD IS NOW FAMOUS RESORT OF HOLIDAY SEEKERS

Splendid Fishing and First Rate Accommodation
Have Won Brentwood Fame as Holiday Centre—Ferry Connects It With Highway Across Finlayson Arm

BRENTWOOD Bay, approximately twelve miles from Victoria, is one of the most attractive holiday resorts in the vicinity, and in addition to the charm the district holds, is an ideal starting point for trips Up-Island or to the remainder of the Saanich Peninsula. Brentwood itself lies on the sheltered and picturesque waters of Saanich Arm, overlooked by the famous Malahat and surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery imaginable.

The settlement or village is clustered around the head of the wharf, from which starts the Mill Bay Ferry, which connects Brentwood with the Island Highway on the further shore. This ferry, carrying automobiles and passengers, leaves Brentwood every hour, making the journey across the water in less than thirty minutes. This service is of inestimable value to the district, as it saves the traveler many miles of unnecessary driving, substituting a boat trip that is a pleasure in itself. Many visitors drive out from Victoria, and after a brief stay at Brentwood, return via the Malahat Drive, along the Island Highway on the other side of the water.

The environment of Brentwood is enhanced by the excellent accommodation offered by Brent Lodge right on the water's edge. Fully up-to-date in every respect, this hostelry offers every advantage of a hotel in a large centre with the advantage of unsurpassed beauty of setting.

Holiday activities at Brentwood are many and varied. Tennis on a fine hardwood court is available, while the North Saanich golf course lies within a few miles. Bathing and boating occupy a large place in the catalogue of vacation delights.

FAMOUS FOR FISHING

Fishing is perhaps one of the most famous points on which the name of Brentwood has become known. It is the headquarters of the Victoria-Saanich Inlet Anglers' Association, an organization formed to further fishing in these waters in a clean, sportsmanlike manner. Competitions are arranged and enthusiasts are given an opportunity to test their knowledge and skill with more at stake than the mere killing of fish.

Handsome trophies and cups are awarded to those making the best catches. Club trophies are offered in the form of buttons, bronze, silver, gold, and the championship award of a gold button with a diamond added. These are given as follows: The bronze medal to the club member taking a Spring salmon on specified tackle, twenty pounds or over; the silver button for taking a Spring salmon over thirty pounds in weight; the gold button for a Spring salmon of forty pounds or over, and the championship award for the largest fish of the year.

These buttons are highly prized by the members, fish being spoken of in terms of the awards rather than in size. Membership is open to all on payment of a small fee, and it does much to sponsor comradeship and co-operation among fishermen of the district. Numbered on the membership rolls are the names of prominent men from all parts of the world, who have taken splendid catches from Brentwood Bay.

COWICHAN BAY

COWICHAN BAY INN

An exclusive Old Country inn built on the water's edge at Cowichan Bay. Fine collection of antiques. Simmons beds. Exceptionally good cooking. Glorious views.

Cowichan Camp

COWICHAN BAY, V.I., B.C.
New modern fully modern accommodation for fishermen and visitors, right on the water. Rental of fishing gear for non-fishing members of parties. Rowboats and power boats now available. Special guide service. Write L. Cavanagh, or Phone 7225, Duncan.

STEWART'S AUTO MARINE

COWICHAN BAY
Headquarters for fishing. Boats and launches for hire. Tackle for sale and rent. Expert guide service. Phone 183 R1, Duncan.

WILCUMA

COWICHAN BAY, V.I., B.C.
Offering a delightful summer holiday in the atmosphere of an English Country Home. Tennis, boating, swimming and the famous salmon fishing. Three motor boats for charter. Delicious meals with fresh farm produce. Fruit, vegetables, cream, etc. Rates from 25c a week and up. For reservations write Miss G. W. Weaver, R.R. 1, Cobble Hill, or Phone 7225, Duncan.

SAANICH HAS GREAT CHARM

For Sportsmen or Tourists
Peninsula Has Few Rivals
Or Superiors

The Saanich Peninsula holds great attractions either for an afternoon drive or a prolonged stay. Leaving Victoria by Quadra Street, it is not long before the city drops away behind and one is out in the fields and farms of Royal Oak. The trip one takes now is, in imagination, a drive for a sunlit afternoon and the course set is around by the East Road to Sidney and across the head of the peninsula in a long sweep.

BOATING AND SWIMMING

Swinging to the right at Royal Oak, the surfaced highway runs broad and smooth to Elk Lake, famed as a bird sanctuary and as an ideal summer resort. Boating and fishing are to be had here. Shortly after leaving the lake behind, the first glimpse of the sea is gained. Through Saanichton the road drops down to Sidney, passing the Dominion Experimental Farm. Sidney, centre for the farming community, is the site of a large mill, at present not in operation. It is also the landing place for ferries operating on summer schedule from the Mainland.

DEEP COVE REACHED

From Sidney a choice of roads lead over to the west side of the

McMORRAN'S PAVILION SERVES CORDOVA BAY

Cordova Bay, a mile or so past Mount Douglas Park and only a short drive from Victoria, is noted as having one of the most attractive beaches in the vicinity of the city. The long sandy stretch is popular with children, for the bathing is splendid. The outlook is one across the Gulf to the islands and the distant mainland.

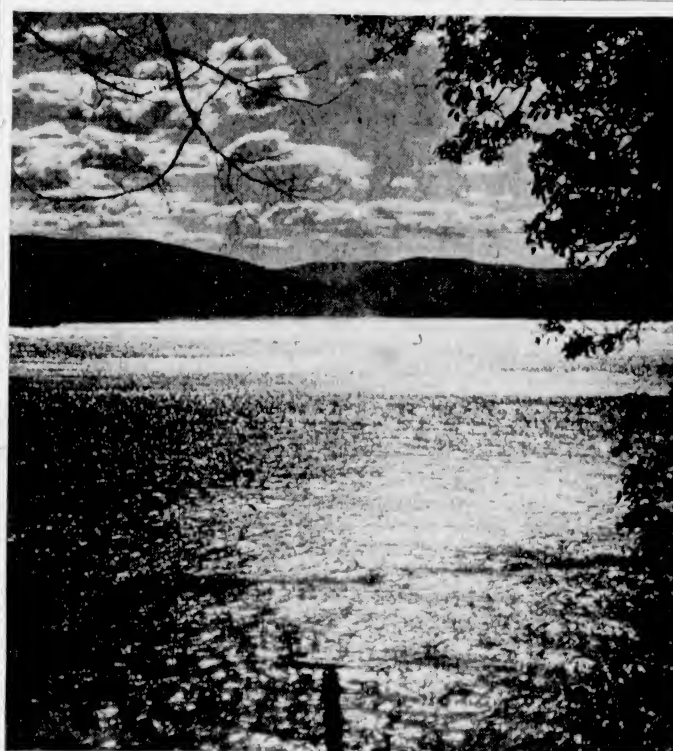
McMorrans' Pavilion stands right on the beach, with comfortable stucco cottages scattered through the grounds, ready for occupancy by summer visitors. Teas and confectionery may be obtained at The Pavilion, while the convenient bathing booths do a good trade. Boats are for hire and many are attracted by the fishing in the adjacent waters.

Dancing every Saturday night draws big crowds, not only from the nearby camps and cottages, but from Victoria itself.

COWICHAN CAMP IS NOW OPENED

Comfortable Accommodation for Fishermen and Parties Offered at Cowichan Bay

In the Cowichan Camp, which is just completed at Cowichan Bay, right on the Island Highway, the visiting fisherman will find a specialized service which meets every need in accommodation. The new building is constructed out over the water and consists of a number of small bedrooms opening off a



SUNSET ACROSS THE SAANICH ARM
This Beautiful Scene Is Taken at Deep Cove, on the Saanich Peninsula, Looking Across the Famous Fishing Grounds to the Distant Hills. The Placid Waters Hold Every Charm for Vacationists, Being Warm and Safe for Bathing and Well Protected for Boating.

Peninsula, the most popular one being that which winds beside the sea. Deep woods and farms, sea-shore and hillside vary the journey from here to Deep Cove and on to Brentwood. Few places have the secluded beauty offered by Deep Cove, with green forest running down to the water's edge and many sheltered coves.

Brentwood Bay is famous for the fishing, both salmon and grise, and there are boats for hire for those who wish a day or a few hours' sport.

FAMOUS GARDENS
From Brentwood the next stop of interest is at R. P. Butchart's Gardens, the fame of which is known all over the continent. Originally a disused quarry, it has been converted into a wonderland of formal and informal gardens, and, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, it is thrown open to the public.

No visitor should miss a sight of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, with the second largest telescope in the world. The view from the top of the drive is alone well worth the detour, for Victoria and district are laid out like a map. From here it is no great distance back to Royal Oak and so to the city, with but comparatively few miles traversed, but with a host of beautiful scenes implanted on the memory.

NATURAL GRIEVANCE

Goffer (exasperated)—Somehow the holes here never seem to be where you want 'em.

DUNCAN

THE GREENHAVEN

DUNCAN, B.C.
Modern in every way. Luncheon and Fountain Service. Where courtesy, quality and service reign supreme.

NANAIMO

DAVENPORT CAFE

Special Luncheon and Dinner Menu, Fountain Service and Confectionery. HOME COOKING . . . ALL WHITE HELP
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—MRS. I. BURT, Proprietress

HAZELWOOD FISH and CHIPS

For Something Different Try a Meal of
Look for the Neon Sign . . . Next Door to the Capitol Theatre
FOUNTAIN SERVICE AND CONFECTIONERY—PHONE 772

Hotel Malaspina, Nanaimo

THOMAS STEVENSON, MANAGER
An Immaculately Good Hotel
In addition to our famous dining-room we have just opened one of the finest COFFEE SHOPS and BOLA PASTRIES in British Columbia, featuring delicious, warm weather suggestions as well as complete meals. You will enjoy this new service.

THE PIONEER CAFE

WHEN IN NANAIMO Dine at
87 Commercial Street
Excellent Service
OYSTER DINNERS OUR SPECIALTY

PLAZA CAFE

Plaza patrons are served speedily by a corps of happy, courteous girls, each of whom will be anxious to please you.
FOUNTAIN SERVICE IN CONNECTION
"We Never Close."

QUALICUM BEACH

BAYVIEW PARK

QUALICUM BEACH, V.I., B.C.
A most pleasing spot to spend your vacation. Smooth, sandy beach. Secluded, comfortable cabins, one to three rooms. Hot showers. Special rates for June. For particulars apply Lane & Hill.

SUNSET INN

QUALICUM BEACH, V.I., B.C.
For a restful or a strenuous holiday a splendid centre from which to enjoy this beautiful neighborhood. First class accommodation at moderate rates.

CAMERON LAKE

Cameron Lake Chalet

ON THE HIGHWAY TO ALBERNI
Spend an ideal holiday on Cameron Lake, 600 feet above sea level, amid the small of the pine and the mountain air. Fish, boat, bath, bike or lane from a camp, comfortable hotel, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day; \$10.00 to \$25.00 per week. GEORGE W. WOOLFEY, Manager.

PORT ALBERNI

SOMASS HOTEL

PORT ALBERNI, B.C.
NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—
Good Accommodation All the Year Round

CLAYOQUOT

Clayoquot Hotel

CLAYOQUOT, B.C.
VANCOUVER ISLAND
Located on fine sandy beach. Ideal for safe bathing, boating and fishing. A good level through to another beach with surf bathing. Home cooking, fresh milk and vegetables. Rates, \$2.00 per day; \$17.50 per week. Regular stop of C.P.R. steamer W. T. Dewley, Prop.

FORBIDDEN PLATEAU

CROTEAU CAMP

FORBIDDEN PLATEAU
Camp now open. The best and shortest way to the Plateau is by the Government trail at Dove Creek. Comfortable cabins, spring beds, full furnished. Meats, recreation early. Bring your fishing rod. Park trails twice a week, guides and canoe. Moderate rates. For full information, apply Carfield Motors, Courtenay, B.C.

COMOX

"THE ELK" COMOX BAY B.C.

An English Country Inn with a charm all its own, providing simple Old World hospitality amidst wonderful mountain scenery. Delightful cream, etc. from our farms, pleasure and sport—game, etc. Moderate rates.
GOLF TENNIS RIDING BOATING BATHING FISHING
HEADQUARTERS OF KING SALMON CLUB—IDEAL HARBOR FOR YACHTS

CAMPBELL RIVER

THE WILLOWS

IF IT'S TYEE SALMON, THEN YOU'LL STAY AT
This is the Headquarters for the Celebrated Tyee Club of B.C.
Every Comfort. Delicious Cuisine. Reasonable Rates.
For Information and Reservations—GERTHIE M. BRACK, Manager

SAVARY ISLAND

LIKE A VACATION ON A SOUTH SEA ISLAND!

Long reefs with their breakers. Blue lagoons, dazzling sunlight on the swirling white beach—the glamour of the tropics is in the very air at Savary Island. Bathing, fishing, swimming, tennis, and—most delicious—sitting, dining, evening, luxurious beds, delicious meals and very comfortable. ABSOLUTELY NO NEGOTIATION. Write for a descriptive folder—Royal Savary Hotel, Savary Island, B.C.

SAN JUAN ISLAND

KWAN LAMAH

NEAR FRIDAY HARBOR, WASHINGTON
On historic San Juan Island. Visit the site of both British and American camps occupied during the boundary dispute. Accommodations in modern hotel and cabins. Excellent meals. Fresh vegetables, fruits, milk, cream. Tennis, bathing, hiking, picnics, swimming, free (open-air). Weekly rates, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Also housekeeping cabins. Address KWAN LAMAH, Friday Harbor, Washington, U.S.A.

Glimpses Here and There of Early Victorian Days



VICTORIA STREETS IN THE EARLY '60'S

Top Shows Lower Yates Street, East of Government. Bottom Is Government Street, Looking North From Near the Intersection of Yates.



ANOTHER EARLY BUSINESS STREET.

Among the Early Stores of the City, the Scotch House, Which Dealt in Drygoods, Was One of the Best Known Among Pioneer Shoppers.



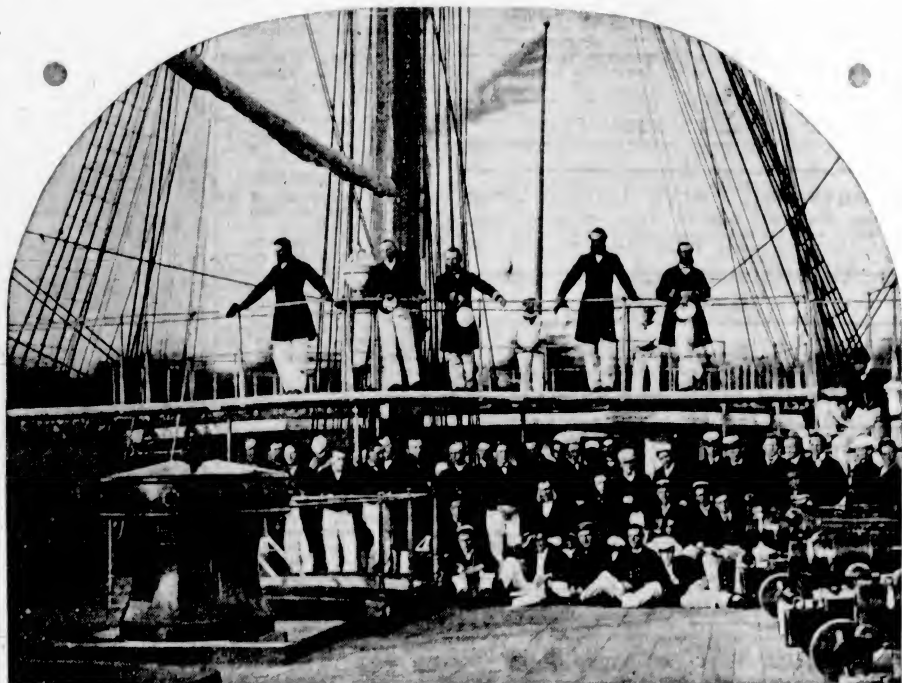
EARLY DAYS IN ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

On the Left Is H.M.S. Malacca, Thirteen Guns, and Right, H.M.S. Sutlej, Thirty-Five Guns, Which Were Stationed Here at the Time of the Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, in 1866.



EXECUTIVE MANSION IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Above Is a Picture of the Home of Sir James and Lady Douglas, Who Are Inset. This Fine Old Structure, Which Was Set in the Beautiful Gardens on Elliot Street, Was the Centre of Social Life of Vancouver Island in the 50's and 60's.



ABOARD H.M.S. SUTLEJ IN 1866.

H.M.S. Sutlej Was the Flagship of the British Squadron Here in the Late '60's. Included in the Officers Shown Here Is the Late Lord Charles Bessford, Who Was a Midshipman at That Time.



VIEW OF VICTORIA IN 1912.

This Picture of the Growing City Was Taken From Church Hill, Near the Site of Old Christ Church Cathedral.



HOVELS OF INDIAN TRIBESMEN.

Above Is Shown the Crude Homes of the Residents on the Songhees Reservation as They Appeared in 1866. The Reservation at That Time Was Located Near the Foot of Present Johnson Street.

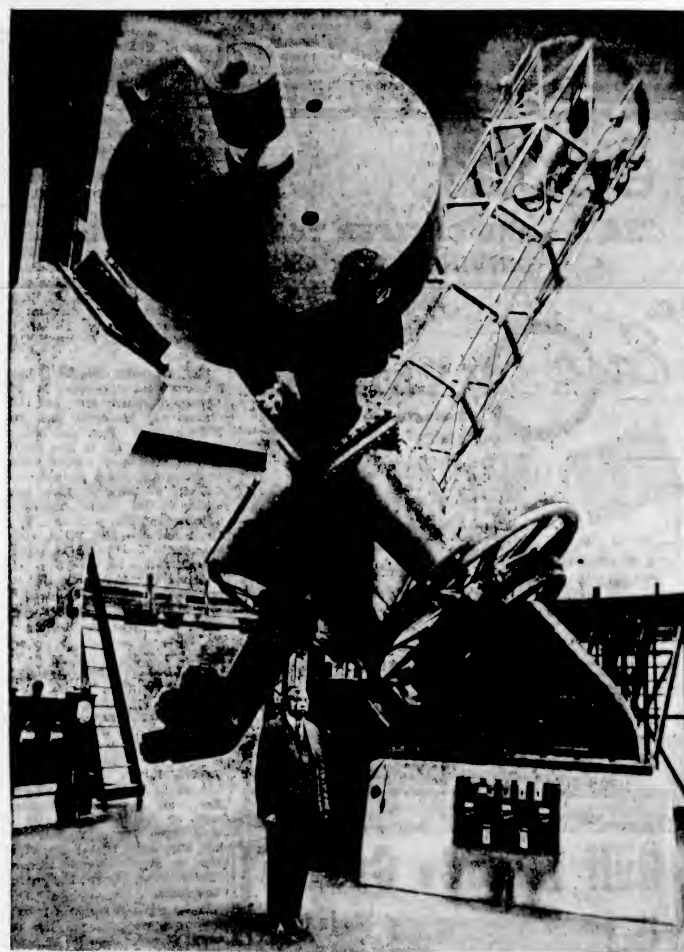
Scenes Around Capital City of British Columbia



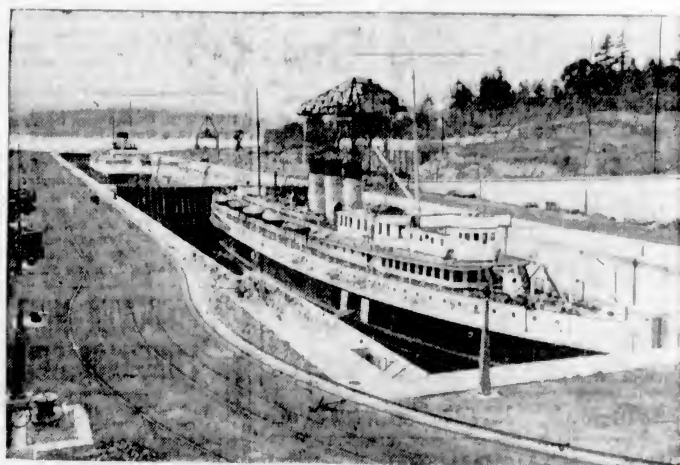
AN INFRARED PHOTOGRAPH OF VICTORIA WITH MOUNT BAKER IN THE DISTANCE.



ENTRANCE AND DOME OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.



TELESCOPE AT THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.



TWO SHIPS IN GOVERNMENT DRYDOCK.



THE INNER HARBOR WITH FERRY DOCKS ON THE RIGHT

A Mart for Busy Readers Property for Sale or Trade

TO OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

Out-of-town subscribers who wish to answer advertisements in which only the telephone number of the advertiser is given, may mail their replies to The Colonist, and The Colonist will communicate such replies to the advertiser.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

(Continued)

WANTED FOR FOUR-ROOM BUNGALOW, permanent tenant. Box 249, Col. 100.

WANTED FOR RESPONSIBLE CLIENT by September 1, for one year, with about \$1000 to put down, fully modern residence with four bedrooms and two bathrooms. Oak Bay preferred. Year-round. Box 124, Col. 100.

WANTED TO JOIN RESPONSIBLE PERSON in renting of six or seven-room house and adjoining lot. Box 249, Col. 100.

WANTED TO RENT IN ABOUT A fortnight, a seven or eight-room house in Oak Bay. Box 249, Col. 100.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY SMALL modern bungalow, near transportation in Victoria. Col. 100.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOUR OR five-room house, Esquimalt, Victoria or West of Esq. Rent under \$20. Col. 100.

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65 AUTOMOBILES

(Continued)

1937 WILLIS SEDAN, full view and up to 100 miles per gallon of gas. Easy to handle, big car comfort. \$845.

1937 DUKATI 8" SEDAN, \$275.

1937 STAR 16" COACH, smart appearance, very quiet running motor. \$295.

MATTHEW MOTOR CO., LTD., 800 Yates St. Phone 8341.

THE OUTSTANDING BUY OF THE YEAR 1931 PACKARD SEDAN

THIS CAR was privately owned and a champion driver, motor, upholstery, paint and tires just like new. An exceptional buy for the family who know real car values.

SPECIAL AT \$950

THE MOTOR HOUSE (Victoria), LTD., 921-971 Yates Street

Used Car Lot Phone E732

WILLIAMS 1936 SINGER CAR, USED only a little cheap. Phone 8297.

WILLIAMS 1936 SINGER, PRIVATE TRADE Chevrolet or Ford. Box 249, Col. 100.

WE INVITE YOU TO HAVE A FREE DEMONSTRATION IN ANY OF OUR USED CARS

OAKLAND SEDAN \$70

WILLYS KNIGHT \$100

BREITWEG BUNGALOWS, REE T. Bunch's Garden, Victoria, electric, the best Keatinge and Andros. Tel. 100.

CORDOVA BAY, THREE-ROOM, furnished cottage, near beach, month of August. Cheap. Mrs. Richards. E239.

CORDOVA BAY, FOR AUGUST, 1937, camp cottage, very private, open fireplace. Col. 100.

DOUBLE ROOM, LINEN, LIGHT, ETC., separate entrance, close to beach, use for hotel. Box 249, Col. 100.

FOR SALE—FOUR-ROOMED, FURNISHED cottage, with boat and boat house, at Esquimalt, near Strathcona. Also, small house, Esquimalt. Box 249, Col. 100.

FOR RENT OR SALE—COTTAGE, FOUR rooms, fireplace, boat. Prospect Lake. E201.

RAINBOW BEACH, BATHING, ISLAND—Chast not open, 114 weekly, tennis, warm, safe bathing, white coral, also, small house, Esquimalt. Box 249, Col. 100.

ROOMY FURNISHED COTTAGE, CORDOVA BAY, FOR AUGUST, 1937, camp cottage, very private, open fireplace. Col. 100.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE, FURNISHED, and garage, 31 N. 100, near Esquimalt, V.I.

64 MACHINERY

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WILLYS KNIGHT \$100

67 BOATS AND LAUNCHES

(Continued)

EVINRUDE SPORTSMAN OUTBOARD, 15 horse, high cylinder, 115 hp. O 137.

FOR SALE—GRAY MARINE REVERSE gear, 1100 engine, 120. O 137.

JOHNSON SINGLE AND HOWARD, 150 cash. O 9018 E 131.

MODEL "AM" PORT-MOTOR, 130, COM- plete, fair shape. Apply 1465 Hamlet Street. O 131.

NEW SMALL DINGHY, 110. PHONE 8468.

WILLIAMS 1936 SINGER CAR, USED only a little cheap. Phone 8297.

WILLIAMS 1936 SINGER, PRIVATE TRADE Chevrolet or Ford. Box 249, Col. 100.

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JUNIORS TIE FOR HONORS

Eric Barber and A. Blackmore to Play Off for City Golf Crown

Breeding home with cards of 80 and 79, respectively, for thirty-six hole totals of 164, Eric Barber and A. Blackmore finished in a deadlock as play finished in the junior city golf championship, yesterday morning, at the Uplands course. The pair will play-off today over eighteen holes for the crown. Barber had rounds of 84 and 80 and Blackmore shot an 85 and then clipped six strokes off that for his total. Billy McColl finished third with two rounds of 84 for 168, and two others, John G. Smith and C. P. Thomas, were next in order with 172's.

Complete scores follow:
 Eric Barber 84 80-164
 A. Blackmore 85 79-164
 Billy McColl 84 84-168
 John G. Smith 90 82-172
 C. P. Thomas 84 88-172
 B. Court 93 80-173
 Bob Clements 90 84-174
 Claud Hoggie 90 87-177
 R. Stewart 90 87-177
 B. Corlett 88 90-178
 A. Simpson 91 87-178
 J. A. Lukey 91 87-178
 C. P. Rutherford 92 89-181
 Tom Cooper 94 89-183
 A. W. Gillespie 92 91-183
 S. Sampson 93 91-184
 Dale Dow 100 87-187
 I. G. Gillespie 96 107-203
 Ian Macdonald 96 97-193
 P. Buckley 103 93-196
 B. Tysoe 99 101-200
 A. Blackmore 108 101-213
 F. Jenkins 105 110-215
 John Banister 116 113-229

A MISUNDERSTANDING
 First Aviator—"Quick! What do I do now, instructor?"
 Second Aviator—"Goodness! Aren't you the instructor?"

FOR TRADE OR SALE
 1 Acres on beautiful lake, 19 miles out. Might collide road car.
HIGH PART OF GORGE
 Six-room bungalow, large lot. Very convenient and garden. A. A. MEHAREY & CO. \$2550
NEW STUCCO BUNGALOW
 Five rooms, finished. Very well built. 2 1/2 miles out. We have a large listing of both large and small farm properties.

A. A. MEHAREY & CO.
 601 FORT ST. PHONE E 1187

Oak Bay Bungalow
 SEVEN ROOMS
 Living room, and den with fireplace, dining room, kitchen with excellent equipment, three bedrooms, all on one floor. Hot-air furnace, cement basement, Duratone roof, separate garage. Located one block from buses, cars and stores. Priced for a quick sale.
 \$3150
 Mara, Bate & Co., Limited
 640 Fort Street E7124

FAMILY HOME
 Commodious well-built home of nine rooms, set in 2 1/2 acres of picturesque oak-shaded parklike grounds. The rooms are spacious. The entrance hall is square and of inviting design. The living room is 28 ft. by 14 ft. Both the living room and the dining room have bay windows with large glass doors. On the second floor there are five bedrooms and bathroom, also a sleeping porch. The house commands wonderful views of the Howe Hills, Olympic Mountains and Strait of Juan de Fuca. Flowers add to the charm of this beautiful property. It is only 2 1/2 miles from the City Hall. Taxes \$27.00. Price \$4500.
 Alfred Carmichael & Co., Ltd.
 1116 BROAD ST. PHONE G 1781

FORT STREET
 EXCLUSIVE LISTING
 For sale on Fort Street, close in. City lot with store and residence. Monthly rental \$41.50. Taxes, \$188.00.
 Price \$3500
 A revenue producer, with every likelihood of considerable appreciation in value within the next few years.
 Gillespie, Hart & Co., Ltd.
 611 FORT ST. Phone G 1181

OAK BAY
 SOUTH OF THE AVENUE
 A six-room bungalow, in high location and on a tree, with excellent equipment. Living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom, cement basement.
 \$2800
HOPE & CO.
 391 Central Building G 5113

Fred Smith & Co.
 Auctioneers and Appraisers
 Rooms: 1417 Broad Street
AUCTION SALE
 MONDAY, at 1:30 P. M.
 LARGE SELECTION OF
 Household Furniture, Etc.
 Including: Chesterfield Suite, Dining Suite, Odd Buffets, Tables and Chairs, Walnut Divanette, 2 Grapes, Walnut Desk, Lounge, Chair, pair very fine Single Beds with Spring, Filled Mattresses, Walnut Oak and Mahogany Dressers, Kitchen Cabinets, Metal Safe, Linoleum, Linoleum Squares, very good Wilton and Axminster Carpets and Rugs, Ranges, Tools, Wheelbarrow, Hose, Etc.
 SALE DAYS:
 Monday and Thursday, at 1:30.
 Saturday—Furniture, Etc., 10:30 a.m.
FRED SMITH & CO.
 Auctioneers G 4913

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	58	32	.644
New York	54	38	.587
Pittsburgh	47	42	.528
St. Louis	47	42	.528
Boston	45	47	.489
Brooklyn	36	51	.414
Cincinnati	36	53	.409
Philadelphia	37	56	.398

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	59	29	.670
Chicago	55	36	.604
Detroit	51	37	.580
Cleveland	49	37	.570
Washington	42	44	.488
St. Louis	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	29	60	.326
Philadelphia	26	60	.302

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Diego	73	51	.589
Sacramento	69	54	.561
San Francisco	67	56	.545
Portland	56	56	.500
Los Angeles	64	59	.520
Oakland	56	68	.452
Seattle	51	71	.418
Mission	47	77	.379

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	73	29	.716
Montreal	52	44	.542
Buffalo	51	49	.515
Syracuse	52	50	.510
Toronto	49	49	.500
Rochester	48	53	.475
Baltimore	38	53	.418
Jersey City	32	69	.317

BREMERTON IN EASY TRIUMPHS

Visiting Softball Nine Has Too Much Class for Painters' Bruins and Laundry

Manager Ed Bolton's Bremerton softballers, a smart ball club when they really wanted to play ball, downed their way to victory in yesterday's twin bill exhibition series played at the Royal Athletic Park. The visitors defeated the New Method Laundry, 17-14, in the main event, and then checked in with a 14-7 victory over Painters' Bruins in the nightcap.

The fans who journeyed to the enclosure to witness the game probably left sadly disappointed at the exhibitions, but there was something they did really enjoy and that was the mound work of Paul Callow, ace moundman for the visitors. Callow displayed more class than any softball hurler to show in Victoria in many years.

Sammy Gold, regular first sacker and southpaw hurler, was the clown of the team. His antics caused many laughs. With the willow he packed a lot of power and crashed out three homers, one in the afternoon and two in the evening.

FAIR BALL GAME
 For seven innings the nightcap was a fair ball game with Bremerton always the smarter club, getting runs when they needed them. Bruins, while outclassed, fought gamely, and then in the eighth frame when the visitors tossed the ball everywhere but the right place, pushed across seven runs. The visitors were so big-hearted that Bat Boy Emery of the Bruins circled the cushions in the last inning.

Score by innings:
 First Game—
 Bremerton 180 402 020-17
 N. Method Laundry 007 001 330-14
 Batteries—Callow, Gold, and Bouchard, Comerford, McLean and Knapp.
 Second Game—
 Bremerton 103 010 72-14
 Painters' Bruins 000 000 07-7
 Batteries—Callow, Gold and Bouchard; B. Simpson and Berry.

INDIAN MATMAN WINS TOP BOUT

Chief Thunderbird Defeats Billy Middlekauf in Wrestling Match

Gaining falls in the fifth and sixth rounds with his Indian deathlock, Chief Thunderbird, Swamish Indian, last night scored an odd-ball triumph over Billy Middlekauf, Chicago pachyderm, in the main event of the weekly grunt and green show at the Tillamook gymnasium. Middlekauf, up to his old tricks, pinned the Indian after a hectic third session.

Annoyed at the rough tactics of his opponent, Chief Thunderbird went to work in earnest in the fifth round and finally had Middlekauf tapping the mat. The sixth session was only seconds old when the Indian finished the bout with another punishing Indian deathlock. Thunderbird weighed 218 pounds; three less than his opponent.

Replacing Harry Kent, Portland, who failed to put in an appearance, Louie Newman, Victoria, dropped a one-fall decision to Pete Managoff in the semi-final. The end came in the third round when Managoff slammed the local boy to the canvas and pounced on him for the only fall. Managoff weighed 215 pounds and Newman 211 pounds.

Harmam Singh, 228-pound Hindu, and Ivan Managoff, 221-pound Chicago grappler, wrestled to a no-fall draw in the special event. The match was profitable of good wrestling and free from rough work of any kind.

The battle royal, with all six men in the ring at the same time, pre-

Beautiful Left Wins Title Chance



A straight left smack on the jaw, tossed by Tiger Jack Fox, of Spokane, stopped "Deacon" Kelly's rush before it got started, in this New York bout, and left the Deacon's own swing hanging in the air. Kelly, of Los Angeles, started a rush and cocked a right-hand haymaker, but he forgot the professional mil-man's cardinal rule: don't leave yourself uncovered. The lazy-looking Fox shot over his own left, and Kelly was wide open. This picture catches the action beautifully. After absorbing six rounds of a methodical drubbing, Kelly was led to his corner and declared the loser. Fox gets a crack at John Henry Lewis and his light-heavyweight title as the result of his win.

ceded the bouts. One of the later innovations introduced to the mat pastime, the event causes much laughter and added entertainment for the fans.

Letters to the Editor

No letter to the Editor will be inserted except over the proper signature and address of the writer. This rule admits of no exception. No letter should exceed 100 words in length.

FOREST FIRES

Sir.—In an editorial of July 21 The Colonist refers to the blanket of smoke, which for a short time enveloped Victoria on the afternoon of the eighteenth. A most unusual happening nowadays, but, as The Colonist says, a regular occurrence several decades ago during the dry part of the Summer. But in place of the smoke haze lasting days as stated, it would be weeks before it would be dissipated by the first heavy rain in the Fall.

The writer can remember coming down Cowichan Lake about the middle of September, 1894, when the smoke was so thick it was barely possible to see the shore on the opposite side of the lake, and the hills on each side were quite invisible.

One unusually hot and dry Summer in the middle of the 1890's the sun did not appear until about ten in the morning and then looked like a big plate of copper. At Esquimalt, where the writer was then living, one could not see the Hudson Bay buildings—on the site of the present drydock—from the old drydock pump-house. This was a bit too thick, but normally those dim smoky Summers had a charm and beauty of their own. In the mellowed sunlight the outlines of the rocks and islands in the Strait and Gulf were softened and subdued, and the sun's glare on the water toned down. The air was filled with the faintly aromatic smell of wood smoke. Brei Harie, in one of his poems, depicts the same conditions in the California of a generation before as only a poet can:

All of the breezy solitude was filled with the spicing of pine and bay, And resinous odors mixed and blended, And dim and shostlike far away, The smoke of the burning woods ascended. According to The Colonist these

New Wrestling Champion



Here is the formidable Looking Broncho Nagurski, Former All-American Halfback, Who Became Heavyweight Wrestling Champion of the World When He Beat Dean Detton at Minneapolis, Recently.

STATURE OF HUMAN RACE INCREASING

McGill Professor Says New Knowledge Unveiling Mysteries of Growth

CHANGES IN TYPE ARE NOTICEABLE

SYDNEY, N.S.W. (BUP).—"Given a normal functioning of the pituitary and thyroid glands, a proper supply of vitamin 'B,' amino-acids, ample food supply and physical exercise between the ages of five and twenty, it seems that the stature of the race may be increased to the optimum of Grecian perfection."

This prediction was made by Dr. Jonathan Meakins, Professor of Medicine at McGill University, when he delivered the Sir Charles Clubbe Memorial Oration at Sydney University.

UNVEILING MYSTERIES

Dr. Meakins said that increasing knowledge had helped to unveil the mysteries of human growth. As a result, more and more emphasis was being placed on environment as a factor in that growth. Examples of the effects of a favorable environment were the inhabitants of the Southern and Western

States of the United States, and Australians and New Zealanders, whose average stature was greater than that of the English, Irish and Scottish, from whom they were descended.

An interesting change in type was going on among the Chinese who had migrated from Canton to Hawaii. The Cantonese were a comparatively short race, but in Hawaii they had grown noticeably taller in a few generations. This was due partly to food, but also to other favorable factors.

DELETERIOUS CAUSES

As examples of the deleterious effect of environment, Professor Meakins cited the negro pygmies of Central Africa, the Eskimos and the dwarfs.

In another address, Professor Meakins said that with the progress of medical science life was being prolonged. The average expectancy of life 100 years ago had been forty years; now it was about sixty, and it was becoming greater.

CONQUERING TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Meakins said that even tuberculosis was being conquered. There were large areas

in the United States and Canada where the necessity for sanatoria, or convalescent hospitals, no longer existed, and the T.B. wards of great public hospitals were being converted to other purposes.

Improvement in individual health and the increased efficiency of the public health services, however, raised grave economic questions. Medical clinics now regarded illness as a tax directly or indirectly on the community. As the life and earning capacity of older men was being increased and prolonged, so younger men became increasingly impatient and complained of the older men clinging to jobs so that young men could not get married and have children. Increasing longevity thus became an important problem to young men and to governments.

LITTLE HEADS \$5000 OPEN

Former Amateur King Takes Over First Place in St. Paul Golf Tourney

ST. PAUL, July 31 (AP).—Lawson Little, former amateur king from San Francisco, shot into the lead of St. Paul's \$5000 open golf tournament today with a half-way mark total of 150 strokes, but once again it was "Lighthouse" Harry Cooper, Chicago, who furnished the drama.

Cooper came up with an eagle on the seventeenth, to tie for second place with 141. After a 68 yesterday, Cooper almost blew his chances by a bad 40 on the first nine today. He finished up with a 73 by burning the last nine in 33.

Little shot a thoroughly workmanlike round to finish with a great 35-34-44, three strokes better than par for the Keller course.

Cooper's hair-raising finish put him into a deadlock with Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., whose second day score was 89, and Ed Brook, professional from Barton, Fla., who checked in with a 71, to add to his opening 70.

ATTACKS OXFORD GROUP

LONDON, July 31 (AP).—The Evening Standard, Independent newspaper owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born publisher, today attacked the Oxford Group Movement as "exhibitionist" and called upon churches to discourage it.

During a rehearsal of Beethoven's "Fidelio," Toscanini was not satisfied with the way the Philharmonic Orchestra rendered a certain passage of the overture. He asked twice for a repetition.

The third time he exclaimed: "Signori, signori, I beg you to be a little more careful. Illustrissimo Maestro Beethoven—well, he was deaf. But I can hear."

Mrs. Browne—Why ever do you allow your maid to take such liberties, my dear?

Mrs. Smythe—Oh, she's an old family servant—she's been with us for weeks!

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TIME OUT!

By Chet Smith



You'll hafta excuse me, I'm nearsighted



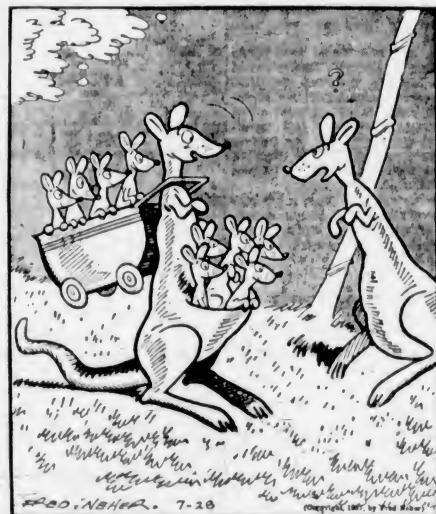
"Help—lifeguard, I've got a flat!"



"If that nag doesn't show up pretty soon, I'm goin'!"

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

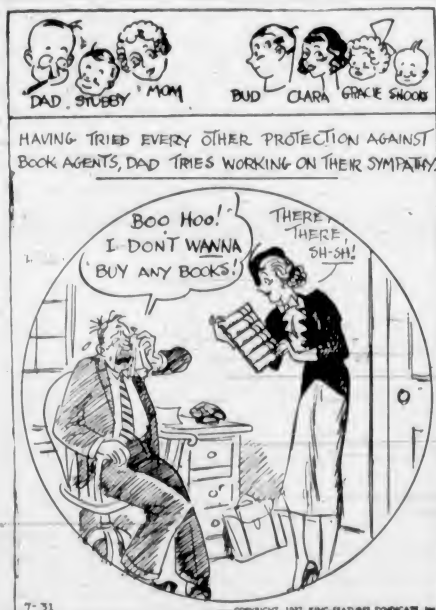
By Fred Neher



"I had to do something . . . there wasn't room enough."

THE TUTTS . . .

By Crawford Young



Will Stage Meet For the Children At the Solarium

Members of the Vancouver Island Outboard Association will stage their annual charity regatta at the Queen Alexandra Solarium, Mill

Bay, this afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock. The crippled children will have the opportunity of witnessing several thrilling speedboat events and surfboard riding. Co-operating with the association in putting the event over are several leading firms in the city. The kiddies will be well looked-after during the races and a collection will be taken for the Solarium.

APPLE MARY

By Martha Orr



TODDY

Substitute

By George Marcoux



BIG CHIEF WAHOO

By Saunders and Woggon



NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY

By Clifford McBride



POP

Exonerated

By J Millar Watt



TILLIE THE TOILER

It's Mutual

By Westover



DIXIE DUGAN

Two Minds—Same Thought

By J P McEvoy and J H Striebel



ALL-SOOKE DAY TO BE HELD SOON

Celebration Expected to Attract 5,000 Persons to District August 11

SALMON AND BEEF BARBECUES BILLED

With more than 300 workers taking part, practically the whole adult population of the district, residents of Sooke are completing preparations for the fourth annual celebration of the progress of Sooke, on Wednesday, August 11. A crowd estimated at more than 5,000 persons from all parts of the Southern end of Vancouver Island attended the celebration last year, and those in charge are confident this year's event will be no less successful.

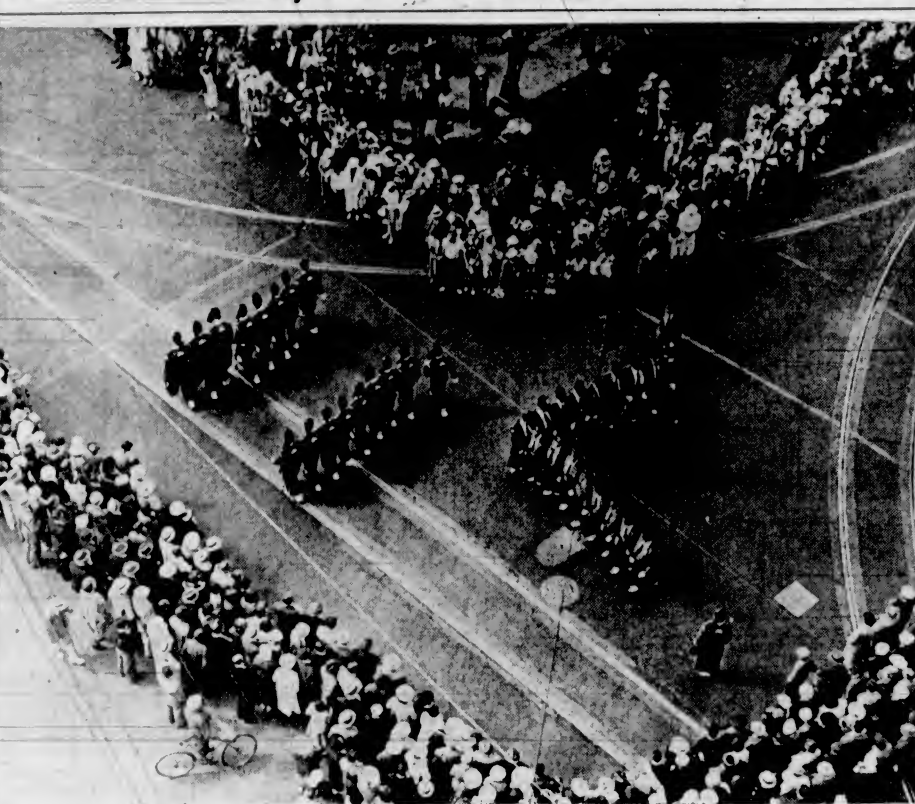
One of the highlights will be the usual salmon barbecue which is provided by Sooke fishermen, who also contribute clam chowder, tea, coffee and rolls for the multitude at a nominal charge. The barbecue will start at 4 o'clock and there will be 100 persons serving the unusual but tasty meal. Another novelty for the hungry will be barbecue of beef in "Sooke style," as developed by the gold prospectors of Leech River in 1864. The beef will be cooked in an ash pit by an expert in the preparation of that delicacy, and it will be served throughout the day.

SPORTS PROGRAMME

An extensive sports programme has been drawn up, starting at 12:30 o'clock on the Sooke River flats, the scene of the whole celebration. The events include races for boys and girls and for men and women. There will be a special jumping contest of three events, and five events are listed in the programme of water sports.

Five Vancouver Island championship events will be staged. These are: Men's log bucking contest, ladies' nail driving contest, men's tree chopping contest, men's log rolling contest, and horseshoe pitching contest. Also there will be the

Manoeuvres by Shrine Patrol Interest Crowd



The Attractions of Any Shrine's Parade Are the Colorful Uniforms, the Bands, and the Manoeuvres of the Well-Trained Patrols While Marching. Yesterday Afternoon's Parade Was No Exception. This Picture Shows Part of the Crowd, in Some Places Five and Six Deep, Watching an Interesting Turn at the Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

SOOKE GOLD RUSH

Another novelty event will be the Sooke Gold Rush, while the annual baby show promises to be of considerable interest. The festivities will close with two dances, one at the new Sooke Community Hall, when Bunk McEwan's orchestra will provide modern music, and the other at the old Sooke Hall, where Scaife's orchestra will play old-time tunes and where a challenge cup will be presented to the winners of the Edinburgh quadrille set.

Special coaches will be provided by Vancouver Island Coach Lines, Ltd., for residents of greater Victoria who attend the celebration.

Following are the chairmen of committees for the All-Sooke Day celebration: Executive, H. Goodrich; finance, Joe Collins; prize, George H. Jones; athletic, C. A. Hel-

gesen; dance, Harold Pontious; publicity, Raoul Robillard; grounds and property, S. L. Shields; reception, A. E. Dunlop; and catering committees, P. Gray, Mrs. F. Rumsby and P. Thornber. A. F. Brownsey is general secretary.

NOT GUILTY

A barrister had successfully defended a man charged with picking pockets. After the accused had been acquitted he expressed his gratitude to the barrister and offered to take him to London in his car, an offer the other was not anxious to accept. "No, thank you," he said, politely. "I'm afraid I haven't the time."

"But," persisted the man, "if we start right away it won't take long. What time is it now?"

"I don't know. I haven't a watch."

"Haven't a watch? You wait a minute and I'll slip out and get you one."

CULBERTSON on CONTRACT

By Ely Culbertson

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

TRANSPARENT DEFENCE

Perhaps the worst habit of average players is to make their cards transparent to a shrewd declarer. I do not mean that they hold them in such a way that they can be seen by anyone with a normal neck (although, incidentally, this happens frequently). What I do mean is that they "tip their hands" to crib an old poker expression, by certain plays, or, even more important, by their obvious fear of certain other plays. This may be ambiguous, but the following hand should make my point clear.

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
▲ 10 6 3
▲ A 10 9 8 7
▲ A J 6
▲ 6 2

WEST EAST
▲ K J 8 2 ▲ 9 4
▼ K J 3 2 ▼ 5 4
▲ K Q 4 ▲ 8 7 2
▲ 9 8 ▲ Q J 10 5 4 3

SOUTH
▲ A Q 7 5
▼ Q 6
▲ 10 9 5 3
▲ A K 7

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

South was a player who was much given to psychic opening bids, and, hence, West decided to open a spade, regardless of the bid. Dumpty's ten was put up and held the trick. A low heart to the queen followed. West won with the king and made the natural shift to the diamond king in an attempt to knock out Dumpty's side entry.

Declarer feared this was a Deschanel's coup on West's part; that is to say, that West was leading the king to remove Dumpty's entry; that he need not necessarily have the queen also. That being so, declarer could not depend on the diamond jack as an entry and could not afford to pass the diamond king. A continuation of the suit, if the queen were in East's hand, would give the defenders two diamond tricks. The ace, therefore, was played, and the diamond jack returned. West won and promptly exited with a third diamond. Declarer cashed the ten and nine, both defenders discarding clubs, and then laid down the ace and king of clubs.

When West discarded a club on the fourth round of diamonds and a spade on the second round of clubs, declarer not only could count West's original distribution as four spades, three diamonds, two clubs, and therefore four hearts, but also could be virtually certain that West was guarding the heart jack. It was not West's choice of discards above that marked this card—it also was his persistent refusal to lead a heart.

Upon winning the second diamond trick West, if he had not held the heart jack, would have had nothing to lose by returning a heart into the entryless dummy. It is in respect to this that an important generality must be raised, namely, that a defender who holds a key card must strive to make the same plays that he would make if he did not hold that card.

Against West's actual defence, declarer had an easy problem. After cashing the diamonds and ace and king of clubs he led a low heart and finessed. Then, instead of cashing the ace of hearts, he returned to the ace of spades and threw West on lead with the spade king, thus forcing another heart lead which was finessed for the tenth trick. Since the hand occurred in a match point duplicate game this extra trick was highly valuable.

Had West returned a heart after winning the diamond queen, whether declarer finessed or not, he could not have taken more than nine tricks.

TODAY'S QUESTION
Question—What is the correct response to an opening three club bid on the following?
▲ 7 6 ▼ Q J 10 8 5 ▲ K J 9 5 ▲ 6 3
Answer—Three hearts.

TUESDAY'S HAND
South, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH
▲ 9 8 6 2
▲ 9 7 4
▲ 8 6 3
▲ 10 7 5

WEST EAST
▲ K 5 ▲ 7 2
▼ Q 8 5 2 ▼ 10 6 3
▲ K 9 2 ▲ J 7 5 4
▲ Q 6 4 3 ▲ 9 8 2

SOUTH
▲ A Q J 10
▼ A K J
▲ A Q 10
▲ A K J

Mr. Culbertson will discuss this hand in Tuesday's article.

LIFE IS SAVED BY OPERATION

Horse Wrangler on Bushland Expedition Given Medical Care in Far North

EDMONTON, July 31 (C)—The life of a horse wrangler attached to an American mountain-touring party encountered by chance in the wild bushland of interior British Columbia was probably saved by an emergency operation performed in a tent by Dr. S. Thompson, of Toronto General Hospital, member of the Upper Canada College party of fifty youths who completed on Friday a 240-mile trek across the Rockies from Wembley, Alberta, to Bend, B.C.

Description of the incident was given by Commander J. de Marbois, member of the party and master of Upper Canada College, who arrived here on Friday night for a one-day visit while en route to Toronto. With him were Allan Watson and Robert Baldwin, college youths.

IN ISOLATED DISTRICT

It was in the remote Lake Kakwa country of British Columbia, more than 100 miles from the nearest habitation, that the Upper Canada College party came upon an American holiday party of eight girls and three boys under direction of Caroline Hinman, New York.

An abscessed foot in instant danger of blood poisoning complications that would have been fatal under such circumstances had rendered a horse wrangler, member of the Hinman party, helpless until Dr. Thompson took charge of the situation.

DELICATE OPERATION

Setting up an emergency hospital tent, the doctor performed a delicate operation to release the poison and set the injured man on the road to recovery, and both parties continued on their way. The Hinman group decided to make for the nearest settlement to rush their injured member to a hospital.

The Toronto College expedition, aboriginally slaying a trail through rank muskeg country, "strangling" their pack train of eighty-five horses over precipitous trails, the party arrived at Bend, B.C., earlier in the week to complete a 240-mile trek across the Rockies.



BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE

Ranger Bill

SEZ

I been havin' visitors right an' left today, jest because Tom (that's my son who is Ranger since I been retired) was away on a fire. Had two visitors in fact. The first feller was a Ranger from California an' he was tellin' me 'bout them big Redwood trees. Now them is what a man could really call trees.

One tree in particular was called the Grizzly Giant an' he says it stands 300 feet high an' 91 feet 'round at the ground. But that ain't the best of it. Up 'bout 125 feet is the first branch, an' it shore is some branch; durned near a department all by itself. 'Course they is some bigger trees there but my friend jest couldn't seem to 'member what they was called. They say as how this here Canadian beer does that to some of them Californy fellers.

'Tother feller that called was a Inspector for the Board of 'Insurance Underwriters. Well, it seems as how they is 'spermentin' with somethin' called ammonium salt which is speeded to make wood so it won't burn. He says that, in time, we will have all the trees that we are goin' to use for lumber fixed up so they can't burn. That would shore be right handy an' I guess it would give the Forest Rangers time to kinda ketch up on forest improvement.

Marthy, that's my wife, has been readin' over my shoulder an' she says, right mean like, "Ranger Bill, you shore bring home the load of wood them fellers was 'spermentin' with."

I didn't do no sech thing either, it was jest a load of Hemlock that was handy like. I bring some home before an' she never said a dang word. Wimmen is shore peculiar people. So-long

While not as large a picnic as on some previous years, a more enjoyable time was had, owing to the favorable tide conditions for the swimmers, and the kindness of Mr. Kinard in allowing the use of his field for the sports programme, in place of the long hike to Salsair grounds, as heretofore.

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OREGON OFFICIAL VISITOR TO CITY

Ralph C. Clyde, city commissioner of Portland, Oregon, for the past ten years, arrived here yesterday to spend two days in the city before proceeding Up-Island with Mrs. Clyde.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde were guests of Mayor Andrew McGavin and Mrs. McGavin yesterday afternoon. Mr. Clyde received from the mayor a full report of the city's system of municipal government and waterworks administration. He intends to journey north as far as Campbell River before sailing from Victoria for Seattle and Portland.

On his visit Mr. Clyde is officially representing Mayor Joseph Carson, of Portland, upon whom Mayor McGavin called during the recent Rose Festival.

Sunday Schools Up-Island Hold Annual Picnic

The Sunday schools of Chemainus, St. Michael and All Angels, All Saints, Westholme and Crofton, recently held their joint picnic at Salsair Beach. Mrs. Solly had charge of transportation and refreshments for Westholme, Miss B. Foster for Crofton, and Rev. L. Hipp and Mrs. Saunders were in charge of Chemainus.

Mrs. J. Russell Robinson convened the ice cream and soft drinks for both Sunday schools. Two donations of chocolate bars were received for prizes. Messrs. Saunders, Humphrey and Wilson assisted with the race programme, which was run off in the cool of the evening, after supper. Mrs. Kinard kindly loaned her kitchen for tea arrangements. Mrs. Mantle and Mrs. Allester, Mrs. Griffin and Miss H. Johnson assisted during the afternoon and evening.

OF COURSE

"New regulations" for chiropractors. Foot rules.

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SPORTSMEN

Imagine your favorite hunting ground reduced to a desert of charred snags—your pet stream choked with debris—your campsite a desolation. One moment's carelessness may do this one burning match, cigarette or camp fire may ruin millions of feet of timber; destroy watershed for lakes and streams, and vital cover for game.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE
Dept. of Lands



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ANDREW MCGAVIN
Mayor of Victoria



THOMAS HARRIS
First Mayor of Victoria

AT this 75th Milestone in the history of the Capital City, I welcome the opportunity afforded me to greet our citizens. It is unnecessary to review in detail the progress of our city for the last three-quarters of a century. Many of the more important and interesting events are given prominence in other parts of this issue.

Although seventy-five years is a very short period in history it is a little more than the normal span of human life, and those "Citizens of 1862" who are still with us will be able to appreciate better than others the development of Victoria from a mere trading post to a beautiful city with all modern facilities and a seaport from which our products are carried to the nations of the world.

Our city may not be all some would have it be and may not be all it could be but with each citizen making a contribution to the common good and all citizens working in harmony for the welfare of the city—Victoria can be a city, not alone famous for its wonderful climate and scenic beauty but for that spirit of citizenship which is the principal asset of any community and a hallmark of real value.

We can take pride in our years of progress and honor those old pioneers—now all too few in numbers—who built a city which for its magnificent approach, its beauty of parks and boulevards, its wide, clean streets, and the services given its citizens ranks second to none.

We do not know what the future has in store for us but we may be sure that the next seventy-five years will witness tremendous changes in all social relations. I hope that the foundations already laid will always carry a city beautiful, a city of homes, a city wherein our children may live in peace, happiness and content.

AMC Gavin

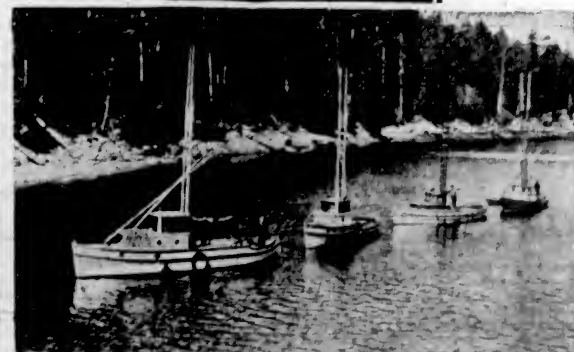
Mayor



SHIPPING



LUMBERING



FISHING

Three-Quarters of a Century of Progress

Forest Product Industries Contribute Many Millions To Wealth of Province

By O. D. ORCHARD
(Assistant Chief Forester)

DIRECTLY and indirectly, almost fifty cents on the income dollar of British Columbia comes from her forest product industries, production of which has contributed in excess of \$1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the province since a single century, and the largest part of the province's income of the last seventy-five years. Credited with the largest remaining softwood stands in the world, British Columbia takes the bulk of its annual cut in big timber from forests on Vancouver Island, where rainfall and climate contribute to ideal growing conditions. The development of that industry from skid-roads and cattle teams to high-speed logging trains is a romance in itself.

The advent of written history, some 5,000 years ago, discovers an already highly-organized and civilized society in which wood and stone are no longer the sole materials used by mankind. Iron, tin, copper, bronze, pottery, brick, bone, ivory and textiles had been added amongst other materials and an almost countless number have been added since that time. Recent years have been especially rich in new developments, and more important, perhaps, in developing methods which have put new materials in a cost range which permits widespread use. In 1856, Bessemer told his skeptical associates how steel could be made by substituting air for expensive fuels in the process of manufacture. In a few years his process had reduced the cost of steel by \$100 a ton and resulted in steel "being widely substituted for other materials which were inferior in almost every respect but that of cost."

MORE IMPORTANT

It might be inferred that wood has shrunk in importance in human economy in more or less direct proportion to the number of other materials discovered and put to our use. On the contrary, however, wood is, if possible, more important today than at any time in history. Dr. B. E. Fernow has written: "It may be stated without fear of contradiction that, outside of good products, no material is so universally used and so indispensable in human economy as wood. Indeed civilization is inconceivable without an abundance of wood."

Wood is such a commonplace article of every-day use, is so cheap and so easily obtainable that we habitually overlook the part it plays in our scheme of life. Local wood supplies fall slowly and imperceptibly over long periods of years. When the stock is gone a further supply is usually available from some more fortunate or more provident people, and local communities, accustomed to slowly-rising prices over a long term of years without any failure of the supply, are prone to overlook the disaster that is overtaking them until it is too late to remedy it.

In British Columbia wood has been king. It has produced more wealth, given more employment and distributed more wages, provided more revenue, than any other natural resource in the province. The loss of the timber resources and the wood-using industries of the province would be a major economic disaster of national significance. Whether we are to continue to enjoy the advantages of this forest wealth or not is a matter of deliberate choice. The forests are a soil crop. They can be made perpetual, but they are easily destroyed and, like any farm crop, will quickly deteriorate to the point of uselessness if not given reasonable care. "Weeds" will choke out an abused forest area as completely as they will destroy any neglected vegetable patch, and fire will create a barren area where valuable forests once grew.

OF PECULIAR INTEREST

Forests, forestry and the forest industries, therefore, are of peculiar interest to this province. How much timber we have, how long it will last, what we can do to perpetuate it, the development and character of the forest industries, should be a personal concern of every resident in the province, for more than 23 cents out of every dollar we handle originates in this forest resource.

Forestry is the art or science of establishing and developing forest growth. Technically the forester's job is complete when his tree crop is ready for the axe and saw, but his labors are wasted without the logger and the wood-using industries, which turn his product into saleable commodities. British Columbia was endowed by Nature with a wonderful heritage of standing timber, and only now, after years of harvesting these virgin stands, are we feeling the urgent need for the forester's expert assistance in perpetuating this resource. The logging and wood-using industries, on the other hand, were faced with peculiar difficulties calling for immediate solution from the failure of the first stick, and the development of these industries from oxen and water-power mills to Diesel "cats" and modern electrically-operated mills is one of the colorful pages in the history of the province.

FIRST WHITE "LOGGER"

The information obtainable regarding the earliest logging in the province is meagre. Captain James W. ... is to have been the first white "logger."

men or companies. This division of interests still obtains to a large extent with the result that in Vancouver we have the only open log market in Canada, where most of our log cut is delivered by the loggers and disposed of in a competitive market to the mills, most of which depend on this source of supply.

THE FIRST SAWMILL

The first sawmill in the Pacific Northwest was erected at Fort Vancouver (now Vancouver, Washington), in 1827-28 by Dr.



HIGH LEAD LOGGING

When steam equipment became available to the industry the added power of machinery raised the logging industry to one of mass production, and for the past forty years powerful machinery has been employed in large-scale operations. This photograph shows a typical spar tree, with donkey engine at work.

He visited Nootka Sound in 1778 for the purpose of renewing the masts and spars of his ship. In 1788, Captain John Meares launched the first locally-built vessel, the Northwest America, at Nootka and sailed it to China with a cargo of furs and a deck-load of spars—the first shipment of our now great export trade in lumber. About the same time, James Strange, agent of the East India Company, visiting this coast on business for his company, wrote in a report:

"There is no doubt that the timber with which this coast is covered (and which in its size and fine grain is nowhere to be excelled) would compose a valuable addition to our trading, as this article carries a very advanced price in China and is always in demand there, especially such as is fit for masts and spars."

Mr. Strange, were he still alive, would be interested to note that in recent times China was for many years our best customer for British Columbia lumber. The logging industry started in Canada on Lower St. Lawrence River and in the Maritime Provinces, spreading North and West with advancing settlement. The first important commercial development was in the Ottawa Valley, where, in the early days, it was confined largely to the making of square timber in the woods for rafting to Quebec and export to England. Later this export of square timber waned and the sawmill became the important factor in the set-up, logging just such timber as was required for its own cut. In British Columbia, too, logging and milling of necessity went hand in hand, but on the Coast this important difference developed: the logging and milling were quite separate enterprises conducted by different

men or companies. This division of interests still obtains to a large extent with the result that in Vancouver we have the only open log market in Canada, where most of our log cut is delivered by the loggers and disposed of in a competitive market to the mills, most of which depend on this source of supply.

In more recent years gas and Diesel have tended to supplant steam in the woods, and there is a reversion to something approximating the old horse and oxen methods in the use of "cats" or powered Diesel equipment of the crawler-track type. Further, with the advent of "cats" goes the high lead and skidding equipment which came in with the steam donkey. For the present the two systems work side by side, the subject of much argument as to their respective merits, but the cats making steady inroads on the field of the donkey and its multiplicity of blocks and lines. Whichever method is used, modern logging camps which put half a million feet a day in logs into the water, are not uncommon—once again a far cry from John McLaughlin's two thousand.

The first sawmill in the province was erected by Parson's Bridge near Victoria in 1846 by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1852 the Vancouver Island Sawmill Company built the first steam mill at Albert Head, later removed to Sooke. In 1859, Captain Stamp started to build a mill at Port Alberni, which began operations in 1861 and supplied timber to the Government dockyards of France, Spain and the United Kingdom. This mill was later removed to Burrard Inlet, where it became the nucleus of the famous Hastings Sawmill.

In 1862 there were thirteen mills in the province, with a combined daily cutting capacity of about 340,000 feet board measure. At the present time there are about 450 mills, with a daily capacity of about 14,000,000 feet.

The mill industry, and with it the logging industry, centred at an early date in Burrard Inlet on the area now occupied by the city of Vancouver and adjacent municipalities. Logging spread from there up the Coast and to Vancouver Island, where the greater part of the cut is now secured. The mill industry still centres in the Vancouver and New Westminster districts, with important sub-centres in the Chemainus mill and at Alberni on the Island.

CHANGES IN EQUIPMENT
It is a far cry from John McLaughlin's little mill to the great modern plants, electrically driven, cutting up to half a million feet in twenty-four hours, and it is one of the fascinating sights of the day to see the ease and speed with



BULL TEAM ON THE SKID ROAD

Oxen Were Employed in the Early Days of Logging in British Columbia. Here is a Typical Scene in Logging Operations Before the Advent of Steam Donkey Engines in the 1890's.

which huge logs are handled and converted into lumber. Logging in turn has seen as many changes and advances as the mills. The first logging power was oxen and horses, the logs being hauled out of the bush over skid roads of small logs set across the right-of-way in much the same manner as railway ties are placed, or in a long train of logs down a chute. The first steam power was used in the 1890's, and, as might be expected, the first "donkeys" were rather crude affairs as compared with modern equipment. They consisted of a boiler, small engine, and one upright drum on which the cable was wound. The cable was hauled back out to the job by a horse, and it is told that these horses developed an uncanny intelligence on the job. The haul-back horse and the fluency of the old mule skinner are favorite topics with the old logger who experienced these methods.

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In conjunction with logging and sawmilling there has developed as well a substantial pulp and paper business in the province, producing up to 350,000 tons of pulp per year, the greater part of which is used here to make approximately 300,000 tons of paper.

The total annual log production for Canada amounts to a little more than three billion feet. Of this two and one-half billion, or more than 80 per cent, is now produced in British Columbia. These proportions do not hold, however, for the logs being cut into lumber, owing to the fact that practically all pulpwood used in British Columbia is taken out in the form of logs which are scaled as such. Pulpwood elsewhere is cut mostly in the form of small corded material and does not figure in the log scale. Probably one-half of the lumber-log production of the Dominion is cut in British Columbia, and of this more than one-half comes from the South Coast Mainland and Vancouver Island. Between 25 and 50 per cent of the lumber-log cut of Canada is now concentrated in this south coast area of the province.

How much is two and one-half billion feet of lumber, our annual production? Enough to build a road of three-inch plank fifty feet wide from Vancouver



LOGS ON THEIR WAY TO THE MILLS

Steam Railways and Huge Motor Trucks Take the Place of Oxen Outfits of Half a Century Ago in the Movement of Logs From the Forests. Above is a Typical Scene in the Cowichan District.

Electric Lighting Used In Victoria More Than Half Century Ago

THOMAS Alva Edison perfected the first incandescent electric lamp on October 21, 1879. He succeeded in causing a loop of carbonized cotton thread to glow in a vacuum for more than forty hours. Victoria's first electric lights were in operation early in 1884.

In November, 1883, the City Council signed an agreement with R. B. McMicking for production of not less than 50,000 candle power, to be supplied by thirteen arc lights, each of 4,000 candle power.

Mr. McMicking, accordingly, erected a mast at Government and Yates Streets, four in the vicinity of Blanshard and Chatham Streets, and four near Christ Church Cathedral. They were 150 feet high, designed to throw the flickering white light over a wide area. The pioneer electrical engineer fitted up a power plant on Langley Street and prepared to collect \$6,000 per annum from the city.

Eventually arc lights gave way to globes, and early in 1887 Victorians began to equip their homes with the modern convenience of electricity. In turn the city was served by National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Ltd., Consolidated Railway Company, and British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

AMBITIOUS UNDERTAKING
As the demand for electricity increased, a steam plant on Store Street was found inadequate to furnish current for the city. Plans were made to develop hydro-electric power at Goldstream and transmit it to Victoria over a twelve-mile high tension wire.

At that time the project was considered a large undertaking, and the Goldstream plant was among the first of its type on the Pacific Coast. It was completed in 1898. The plant still stands, ready to do its share in case of an interruption in service from Jordan River.

It was in 1908 that plans for further power development were taken in hand to meet the increasing demand for current, caused by additional street cars, industrial motors and consumers of electric light.

Jordan River was finally selected. The first generating unit was capable of developing 5,000 horsepower. This was followed almost immediately by a second generating unit of the same power. Power was first received from Jordan River in 1912. A third generating unit in 1912. During the same year an auxiliary steam stand-by plant was erected at Brentwood Bay. A third generating unit was installed at Jordan River in 1913, bringing the total power generated to 20,000 horsepower.

INCREASE IN USERS
It is interesting to note that in 1902, when power was supplied from the Store Street plant, there were not more than 2,000 light and power customers. Today there are more than 22,000 consumers. Users of large quantities of power include the British Co-

lumbia Cement Company, with a connected power load of 5,000 horsepower; Dominion Government Drydock, 4,000 horsepower; Sidney Roofing & Paper Company, Ltd., more than 1,500 horsepower; Canadian Industries, Ltd., 1,300 horsepower; Panama Pacific Grain Terminal, 900 horsepower; Yarrow, Ltd., 375 horsepower; and the cold storage plant, 625 horsepower.

Late in 1930, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., brought to a conclusion a further extension of its Jordan River development whereby 18,000 horsepower was added to the amount already being developed at that point.

Tribesmen Constantly On Move

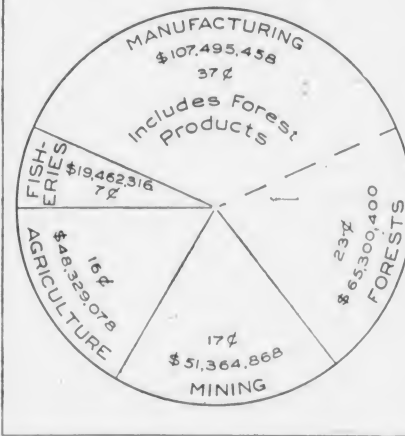
The manners, customs and the traits of the aboriginal inhabitants of this great continent form an interesting history. "The Indian tribes inhabiting the islands and seaboard of the Pacific Coast differ in many essential particulars from those of the interior—parts of the North American Continent," says Captain C. E. Barrett-Lennard, writing in 1862.

Because of the restless spirit of the Indians, they being almost constantly on the move, it would be hard to fix the number of Indians of the different tribes who at that time (1862), dwelt in the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. During the Summer numerous bands visited from the North country, coming by canoe many hundreds of miles, ostensibly for trade, but occasionally for conflict. Among the most powerful are mentioned the Haida, the Tsimshians, the Sitkine, the Skidegate, and the Bella Bella. Dwellers of the North, were, in most instances, superior to those of the South.

Treachery and the Indian were synonymous in the early days and great enmity existed among the various tribes and they were constantly at war with one another. They were probably hereditary feuds handed down from generation to generation, but these hatreds were often carried to the greatest extremity on meeting. Even the nearness to civilization apparently did not lessen the bitterness, and records mention many killings committed within the precincts of Victoria, which gave rise to considerable apprehension on the part of the authorities. Treachery and artifice constituted the base of war tactics and they slayed with remorseless cruelty. Midnight attacks were preferred to those in daylight.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S INCOME DOLLAR

Average annual value of Production 1925-1934 in Primary Industries of British Columbia.



PULP AND PAPER

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How much is two and one-half billion feet of lumber, our annual production? Enough to build a road of three-inch plank fifty feet wide from Vancouver

1862-1937

For 75 Years Victoria's Music Centre

VICTORIA'S Diamond Jubilee year also marks an important milestone in the history of Fletcher Bros. Three-quarters of a century ago this music store was founded and with the City of Victoria itself it has advanced from the days of the pioneer to modern times.

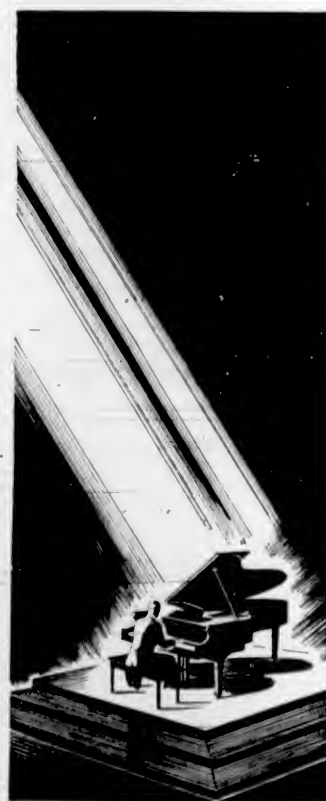
Three Fletcher generations have made it their life work to bring the best of the world's musical instruments to the people of Victoria. Theirs has been a happy association with the teachers and students of music because the ideal of this store has been to foster and encourage musical tuition. That is why Fletcher Bros. is outstanding and distinctive in that it remains a complete music store. Here may be purchased every type of musical instrument or accessory, from a Steinway Grand Piano to the latest song, from a fine violin to the last word in RCA Victor radios.

You are cordially invited to visit Fletcher Bros. at any time when in need of authentic information about musical instruments of any description.

FLETCHER BROS.

(VICTORIA) LIMITED

1130 DOUGLAS STREET



First Mayor and Council of Victoria Were Elected to Office August 18, 1862

VICTORIA'S first election to choose a mayor and six councillors was held on August 1, 1862. Excitement ran high in the city as the date drew near. On August 6, the editor of The Daily Colonist wrote:

"The act of incorporation of the town of Victoria having at length become law, some four years after everyone, except the Government, first felt the immediate necessity of the measure, the townspeople should give their best attention to securing good men to fill the position of mayor and councillors."

"There will be six councillors and a mayor, composing a body more than half the Legislative Assembly in number, and more than their equal, we trust, in competency, independence and honesty. If this do not turn out to be the case we shall only say that municipal institutions, like the Colonial Parliament in Vancouver Island, are little better than a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

"It is scarcely our business to urge the claims of particular gentlemen. In this small community men's characters are pretty well known, but it may not be amiss to suggest to our readers what will be required at the hands of the corporation."

SHAMEFULLY NEGLECTED
"The first thing to be done is to take steps for cleansing the town and making streets passable in bad weather. Measures that have long been shamefully neglected, such as the storage of gunpowder, sanitary regulations, the building of wooden houses of a limited size in certain localities, and the introduction of water will require immediate attention."

"Considerable taxes must be imposed to effect these improvements. This we believe the inhabitants will cheerfully submit to. All they will require will be that the money should be honestly and judiciously applied. Let our municipality at least be free from the vice of embezzlement and corruption."

"The men most likely to carry out these objects are property-holders. Whoever are appointed will have their work cut out for them. Their duties will be not merely to provide for the future, but to perform much that should have been done years ago, and would have been done but for the inexcusable delay to incorporate," the editor declared. On August 7 the editor wrote:

"Who shall we have for mayor? Who are going to be our councillors?—seem to be the questions most generally discussed in town at the present time. With exception of a few groups on the corner of Yates and Government Streets, holding open meetings beneath rays of an adjacent lamp, there is little to



UNIQUE VIEW OF VICTORIA BASTION

This view of Government Street was sketched a short time before the removal of the old Bastion. A reproduction, in the Provincial Archives, bears the date 1859. West of the enclosure was a small building—the constabulary, erected when the "Fraser Fever" populated the town. The postoffice was later altered, and was occupied as a residence by Governor Moody and family. Buildings on the other side of the Hudson's Bay Company, Camp, Stamp's building, the store of W. B. Smith, and the Hotel de France. On the same side, in the distance, may be seen the Victoria Hotel, first brick building to be erected in the city. The drawing was first reproduced in The Victoria Gazette.

disturb the routine of everyday life."

"To what uses shall the taxes to be hereafter levied be applied? Shall they be wasted in extravagance? Shall they be collected and expended, and nothing to show for them? Shall health of the community be endangered for the want of proper sanitary regulations? These and a thousand other questions suggest themselves to us when we take the slightest pains to give the subject the attention its importance demands," he stated.

Here is one of the election advertisements of the day:
"To the electors of the city of

Victoria, fellow citizens: I beg to offer myself to you for the office of councillor under the Incorporation Act. A pioneer resident, of thorough business habits, and my interests being fully identified with those of the city, no exertion on my part shall be spared to bring forward and support such laws and ordinances as will most conduce to the welfare and prosperity of our infant city. Very obediently, William B. Smith."

John Copland's advertisement:

"Gentlemen: Having been requested by many of my fellow citizens of all classes to stand for the office of city councillor, I therefore offer myself for the same. Believing that men's actions are the best interpretation of their principles, I have little to say of a promissory character, but would be happy to meet them at an early date, and speak of the necessities of the hour, and my course if you do me the honor to return me. I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, Miffilin Wistar Gibbs."

Another election pledge:

Miffilin Wistar Gibbs' advertisement:

"The Act of Incorporation is intended to give the mayor and councillors certain powers, and to impose upon them certain duties relative to the management of public affairs of the inhabitants of the municipality. These duties and these powers ought to be explicitly laid down. Nothing should be left to inference or intendment. No power should be given unless it be fully capable of being carried out."

PROBLEM OF COLLECTION
"A point which has attracted some attention is the extremely limited power vested in the council for the collection of revenue from the contumacious, or those unwilling to pay. If a man owning real estate in the city, and he be living out of the country, he may defy the authorities to collect anything from him. There is no power whatever in the act enabling the corporation to sell his land for taxes or rates. It may lie there for years and be improved at his neighbor's expense."

"In Canada under the municipal laws taxes are a lien upon land, which may be enforced by sale of a sufficient quantity after five years to pay the charge and expenses. There is room for improvement in that respect in our laws."

"With a large population of destitute men anxious to be employed, a vast amount of improvements to be carried on in the city, it is highly important that the corporation should have the most extensive powers to raise funds at once to enable them to go on with the necessary public works, and retain all those who are willing to stay and make their home if they can live," the editor wrote.

THE FIRST ELECTION
On Saturday, August 18, 1862, the first step towards election of a City Council was taken. Thomas S. Harris and A. Waddington were proposed for the mayoralty. When a show of hands was called, it appeared to be in favor of Mr. Harris. No poll being demanded for Mr. Waddington, Mr. Harris was declared duly elected Victoria's first mayor. Fourteen nominations were received for six seats on the council, so a poll was demanded.

Sheriff William Brooke Naylor exhibited the following sign:
"City of Victoria, election of mayor and councillors: I, William Brooke Naylor, sheriff of Vancouver Island, do hereby give public notice that pursuant to provisions of the Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, I shall at the sheriff's office on Saturday, August 18, at noon, proceed to nominate such persons as shall be put in nomination by some duly qualified voter or voters as candidates for the office of mayor and six councillors."

"In the case of a poll being demanded, the poll booths will open at the sheriff's office on Monday, August 18, at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m., the same day."

"Each persons registered on the list of voters for the election of representatives for the town of Victoria will have the right to give one vote for a councillor or each of the six councillors, and also for mayor."

"Every voter, if he wishes to vote for a councillor or councillor and also for mayor, must record all the votes which he intends to give at the same time. The six candidates having the greatest collective number of votes will be elected councillors."

"It has been supposed that the candidates at the first election stand for wards. This is not so. Six candidates will be elected for councillors by the general body of electors, irrespective of any division of wards."

EAGER TO CAST VOTES
Long before the hour set for the civic election groups of citizens gathered about the hustings. When the sheriff mounted a platform at noon more than 600 persons were milling around his office.

Dr. Trimble, M.P.P., nominated Mr. Harris for mayor. C. B. Young nominated Mr. Waddington. After a show of hands proved voters wanted Mr. Harris for mayor, the sheriff declared him duly elected. Amid wild cheers, Mr. Harris mounted the platform and briefly thanked voters for the honor.

For councillors, William Leigh was proposed by Edward Green and seconded by N. M. Hicks. Mr. Hicks was proposed by Mr. Harris and seconded by Samuel Nesbitt. G. E. Dennes was proposed by J. C. Colquhoun and seconded by John Copland. Richard Lewis was proposed by Dr. Trimble and seconded by T. Jaffray. Captain James M. Reid was proposed by J. G. McKay and seconded by W. E. Stronach. W. M. Searby was proposed by D. B. Bing, M.P.P., and seconded by Mr. Hicks. James Thorne was proposed by Hugh Shanks and seconded by J. Layzell. Miffilin Wistar Gibbs was proposed by Dr. A. J. G. Hall and seconded by James Freeman. John Copland was proposed by G. E. Dennes and seconded by Mr. McKay. Malcolm Munro was proposed by T. S. Allatt and seconded by Mr. Hicks. J. G. McKay was proposed by Mr. Copland and seconded by W. Muir. W. E. Stronach was proposed by T. Troune and seconded by Alex. Clink. David Lennane was proposed by A. C. Anderson and seconded by Mr. Allatt. Alfred Fellows was proposed by Mr. Jaffray and seconded by Mr. Leigh.

UTMOST GOOD FEELING
The election of August 18 was characterized by the utmost good feeling existing between the fourteen candidates and

their supporters. Although polling commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, few had marked their ballots at noon, but during the afternoon the sheriff and his deputy were kept hard at work. Captain Reid and Mr. Copland took the lead at commencement of the polling, closely followed by Messrs. Leigh, Hicks, Stronach, Searby and Gibbs.

Votes were counted by the sheriff at 5 o'clock. He announced the following had been elected councillors: Messrs. Stronach, Hicks, Searby, Reid, Copland and Lewis. They thanked the cheering crowd for the honor. Five of the eight defeated candidates pledged themselves to support the councillors-elect. The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner.

An observant scribe recorded the following dialogue at the election:
Sheriff—Who do you wish to vote for?
Voter—Put me down one for Stronach.
Sheriff—Well, I don't know. Suppose we say one for Reid.
Sheriff—All right. Who else?
Voter—I don't know. Put me down—let me see. Hicks is a good man is he not?
Sheriff—Yes, pretty fair. Please hurry up.
Voter—Well, I'll vote for him.
Sheriff—Come, be in a hurry please. You have three more to vote for you know.
Voter—Three more? Is that so? Well, put me down for—let me see, let me see.
Sheriff—Oh, vote! Give the next voter a chance. I can't be kept all day taking one man's vote.
Voter—I really don't know who to vote for. They are all good men, I have no doubt. It's a hard matter to choose. Is it not? I tell you what you do Mr. Naylor. Just you pick out the three best men on the list and put me down as voting for them. I am not particular who they are as long as they are the best men.
With the air of one having done his duty, the voter departed leaving the sheriff with his mouth open.

ELECTION OF TOWN CLERK
On August 25, The British Colonist carried the following news item:
"Tonight the six members of the town council, presided over, by the mayor, will meet at the police barracks and prepare for business by the election of a town clerk. There are some nine applicants for the berth, and four of the number are lawyers. The proceedings cannot fail to be interesting and novel, and many citizens will be on hand to witness them."

Fifty spectators gathered at the police barracks at 7 o'clock that evening to see the city

San Francisco Felicitates Victoria

To you, Queen City of Victoria, upon the occasion of your Diamond Jubilee, San Francisco sends a wealth of good wishes that spring from friendship, understanding, and a very high regard.

Our two communities, linked by the waters of the Pacific and exchanging greetings in its trade, advance together. We build on common principles. Our understanding and our friendship grow.

We of the city by the Golden Gate admire your beauty, your hospitality and your enterprise, fair sister city by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Your stately, gardened homes, your splendid Parliament Buildings, your university, your industries, your magnificent harbor and its port, your salubrious climate, these and a thousand other of your charms we know by world renown and as frequent visitors in Victoria.

Down through the years you have shown in ways too numerous to mention here that you reciprocate our sentiments. In this we glory.

Only recently you rejoiced with us in the completion of our two world-record bridges across the Bay of San Francisco and the Golden Gate. When we stage the Golden Gate International Exposition—a Pageant of the Pacific, on our man-made island at the centre of the Bay, in 1939, we know that you will be with us again in numbers.

Now you celebrate your Diamond Jubilee. Seventy-five years of progress you review, with quiet pride. And we congratulate you heartily and wish you all the good and great things that the future holds for you; a future that we share in common, as two great ports, in the evolving Era of the Pacific.

Great will you be, good sister of the North, and in your greatness will admire the growth and progress of your sister to the South.

In the simplicity and forthrightness of our friendship we say again, "Congratulations on your Diamond Jubilee." And even as we say it we behold with joy a vision of the vastly greater Queen City of Victoria that is yet to be.

The City and County of
San Francisco

By *Angelo Rossi* Mayor.

ESTABLISHED 1901

Cingus Campbell's Cash

1008 GOVERNMENT ST.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CITY OF VICTORIA

On Its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary

ONE OF OUR FIRST ADS NOVEMBER 1901

CAMPBELL'S Fall Fashions

New Fall Suits

SEPARATE SKIRTS

The House of Quality

fathers in action. Mayor Harris read credentials of the six councillors and pronounced them correct. Councillor Stronach moved and Councillor Copland seconded a motion that election of a town clerk would be premature until duties of office and by-laws were drawn up, but the mayor should appoint some person to act pro tem. The motion carried.

His Worship called upon a Mr. Austin to act as clerk. He read communications from J. T. Piddwell, William Waller, T. F. F. Swannick, George E. Nias, George Graham, Charles F. Dowsett, William Leigh, John Booth, G. E. Dennes, P. Caddell and Robert Bishop, seeking the position of town clerk. On motion of Councillor Searby, seconded by Councillor Stronach, it was decided to table applications. It was decided to exhibit all notices of motions at the Post Office until suitable offices for the town council could be obtained.

VARIED BUSINESS
Councillor Hicks gave notice of a motion to prepare an address to the Governor. Councillor Stronach gave notice of a motion to appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor to

ascertain what portion of the public lands were to be given to the city, and also what claims the Government had to improvements already placed upon public property.

Councillor Copland suggested appointment of a committee to ascertain the condition of bridges, report on town nuisances, and another committee to deal with financial matters.

Other suggestions made were appointment of a committee to draw up rules of order, Councillor Hicks, selection of a committee to define the duties of town clerk and set a salary, also appointment of a town surveyor, Councillor Searby, appointment of a committee to draw up ordinances for government of the city, Councillor Hicks, appointment of a committee to ascertain what sums of money had been appropriated by the Government for improvement of the city, Councillor Copland, and a motion that the mayor be requested to advertise for the best design for a city seal.

On motion of Councillor Copland, the council adjourned until 7 o'clock on the evening of August 27. Thus ended the first meeting of Victoria's first City Council.

... Since 1862

In company with Victoria this is our Diamond Jubilee. For seventy-five years we have served the city, featuring the latest in musical instruments, pioneering Radio and Electrical Appliances.

Victoria's Pioneer Music Store

KENT'S PIANO CO., LTD.

RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

641 YATES ST.

First Telephone Lines In Province Opened in Victoria in 1880

BRITISH Columbia's first commercial telephone system had its birth in Victoria, fifty-seven years ago. It was the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, established in 1880. This company united with others in the province to form the B.C. Telephone Company in 1903.

Development of commercial telephony in British Columbia actually dates back to 1878, in January of which R. B. McMicking, then a telegraph operator in Victoria, wrote to Professor A. Melville Bell, in Brantford, accepting the agency of the Bell Telephone Company in British Columbia, and also asking that two telephones be sent to him.

The telephones arrived in March, and experimental conversations were held between the telegraph office (in the old Postoffice Building on Government Street) and the McMicking home on North Park Street, and also between the telegraph office and the office of The Daily Colonist.

These, it is believed, were the second or third set of telephones to be used in British Columbia. They were preceded by the home-made sets constructed at Wellington by W. H. Wall, probably in the previous year, but it is not definitely known at what time the telephones imported by Mr. Dunsmuir went into service, between Wellington and Departure Bay. They may have antedated the early Victoria instruments.

COMPANY IS FORMED

Advised by the Bell Company that because Victoria was so far away it would be better to operate in British Columbia as a private company instead of as a Bell agency, McMicking succeeded in getting a group of Victoria men interested, and the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company was formed, at a meeting in the office of Edgar Crow Baker on March 10, 1880. Officers, however, were not elected until a meeting of the shareholders on July 20, when McMicking was made manager



HOME OF FIRST TELEPHONE SERVICE

The First Telephone Line to Give Regular Communication Between Two Points in Victoria Was Put Into Service in January, 1880, Between W. J. Jeffree's Clothing Store (Above) and the Soap Factory of W. J. Pendray & Company.

and Crow Baker, secretary-treasurer. The original telephone office was in a small shack in Trounce Alley. Later the Telephone Company moved farther along the alley to premises in the Green Building. The next move was to the Five Sisters Block.

When a merger of telephone companies, including the one in Victoria, resulted in the establishing of the British Columbia Telephone Company in 1903, R. B. McMicking continued with the new organization as man-

ager in Victoria. He served the company until his death in 1915. E. P. Johnston, present accountant for The Daily Colonist, served the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company and later the British Columbia Telephone Company, from 1895 until 1912. He joined the company as an office boy, served Edgar Crow Baker in a secretarial capacity, and was district commercial superintendent when he resigned to take another position in 1912. The telephones R. B. McMicking obtained from the East in

Humboldt Street. Jeffree, having an interest in both establishments, decided to facilitate communications between the two by using the newly developed Bell telephone. He obtained the telephones on a trip to San Francisco in 1879, and they were put into service in January, 1880. When W. J. Jeffree made the trip to San Francisco to obtain the telephones he was accompanied by his daughter, who is now Mrs. Gertrude Cunningham, of 799 Byng Street, Oak Bay. W. J. Jeffree (now senior member of the firm of Jeffree and Jeff-

ree, Vancouver and Victoria), who was then a small boy, was the first person to talk over the line.



R. B. McMICKING
Who was instrumental in organizing British Columbia's first telephone system, the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, fifty-seven years ago.

LINKED WITH ALL WORLD

From these pioneer ventures, Victoria's telephone system has grown until today it has more than 18,700 telephones, and is linked with a world telephone network that embraces seventy different countries. Victoria has long been regarded as Canada's best telephone city, being credited with having more telephones in proportion to population than any other city in the Dominion. It was the first of the larger points in the British Columbia Telephone Company's system to be converted from the manual system of operation to dial, the cut-over taking place in 1930.

Officials prominent in the administration of telephone affairs in Victoria at the present time are: C. Patterson, district commercial superintendent; Miss E. R. Walker, district traffic supervisor; N. J. Dunlop, district plant superintendent; Alan Harper, assistant to the general plant superintendent; Miss M. Burley, local chief operator; Miss E. Teague, long-distance chief operator; Miss E. Warburton, P.B.X. supervisor; T. P. Waters, chief clerk, commercial department; S. G. Connell, recorder; J. A. MacKintosh, district sales agent; C. A. Butler, wire chief, and George Gnetz, "heavy gang" foreman.

After 25 years ...

APPRECIATION!

- As our city observes its 75th Anniversary . . . (and we our Silver Jubilee) . . . we recall with pleasure the confidence reposed in us through a quarter of a century by the thousands of Victorians who comprise our clientele.
- On our part, we have sought constantly to merit that confidence by offering only the BETTER class of merchandise . . . and by offering it at a fair and reasonable price.
- That this policy has been appreciated is evidenced in the fact that our customers of years ago are customers of ours today.
- To this appreciation extended to us by the women of Victoria we owe our quarter century of progress. And to them, on this occasion, we extend our thanks.

Mallek's
LIMITED
Ready-to-Wear and Furs

1212 DOUGLAS STREET
E 1623

Oldest Established Retail Tea and Coffee Specialist
on Vancouver Island

Established 1910

C. J. Carey

CAREY BUILDING, 716 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

We Extend Our Thanks to Our Patrons of the Past, on Merits of
Quality, Price and Service

We Base Our Confidence in Future Years



FOR 39 YEARS

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
QUALITY SHOES**

Since the days of the Boer War discriminating men and women have chosen their footwear from Cathcart's. The name is one that spells the latest in style, the finest in quality . . . the utmost in value. Today, as in the '90's, we carry nationally-famous lines of shoes, known for style, fit, comfort and saving.

CATHCART'S

Established 1898

1208 DOUGLAS STREET

First Fort Torn Down In 1864

Historians always regret that the old Hudson's Bay Company log fort erected here under guidance of James Douglas in 1843 was not preserved as a valuable link with the past. According to The British Colonist of November 22, 1864, demolition was then under way. The pioneer newspaper stated: "A number of men were yesterday engaged in demolishing the old log structures standing around the Hudson's Bay original fort, preparatory to the great land sale on November 30."

We read again on November 25:

"Bit by bit all traces of the Hudson's Bay Company old fort are being obliterated. The work of demolition of the remaining fort buildings has been going on vigorously during the past few days."

"Yesterday evening the last of the number, an old log house, adjoining the Globe Hotel, formerly used as a kitchen, was brought to the ground. The structure was very strongly put together, the walls being constructed of double rows of stout logs, and the interstices filled with beach shingle to render it bulletproof. Intended purchasers at the great sale to take place on November 30 will have every opportunity of examining the lots before the sale."

LOTS AT HIGH PRICES

In the report of the sale several lots fetched high prices for those days when Victoria had been incorporated as a city only two years. We read:

"Sale of the remaining lots on the old fort site held yesterday by P. M. Backus attracted a large attendance of buyers. The first lot . . . the corner of Government and Fort Streets, opposite the Occidental, fronting fifty feet on Government Street . . . was knocked down to A. Munro for \$11,500."

"Lot No. 2 adjoining the Globe Hotel, twenty-two and one-half by fifty feet, was purchased by Mr. Matthiesen for \$3,550. The southwest corner of Government

Was Shocked at Indian System of Slavery

Paul Kane, a wandering artist from Toronto, who visited this island in 1847, was shocked at the system of slavery amongst the Indians that then existed, all the way from California to Bering Strait.

Every Indian straying far from his native village, if captured, was considered a slave, unless ransomed by his kinsmen, Kane relates.

The master exercised the power of life and death over the unhappy captive. Kane was told by an eye-witness of a chief who erected a totem, and sacrificed five slaves to it, murdering them at the base of the figure, and asking his compatriots who amongst them could afford to kill so many servants.

On October 8, 1862, it was recorded that the stern wheeler Reliance, launched from the Trahey Shipbuilders for Capt. J. Irving for Fraser River trade, was the shallowest draft boat ever built in Victoria.

Knight Inlet and Dean Inlet (or canal) are the longest in the indented coast line of British Columbia. They each measure seventy miles.



Victoria, B.C.

75th Anniversary of Incorporation

His Worship Mayor Andrew McGavin and the Members of the Victoria City Council beg to thank our friends and neighbors at home and "across the line" for the interest, support and good will accorded our City during its Anniversary Year.

We appreciate the friendly spirit which has been so much in evidence, and trust that the coming years will strengthen our friendship, and that time will bring to all of us abundant prosperity and every happiness.

Buildings Erected When Town Was Incorporated Are Still Standing

By F. M. KELLEY

SINS of omission and commission are easily committed when one endeavors to dig up material concerning things which were in existence more or less before his time; but without making any attempt to vouch for historical accuracy in connection with Victoria's old building landmarks, the writer begs leave to point out there are a number of venerable structures scattered over a considerable area within the limits of the city at the present time, some of which were erected before, as well as about, the time Victoria was incorporated in 1862, seventy-five years ago.

Rambling around certain sections of the city on a quiet Sunday morning recently, I had no trouble recognizing buildings which were in the "old-timer" class when I first arrived here as a youngster forty-six years back. Some of them, I understood at that time, dated from pre-incorporation days, and were the result of the first efforts to establish a town outside Fort Victoria, from which, for some years preceding, a large section of Western America was administered by officials of the great "Company of Adventurers Trading Into Hudson's Bay."

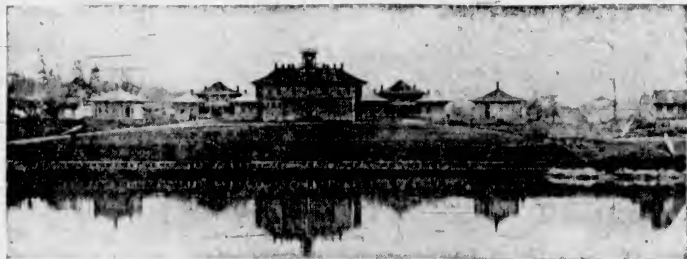
A number of those same iron and brick structures are still in evidence, although somewhat neglected in appearance and showing little on their outlines to suggest the part their builders and occupants played in the development of Victoria, Vancouver Island and the greater Colony of British Columbia in by-gone days; while there are still frame houses in places which looked old when I saw them first, but which look now as though they must soon give up for keeps, as others have done in the meantime, in their long fight against the ravages of the weather and the unrelenting pressure of time. Some of these houses were built of redwood, imported from California, which seems to be a rot-defying wood if given half a chance.

The majority of Victoria's old commercial houses remaining unchanged from its earliest history days as a town are situated along the waterfront and at no great distance from it. With the exception of the present Turner, Beeton Building, facing Yates Street, the majority of the one and two-story structures along Wharf Street, lower Yates Street, Langley Street, Waddington Alley, with some on Johnson and Government Streets, were up when Victoria was incorporated. The scattered old wooden houses, put up six and seven decades ago, can be seen if one has the inclination and an eye for antique architecture, within the area bounded by Humboldt, Cook, Topaz and the Gorge waterfront, with others at odd spots farther out.

CALLED BIRD CAGES

Only a few residences had been built on what was known as the James Bay area in 1860, but with the passing of power from the Hudson's Bay Company, the erection of the "bird-cages," as they were not inappropriately called from their appearance and probably not at all from any peculiarities of their occupants, on the site selected for the seat of the Colonial Government, and the build-

Knowing only a little here and there of Victoria's earlier history, mostly by hearsay at that, I must acknowledge the loan of some early Victorian records in book form from C. E. Mallandaine, among them being copies of the first directories issued by his father, Edward Mallandaine, the first number of which appeared in 1860, and which was



OCCUPIED SITE OF PRESENT BUILDINGS

The "Bird Cages" Which Contained the Legislative Hall and the Administration Offices of Colonial Days Were Picturesque Enough for Many Years. One of Them Is Still Used as the Provincial Mineral Museum and Is Situated Behind the Library.

ing of the long wooden bridge across James Bay water in 1860 to make the offices of the administrators accessible to the city, the section built up rapidly. Some of the more important landmarks associated with Victoria's first comers have vanished for all time. It was a great pity that the residence of the first Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island couldn't have been preserved, for it would have proved a fitting memorial to Sir James Douglas, in addition to being an object of interest to growing British Columbians as well as providing some historical color for the benefit

followed by others between that year and 1887. The first two issues of the directory were printed in San Francisco, the remaining ones in Victoria. The directories told me that the Hudson's Bay Company made Victoria its definite headquarters in the West during 1847, that the Colony was established in 1857, the same year as the Sisters of St. Ann became identified with Victoria. The Bank of British North America came in 1859, its original building being erected with rubble stones and mortar, faced with squared granite masonry, the same material employed on

half the outside cardboard cover of the directory in proclaiming to all and sundry about the excellent "hotels" in "managed." Quoting: "The proprietor takes pleasure in informing the public and travelers from California, the Atlantic States and Europe that no expense has been spared in fitting up the hotel with every convenience as an hotel and inn of the first class. We can offer accommodations to individuals or private families, many of the rooms having been furnished with a view specially to comfort and elegance in furniture. Great care has been taken in warming and ventilation throughout. The building is of solid brick work and plaster, and thoroughly fire-proof. The Royal Hotel has already achieved a reputation, which the proprietor intends to continue, for providing the best refreshments and in the best style of serving, whether to casual or habitual boarders. A restaurant and dining-room are attached to the hotel." And believe it or not, the same advertisement states that the top price for board and lodging was \$10 weekly.

Next door to the Royal Hotel was the haberdashery house of Haas & Rosenfeld, "importers and jobbers in dry goods," and as the advertisement in the directory continues, "dealers in a large assortment of Yankee notions." Evidently the commercial travelers from far away New England, pushing their "notions," had found their way across the Isthmus of Panama and discovered Victoria.

THE ALHAMBRA

I have been told that one of the first buildings erected outside the fort area of any pretensions is the building occupying the southwest corner of Yates and Government Streets, which was known for a long time as The Alhambra; while the build-



ORIGINAL HOME PRESERVED

With an Addition Built in Later Years, the Original Home of the Late Dr. J. S. Helmcken, Physician and Surgeon of the Hudson's Bay Company, Still Serves as a Residence. It is Located on Elliott Street, James Bay.

of the occasional visitor from other lands. It wasn't to be, however, so we who remember how it looked some four decades since, when its grounds were the scene of band concerts and various entertainments, can remember the part it and its distinguished occupant once played in establishing the British connection on the western shores of America.

some of the buildings still to be seen on Wharf Street. It was in the same year that the Hudson's Bay Warehouse, recently pulled to pieces, was started. The Bank of British Columbia was incorporated in 1862.

GROWING TOWN

In 1863, a year after it was incorporated, Victoria had 1,500 buildings of all descriptions. St.

ing on the northeast corner was put up in the sixties, and, serving as a hotel, was known as the Pritchard House. There is a building just below the Adelphi Block on the southwest side of Yates Street which is as old as commercial Victoria, and there, I believe, The Victoria Times had its first home; while below the old location of Victoria's first bank, the Bank of British North America, is the structure occupied by Langley & Company, pioneer druggists.

Other buildings on the same street, and several on Johnson, are of the same period, and can be distinguished from more modern structures through the style of architecture which seemed to be in favor in our city's earliest days. These buildings, notably a block of one-story height at the junction of

Yates and Wharf Streets is a good example of the tall arched windows affected, while others of the same style on Wharf Street still retain the iron shutters which covered the door and window places following the close of the day's business. On the more pretentious buildings of the time this characteristic of the arched windows prevail in more modified form in the upper stories, but some of these have another peculiarity in the pyramid-shaped roofs which rise from their top-sides.

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Attractions In Nanaimo Many

The Summer visitor to Nanaimo is offered a variety of beautiful and interesting spots to visit within a short distance of the city. Catalogued, with a brief description, they are as follows:

The petroglyphs, amongst the finest on the North American Continent, that are mute evidence of a bygone civilization, easily accessible on the Chase River.

The Biological Station, where the Dominion Government experts carry on research and which is open to visitors on Thursday afternoons.

The Malaspina Galleries, a strange natural formation of rock, named after one of the early Spanish explorers of this coast.

Dodd's Narrows, where the angry waters at high tide present a never-to-be-forgotten sight. This and the Malaspina Galleries are easily reached by boat.

New Method LAUNDRIES LIMITED



1st Approved Laundry

First Laundry in Canada to Win the Coveted Seal of Approval Awarded Only by the Institute of Launderers.

1st Sanitone Dry-Cleaning

First Dry Cleaners in British Columbia to Install the World Famous Sanitone Dry Cleaning process.

25 Years Cleaning Service

Original New Method Laundry Established in 1912.

Headquarters For

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Telephone G arden 8166 (Four Trunk Lines)

A staff of 125 skilled employees at your service. Twenty delivery trucks, manned by courteous salesmen, covering all parts of the city and suburbs. Mail orders promptly attended to.



NEW METHOD DRY CLEANERS

Phone G 3952

JOHN D. McTAVISH, Manager



ARCTIC STUDIO

See our varied selection of beautiful Myrtle wood Novelties, Totem Poles and exquisite Carvings of Indian and Eskimo in black slate. Prehistoric ivory, silver, gold, wood, baskets, moccasins and fine Alaskan black diamond jewelry.

BELMONT HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE EMPRESS HOTEL
614 616 Humboldt Street
Victoria, B.C.

Congratulations to Victoria

... and thanks to our patrons who have made possible our growth and expansion.

V. I. HARDWOOD FLOOR COMPANY

FLOOR LAYERS
A. H. DAVIES, MGR. ESTD 18 YEARS
Island Distributors for Canadian Johns-Manville Building Materials
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Victoria's OLDEST BANK



Head Office Montreal

IS Canada's OLDEST BANK...

1859... Three years before its incorporation as a city, when the community was little more than a "jumping-off" point for miners seeking their fortunes in the Cariboo, Victoria welcomed its first permanent banking office. Today that office is part of the nation-wide organization of Canada's oldest bank — the Bank of Montreal.

As the first permanent banking institution in British North America, the Bank of Montreal — now in its 120th year of active and uninterrupted service — has been identified with every phase of commercial and industrial development in Canada since its earliest

days. Similarly, since the days of sailing ships, the Bank has aided and shared in the growth of Victoria from a settlement of shacks and tents to one of Canada's most beautiful cities — a centre important not only as a seat of government but as one that makes a substantial contribution to the economic life of the Dominion.

As one of Victoria's oldest institutions, the Bank of Montreal feels pride in the progress this community has made, and joins in the general felicitations upon the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the City's incorporation.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

a million deposit accounts denote confidence

VICTORIA MAIN OFFICE - G. H. HARMAN, Manager
GOVERNMENT ST. BRANCH - J. LEEMING, Manager

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE... THE OUTCOME OF 119 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

RITHET CONSOLIDATED, LTD.

Founded 66 Years Ago

Finance—Shipping—Insurance

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF

RITHET OUTER WHARVES

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR 61 YEARS

AGENTS FOR

The Donaldson Line Ltd.—North Pacific Service

TELEPHONES: E1811, E6622, G1722—1117 WHARF ST.

Members of First City Council Kept Busy by Variety of Problems

PROCEEDINGS at the first ten meetings of the original city council of the city were interesting since they contain the elements of municipal history in the making. The first meeting on August 25 has been dealt with in an article elsewhere in this issue.

At the second meeting on August 27, Councillor W. E. Siroach moved that Mayor Thomas Harris be authorized to advertise for a city seal design, \$25 to be paid for the one accepted. Councillor John Copland gave notice of motion for appointment of a committee to take evidence of the Surveyor-General with regard to boundaries of streets and landmarks.

He also moved that all funds of the corporation be paid into the Chartered Bank and an account opened in the name of the city. T. W. Mackean was chairman of the Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and James D. Walker, local manager. The bank was incorporated in 1862 with a capital of \$1,250,000 in 12,500 shares each of \$100.

BRIEF CALAMITY
During the third council meeting on August 29, there was a loud crash in police court, where councillors were holding their deliberations. Mayor Thomas Harris' chair broke. He held up the fragments to his grinning council. The same chair had been used by Magistrate Augustus F. Pemberton for four and one-half years. It is not recorded what the magistrate said next morning when he arrived in court to find his official seat beyond repair, nor is there any record that the council purchased another.

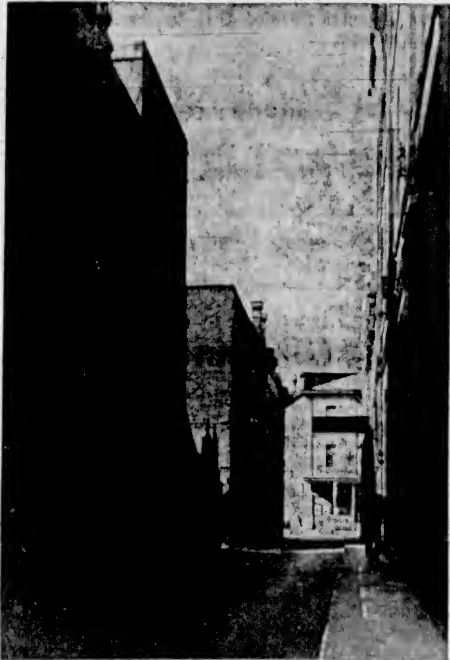
Victorians on August 30 received bad news. The British Colonist contained a long list of persons liable to pay trade licences under the act of 1860, certified and sworn to before Chief Justice David Cameron. The list had been revised by Thomas Trowne and Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, and contained assessments ranging from \$1 to \$15. Trowne, Alley, between Broad and Government Streets, was named after Mr. Trowne. Sproat's name is commemorated by Sproat Lake, Up-Island.

A letter from a number of Spring Ridge water carriers complaining that the road to the spring was in bad shape was read at the fourth council meeting on September 4. Carriers offered to contribute \$200 towards repairs if the council would reimburse them at some future date. Councillor Copland suggested that a plank road, eight feet wide and 850 feet long, be constructed. Mayor Harris hoped that Yates Street could be macadamized before the end of the year if the council definitely decided upon road work.

PUBLIC NUISANCES
Councillors Copland, N. H. Hicks and James M. Reid, a committee to investigate nuisances, reported that a foul odor existed at the south side of Yates Street near the Bank of British North America, the southerly end of James Bay Bridge was insecure; pigs were kept between Government, Johnson, Wharf and Yates Streets, and in a gully between Johnson and Cormorant Streets, and that persons unknown had dumped a large quantity of earth from excavations into the Inner Harbor.

Designs for a city seal, submitted by Wright & Saunders, Edward Watson and William Davidson, were examined by the council.

At the fifth meeting on September 9, a petition from a number of residents asking that John Butta be appointed town clerk without recompense, was considered by the council. A de-



BUSY THOROUGHFARE ONE TIME

Waddington Alley, Much the Same as it Looked in 1862, With the Exception of the Traffic for Which it Was Noted, When Stores and Saloons Did a Rushing Business There.

sign of Wright & Saunders for a city seal was accepted. It was decided to pay the town clerk a salary of \$300 per annum, provided the resident chosen could furnish two sureties each of \$500, and that he possess real estate assessed at \$1,000.

On September 12 at the sixth meeting a communication was read from the Colonial Secretary informing the council that the whole of Vancouver Island had been previously granted to the Hudson's Bay Company; that the Governor could not place the city in possession of property, and that there were no funds in the treasury earmarked for the city. Councillors realized they would have to raise funds from a tax upon property.

MAKE WAY FOR COURT
When the council met at the police barracks for the seventh session on September 15, they found police court assembled. Councillors were grumblingly forced to repair to a small room on the upper floor.

Mayor Harris sent a note to Magistrate Pemberton asking him to vacate, but the magistrate wrote back that an important case was being tried that evening.

Increased, the council dispatched a second note asking the magistrate to vacate within ten minutes. He replied that no answer was necessary to such a command. The meeting was adjourned until September 19.

At the adjourned seventh meeting on September 19, letters of Edward Watson and William Davidson to engrave the city seal were examined. Each was for \$90. Watson's tender was accepted. A man named Austin was ap-

pointed town clerk at the eighth meeting on September 22. He had been acting in the capacity since the first meeting. The council unanimously decided to enforce a penalty of £1 for any person apprehended carrying firearms or other dangerous weapons.

Councillor Copland reported at the ninth meeting on September 25 that the anticipated revenue from taxation was \$56,738. Councillor W. M. Searby gave notice of a motion to borrow \$5,000 to carry on with. At the tenth meeting on September 29 names of F. W. Green,

Edward Stevens, John Gastineau and H. O. Teideman were considered for the position of city surveyor. Green was appointed.

A letter from D. Babington Ring and J. F. McCreight, barristers, pointed out the council had no power under the charter to assess trades licences or liquor licences. They also questioned the authority to borrow \$5,000. It was their opinion that the council should obtain assistance of the Legislature to remedy defects in the act of incorporation.

Thus the tenth meeting of the City Council broke up with mayor and councillors in a pessimistic mood.

Fifty-Five Pioneers Listed

Still living are a number of pioneers who were born, or who arrived here, in 1862 or earlier. The following list of fifty-five persons, giving birth or arrival dates—here and addresses, was compiled by Alderman T. W. Hawkins and Miss Adaleen Adair:

J. J. Bland, St. James Hotel, arrived here February 3, 1859; Henry Bland, 620 Bay Street, 1859; H. Borde, 952 Green Street, 1859; Mrs. Barbara Brown, 1333 Mitchell Street, 1860; Mrs. Rhoda Cameron, 510 Trutch Street, 1862; Fred Caselton, 1037 Mears Street, 1860; Mrs. H. Bailey, 1157 Pembroke Street, 1862; John Cotsford, 1741 Duchess Street, 1856; Walter Scott Chambers, 974 Wellington Avenue, 1858;

Mrs. James Cran, 1214 Roslyn Road, 1860.

J. Davies, 117 St. Lawrence Street, 1860; Philip J. Davis, 2110 Belmont Avenue, 1865; Mrs. Janie Duval, R.M.D. No. 1, 1857.

John Flewin, 545 Ardenier Road, 1857; Mrs. K. E. Gullod, 1845 Fern Street, 1862; Mrs. M. Fredrickson, Powell River, B.C., 1862.

Miss Annie M. E. Harvey, Windermere Hotel, 1861; John Hamilton, 44 Howe Street, 1860; John Hall, 640 Battery Street, 1859; Alphonse F. Hauler, Lytton, B.C., 1859; Mrs. Mary A. Higgins, 1045 Balmoral Road, 1859; Mrs. F. W. Horne, R.R. No. 2, Victoria, 1854.

Jack Irvine, Mount Toimie P.O., 1862; Robert Jamieson, 1546 Bank Street, 1862; Mrs. Elliot Hammond King, 1195 Fort Street, 1862.

Charles Lombard, 930 Collinson Street, 1858; Mrs. Emma Lewis, 2154 Douglas Road, New Westminster, 1857; Miss Eleanor Lawrence, 1303 Yates Street, 1860; Mrs. Elizabeth Lira, 242 Linden Avenue, 1860; Mrs. Alice Michael, R.M.D. No. 1, Ladysmith, 1860; A. K. Munro, 1840 Kings Road, 1858; Mrs. J. Mathews, Vancouver, 1862.

Mrs. Clara MacLachlan, 1032 Mason Street, 1859; Mrs. Annie Morgan, 25 Wallace Street, Nanaimo, 1862; Mrs. George H. Maynard, 1003 Carberry Gardens, 1860; Mrs. Fannie Moore, 2859 Heath Drive, 1859; Frank Partidge, 1250 Fairfield Road, 1862; Mrs. Angelique Prump, 722 Kings Road, 1860.

Mrs. Stroud Lincoln Redgrave, 619 Harbinger Avenue, 1860; Alexander William Semple, 409 Edward Street, 1862; Charles Smith, R.R. No. 1, Victoria, 1861; Joseph Smith, 1214 Bay Street, 1855; Henry Smith, Creston, Washington, 1849; John William Speed, 237 Kingston Street, 1863; Miss Mary Skinner, 1306 Yates Street, 1853; John C. Smith, Royal Oak, 1862; Capt. Charles E. Spring, 2284 West 8th Avenue, New Westminster, 1859; S. H. Shanks, 1335 May Street, 1858.

Harry Toimie, 1618 Richmond Avenue, 1859; Miss A. Thain, 855 Fort Street, 1862; William Wilby, 1153 Yates Street, 1862; Alfred C. Williams, 1820 Lillian Road, 1853; Mrs. Jessie White, 1117 Grant Street, 1855; Mrs. Hannah Wall, White Rock, B.C., 1858; and J. Stuart Yates, 612 Central Building, 1857.

The first library was established in Victoria on October 24, 1862, by Mr. Helsterman in a large room next to Mathieson's new brick hotel. There were 160 signatures in the subscription list.

One of the early day vehicular traffic accidents occurred on October 16, 1862, when E. Bishop, a Victoria lawyer, fell from the fire truck and was run over. He was seriously injured.

The first legislation for the preservation of game on Vancouver Island was passed in 1862.

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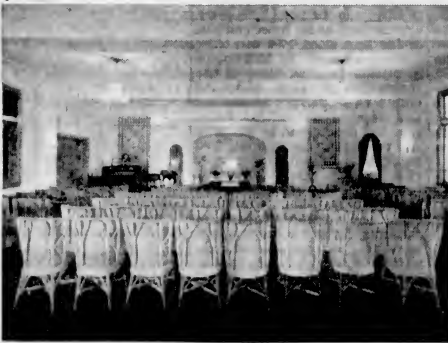
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VICTORIA, B.C.

Discovery of Coal Century Ago Marked Beginning of Island Mining Industry

By MAJOR HAROLD T. NATION
British Columbia Mines Department

COAL exploited on Vancouver Island in 1835, or 102 years ago, proved to be the inception of the mining industry in British Columbia, an industry that has added \$1,600,000,000 to the industrial wealth of the province since 1835 and the bulk of that vast sum within the last fifty years. Coal to the value of some \$350,000,000 has been mined in that period, with Vancouver Island producing today more than half the output of the province. In recent years British Columbia lode mining of base metal ores, with some precious metal contents, has surpassed coal in the annual list of values, but coal had a long head start.

In 1835 Dr. W. F. Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, investigated coal measures on the island extending from Port McNeill to Beaver Harbor. The company commenced operations at Port McNeill, mining coal for their ships, and carried it on until 1853, when the mine was closed and its equipment sent to Nanaimo.

At Nanaimo prior to even 1850 coal was being taken out and sold by individuals. Two years later Governor James Douglas sent J. W. McKay, a company official, to investigate the Nanaimo coal operations; from which sprang the first intensified coal mining on the North Pacific coast. Miners were brought out from Scotland, the industry put on an established basis, and worked almost without interruption from that day to this.

COAL PROPERTIES

The famous Wellington seam has been mined at Wellington, Northfield, East Wellington, Harewood and Extension. The Newcastle and Douglas seams are usually worked together and have been mined extensively in the vicinity of Nanaimo, Chase River, Southfield and South Wellington. The Douglas seam at Reserve mine, five miles south of Nanaimo, is reached by two shafts about 1,000 feet deep, and at Morden just over 600 feet.

A shaft has been sunk on Protection Island to facilitate the working of the submarine areas of the Nanaimo Colliery, and this shaft is down over 740 feet. Another shaft is sunk on Newcastle Island, Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Ltd., operates this colliery. The Wellington seam is being worked at Nanaimo by one company.

The Comox coalfield extends in a southeasterly direction from about Menzies Bay along the coast to Northwest Bay, some twenty miles north of Nanaimo.

The first work on this field was done by Robert Dunsmuir, who had been prospecting after being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1838. This was near the present town of Cumberland, and the mine is now being worked by the Canadian Collieries (D.), Limited.

Although commercial operations have only been carried on in the Nanaimo and Comox areas, the extent of the measures has not yet been entirely proved and drilling is being done in the surrounding territories.

In the Cowichan valley measures referred to by the Provincial Assayer in 1893 have not proved to be of commercial value. The same may be said of the measures in the Alberni valley, where in 1909, many leases were taken out for the mining of coal which it was expected would be of value.

On the various islands along the east and southeast coast, exploration and drilling of the measures has been carried on, and in the Quatsino Sound area some small seams were examined.

At Nanaimo and Comox and the small individual properties, the total amount of coal produced in 1936 was 713,037 long tons, and the number of men employed was 1,671.

ISLAND LODE MINING

The annual reports of the Minister of Mines were, in the first years, beginning with the first issue in 1874, taken up with placer gold mining in the Interior and North, and with the coal industry on Vancouver Island.

The first reference to lode minerals on Vancouver Island is found in 1874, when the statement is made that copper was found near Sooke in 1864. Efforts were made to develop the property, but no definite lead could be discovered.

on Elk Lake, Quatsino Sound, copper properties.

In 1913 an English company took over the Big Interior, but went back on the beginning of the war in 1914. D. G. Forbes made a report on the West Coast during 1913.

The iron ores of the Island became of interest at this time, and a special report was made by W. M. Brewer covering all



AT LEECH RIVER IN 1855

Leech River was the scene of an important Gold Rush in the early Sixties. This Picture, Made in 1865, Shows a Hotel at Leechtown.

In 1800 reference is made to the Sterling claim on Koksilah River, from which ore assaying \$620 in gold and \$59.43 in silver to the ton was produced. That area was said to have every appearance of containing minerals, only awaiting transportation.

Herbert Carmichael, Government Assayer, in the report for 1893 describes copper deposits between Becher Bay and Sooke, where some small shafts had been sunk and abandoned. He also visited copper showings on Tzartoo Island, Barkley Sound.

Mr. Carmichael also refers to the Golden Eagle, the first claim on China Creek, Alberni Canal, staked in 1892 on quartz veins. A considerable amount of work was done on that and other claims in that vicinity. Mr. Ralph, while running the survey of the west boundary of the E. & N. Land Belt, noted indications of minerals, especially at the head of Franklin River, near China Creek. Farther north at Cruikshank River he also noted mineralization.

A great increase in the number of samples assayed by the Provincial Assayer in 1895 was attributed to the prospecting activities in the Alberni Canal area. W. J. Sutton had made a full report on September 12, 1895, on the properties at the head of Alberni Canal.

In the following year the first Provincial Mineralogist, W. A. Carlyle, extended the examination to properties on Sarita Creek, Santa Maria Island, Tzartoo Island, Sechart and Elmhurst Inlet.

In 1897 the Gold Commissioner reported work being carried on along the West Coast. During these years the only mining on the Island was on this West Coast.

COPPER ORES

At this time the claims on Mount Sicker were developed, the Lenora, Tyee and others having a great deal of work done on them. A few claims on a copper prospect on Mount Skirt, near Victoria, were worked by adit and surface work.

In 1899, reference was made to the Jingo Bird group on Taylor River, a few miles up from its mouth. In Sprout Lake, the first in that section. Other claims along the north shore of Alberni Canal, as at Uchucklesat Harbor, Henderson Lake, etc., were noted.

A map issued with the 1899 report showed all the claims of note at that time along the West Coast to Estevan Point, beyond which there was practically no prospecting. Several claims on the Nanaimo River, Chemainus River and Gordon River were also marked on the map. An article on the geology of the West Coast was printed in that report.

In 1901 other claims were located on the Chemainus River, and following a rush up Ingersoll River, Quatsino Sound, many claims were staked in the Quatsino area.

Properties all along the West Coast were being explored and several groups of claims were staked around the lakes to the east of Nanaimo Arm.

The smelter at Ladysmith built in connection with the mines on Mount Sicker then being worked was blown-in in 1902.

Claims in the Oyster and Dunsmuir district were staked and prospected.

In 1906 a deposit of iron on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew district, was staked, and considerable work was carried on in that vicinity.

The claims along the West Coast continued to show promise, and in 1908 the Provincial Mineralogist and the Provincial Assayer made full reports upon the group known as the Big Interior at the head of Great Central Lake, reached by way of Bedwell River.

IRON AND COAL

Iron and coal deposits along the west arm of Quatsino Sound were reported on by the Provincial Mineralogist in 1907. During that year several cargoes of iron were shipped to Irondale, Wash. The smelter, at Ladysmith closed down in 1912, and attention was drawn to the claims known as the Old Sport group

ly staked but not then of economic interest were restaked, while new areas were prospected with the purpose of locating new gold claims.

In this way the claims on China Creek were re-examined and new claims staked on the Zeballos River and up the several larger rivers on the West Coast. A description of some of the latter claims was given by J. S. Stevenson in the 1935 report.

MINING TRAILS

The question of transportation on Vancouver Island is simple where mining properties are situated on one of the many inlets of the West Coast as sea-going ships may come to the shores with safety. On going inland, however, the prospector and later operator is faced with high mountains and dense forest and undergrowth. Trails and roads are, therefore, of particular interest in, first the search for minerals, and second the transportation of ore.

From the heads of practically every inlet trails have at one time or other been cut for following the line of least resistance along the creek side or on the adjoining ridges. Individuals and even companies find it difficult to make good trails and roads so as to assist in such necessary work.

Some of the principal trails which have been constructed for the benefit of mining operations are the following: Leech River, where placer mining is still carried on and from which \$1,000,000 in gold was taken in the old days. The latter area is also served by trails leading up the Koksilah River.

The Nanaimo River area is approached by a trail from Ladysmith, which will eventually join two trails up Cottonwood Creek from Cowichan Lake.

Two trails up the forks of the Nanaimo River reach interesting areas in the mountains at the head of that river.

Between Cowichan Lake and Alberni Canal, in a section where a good deal of prospecting is carried on at present, a through trail has been made and another up Franklin Creek.

Three trails lead out from Sprout Lake into an area of mining interest. The southernmost of these leads through to Kennedy Lake and eventually will make a good route for a road to the West Coast.

At the head of Great Central Lake there is already a trail to the Big Interior, and a new one is now built on the McBride Creek side.

From the road from Ucluelet to Tofino branch trails lead to the beaches where placer mining is carried on. And further along the Coast trails are cut

from the head of Tofino Inlet, Zeballos Inlet, to properties which have recently been opened up. At Buttle Lake, Nimpkish Lake

and Salmon River trails have been pushed forward much to the benefit of the prospectors and miners in those areas. From June Landing on Ner-

outous Arm, trails connecting the mining properties to the east of the arm have been in use for some years as that is a very promising area.

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Highway System Steadily Being Extended to Remote Parts of the Island

VANCOUVER Island's road system was once a collection of deer trails and Indian paths, cut through the solid bush. Connection, later, with any point North of Goldstream, twelve miles northwest of Victoria, had to be made by boat; and later still, roads built for horse and buggy days had to be suddenly expanded and prepared for motor traffic, and then in turn for rapid transit. Now, with a network of permanent highways up the East Coast and reaching into central parts of the lower half of the Island, Vancouver Island looks forward to the day when its beauty spots will all be accessible and its attractions fully known. Much has been accomplished in the brief space of seventy-five years.

Seventy-five years ago, that is to say in the year 1862, Fort Victoria was only nineteen years old, and it was only ten years since the council of the Colony of Vancouver Island had appointed a committee to lay out a road from Victoria to Sooke. It is interesting and instructive to trace the development of a modern highway system from these beginnings and a better perspective can be obtained if we come up through the years in decades than by trying to consider the whole period from the present somewhat distant viewpoint.

During the ten years from 1862 to 1872 statute labor, which had been established in 1860 as a measure to provide for the maintenance of the embryo highways by requiring from land owners six days work per year or payment in lieu of 6s 3d per day, was abolished and in place of it all resident males and non-resident property owners were taxed \$2 a year as a road tax, recoverable by distress proceedings if not paid within thirty days, with arrears bearing interest at 18 per cent.

ROAD TO BEACON HILL

In 1865, it is recorded that a road to James Bay and Beacon Hill was constructed, also work was done on the Metchoin Road and in the same year lines were laid out for roads in the Comox district. It is also interesting to note that in this period a contract was let for the Victoria-Nanaimo Road, which presumably applied to some section other than that between Cowichan Bay and Victoria, as travel at this time was by boat to Cowichan Bay, the road over the Sooke summit being described as a rough path over which cattle were driven. In 1862 an application was made to the Colonial Secretary for the construction of a road from Chemainus to Comox.

The next ten years, from 1872 to 1882, was evidently a very important period of development, and it was during this time that 45 per cent of the total revenue of the province was expended on roads and bridges. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the West Saanich Road was extended for a distance of fifteen and a half miles from Royal Oak and the East Saanich Road for a distance of twelve miles. Work was done on the Mount Newton Crossroad, the Cedar Hill Road, the Cadboro Bay Road, the Foul Bay Road, the Burnside Road and "The Admiral's Road." The Sooke Road was extended seven and a half miles, making a total length of fourteen and a half miles from the Metchoin Junction, and work was done on the Goldstream Road via Colwood and Langford. In 1877 a contract was let for the trunk road from Goldstream to Cowichan.

It will be seen that the second stage of the development of Victoria, which had been transformed from a fur-trading post into a scattered settlement twenty years before, was now beginning to make itself felt, and that the rest of Vancouver Island was following the natural transition from foot trail to highway.

SAANICH ROAD REBUILT
Between the years 1882 and 1892 it was evident that the need for a higher standard of road was becoming apparent, as in 1883 the Victoria-Saanich Road, which for some years had been superficially repaired, was largely rebuilt from the foundations up. Work was also done on the Saanich cross roads, and the Cordova Bay Road was extended. The Happy Valley Road was improved "and became a favored market road for Metchoin farmers." Mayne and Galiano Islands were evidently beginning to attract attention as preliminary arrangements were made for opening main roads, as had previously been done on Saltspring and Denman Islands. It was in the same year that it is recorded roads had reached Alberni, Sproat Lake and Cowichan Lake.

The increasing importance of the road system is indicated by the fact that in 1900 it was decided to measure the highway mileage, and for this purpose men on bicycles with cyclometers were sent out to measure the mileage of Government roads. The record of 1900 was that a total of 994 miles of roads and 184 miles of trails on Vancouver Island and adjacent islands were being maintained by the Government.

By the year 1902 and up to this time the settlement of British Columbia was well under way, and as settlement reached points beyond the end of existing roads, appropriations were made and the roads were extended by the settlers themselves, only one trunk road having been officially recognized in

proceeding at Fanny Bay and Buckley Bay and between Campbell River and the end of the surfacing, the reconstruction of the West Coast Road west of Sooke to Jordan River, etc.

To one who knows these roads or to those whose business or pleasure takes them over the Island highways it will be evident that the highway system of Vancouver Island has advanced a long way since 1862, and that real progress is being made towards raising the standard to keep up with that revolutionizing and extraordinarily successful conveyance, the motor vehicle. To any who wish for an optical and physical demonstration of this progress a trip over the old trunk road from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake by way of Sooke Lake should be convincing.



SECTION OF NEW HIGHWAY NEAR SOOKE

Here is illustrated the kind of Roadbed that is being laid in Modern Highway Extension on Vancouver Island.

the reports, the other roads apparently being considered as local roads. Across this period lies the shadow of the coming motor vehicle, and although the local roads were beginning to join up in the various districts, the need for a connected road system was not so apparent as it was to become in the very near future.

ROAD MACHINERY

In the next decade, from 1902 to 1912, the motor vehicle appeared on our highways and we heard of the introduction of the "newest methods of construction of highways modified to different climatic and physical conditions existing throughout the province." It is evident that there was some opposition to the use of machinery, as the minister, Hon. R. F. Green, stated in his report of 1904:

"It is admitted that the introduction of improved methods and machinery will meet with no inconsiderable opposition, but it is hoped that as time passes, this opposition will be overcome by the recognition of the permanent benefits and economy that will follow; and that every encouragement and assistance will be forthcoming in furtherance of a matter so vital to the progress and prosperity of the province."

In these days when a million is the most appropriate unit for the comparison of motor vehicles and the revenue derived from them, it is startling to note that in the fiscal year 1903-1904 when fees were first collected from motor cars, a total sum of \$36 was realized from this source. It is also interesting to note that, bearing in mind the fact the population of the province was less than it is now, there were 196 persons for every car in British Columbia. In the next ten years, from 1912 to 1922, this concentration was increased until in 1921 we find that there were sixteen persons per car in the province.

PROBLEM OF AUTOMOBILES

Prior to the Great War in 1914 efforts were being made to keep up with the motor vehicle, but with the intervention of the war, when for several years all highway work was at a standstill, the Province was suddenly faced with completely changed conditions: the new vehicles required

cant that this total mileage was not greatly increased, but we see the effect of the motor vehicle in the fact that the hard-surfaced road maintained by the Government on Vancouver Island increased in mileage from five in 1921 to thirty-four in 1926, and from then on it increased by leaps and bounds until in 1928 there were 187 miles. Compared with this it should be noted that between 1921 and 1928 only 211 miles of new road were constructed on Vancouver Island.

Consider now the present position with regard to the Vancouver Island road system, by comparison with the previous years. The total mileage of highways on the Island maintained by the Government has been almost doubled since 1900, there being now 1,862 miles of road on Vancouver Island and adjacent Gulf Islands. The hard-surfaced road, however, has almost doubled since 1926, there being 366 miles of hard-surfaced highway as at March 31, 1936, compared with 187 as at March 31, 1928. The concentration of motor vehicles has increased, despite the increase in population, from sixteen persons per car in 1921 to approximately seven persons per car at the present time. By the end of this season it will be possible to drive from Victoria to Campbell River, a distance of 178 miles, all on a hard-surfaced highway, and the point is rapidly being reached when the Alberni, a distance of 130 miles, will be similarly connected, as is also Cowichan Lake. Important places such as Guelph, Sooke, Sidney, Metchoin, are all connected to the trunk system by hard-surfaced highways.

BUILDING UNDER WAY

The standard of construction to which the Island Highway system is being raised can be judged by the recently completed work between Langford and Mile Seventeen on the Malahat; the Darnell's Dog Creek revision on the Parksville-Alberni Highway; the reconstruction of the Cowichan Lake Road; the reconstruction at Campbell River; the relocation and construction on the South Wellington cut-off; the work now proceeding at Mile Eighteen on the Malahat; the construction of the diversion at Cowichan Bay, which will cut off a mile of distance; the reconstruction now

Chose Site Of Victoria With Care

When, in the early forties of the last century, the Hudson's Bay Company knew it could no longer maintain its forts south of what is now the international boundary line, its officers sought to find another locality which duplicated the rich agricultural lands of Fort Vancouver (now Vancouver, Washington).

To that end, Sir George Simpson, governor of the company, instructed James Douglas to explore the coast of the southern end of Vancouver Island. Early in 1842, in pursuance of this policy, Douglas left Fort Vancouver for Nisqually, where he embarked with a party of six men from the schooner Cadboro.

After a survey, Douglas chose the site where Victoria now stands, and in his diary sets forth his reasons for so doing. The place was then named Camosun or Camosack. "As a harbor it is equally safe and accessible," writes Douglas, "and an abundance of timber grows on it for home consumption and exportation. There being no fresh water stream of sufficient power, flour or sawmills may be erected in the Canal of Camosack at a point where the channel is constricted to the breadth of forty-seven feet by two ridges of granite projecting from either bank into the canal, through which the tide rushes with a degree of force and velocity capable of driving the most powerful machinery, if guided and applied by mechanical skill." This, of course, is the Gorge.

Continuing, Douglas says: "At Camosack there is a range of plains, nearly six miles square, containing a great extent of valuable tillage and pasture land equally well adapted for the plough or for feeding stock, the water privilege of the canal, the security of the harbor and the abundance of timber around it which led me to choose a site for the establishment of that place in preference to all others on the Island."

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By R. A. GURNEY

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& SON**
FUNERAL HOME

AT PIONEER SQUARE, OPPOSITE
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

For years Victoria reigned supreme as a commercial centre in British Columbia, but through a combination of circumstances lost that claim to Vancouver. But the loss was not without compensation, for while the Mainland port was forging to the fore, the capital of British Columbia was gaining a reputation as a city of homes, a city of distinctive charm and beauty, favored by Nature and man.

And while Victoria is not the throbbing hub of commercial activity that it was some years ago, it remains a centre of considerable business and industry. It has by no means dropped out of the picture in the realm of trade; rather it has settled down to a relatively steady turnover and production, and so is not subject to the violent fluctuations of booms and depressions to the degree that most cities of similar or greater size experience with fairly frequent regularity.

RESIDENTIAL CITY

The things that go to make up a desirable residential city are difficult to define. Various advantages appeal to various people, and to have wide general appeal a city must have a combination of advantages without serious disadvantages. Victoria has few distinct disadvantages, so on that score does not fall victim of severe criticism, thus eliminating one of the chief barriers to high general favor. Climatic conditions are a disadvantage to many cities. Victoria is free from earthquakes, tornadoes, serious electrical storms, extreme heat and extreme cold, heavy rainfall and dense fog. It has an average of six hours of bright sunshine a day throughout the year, annual rainfall averages only twenty-seven inches, or half that of Vancouver and Seattle, and enjoys an average winter day temperature of 42 degrees and 61 degrees in summer.

POPULATION 40,000

Statistics are sometimes irksome to the reader, but it would not be amiss to mention Victoria's population. According to the 1931 census, the city proper had slightly under 40,000 people, and Greater Victoria slightly in excess of 61,000. Greater Victoria includes the abutting municipalities of Oak Bay, Esquimalt and Saanich. The city comprises an area of 7.5 square miles and the four municipalities, 68.9 square miles, quite a sizeable city. More than 50 per cent of the whole population is native born, statisticians record.

Victoria is served by telephone, dial system, electric light, power and gas. Most of its streets are paved and the city has a reputation of being one of the cleanest communities on the continent. In view of the activities of horticultural societies, Victoria has become floral conscious, and its citizens take a great pride in the appearance of their homes and many beautiful gardens are the rewards of patient work. The residential area streets are neatly kept by the Corporation, and practically every thoroughfare is boulevarded and generously supplied with shade trees and tree shrubs. The business area is supplied by street car and bus, which gives the merchants a potential market of around 80,000 within a radius of fifty miles.

The city is also well served by

an efficient police department and a fire department equipped with modern apparatus, giving a twenty-four-hour service. The adjoining municipalities have their own police departments. The city is well supplied with hotels and apartment houses, and has a combined capacity of more than 8,000. Private and public hospitals contain more than 1,000 beds, the largest being the Royal Jubilee and St. Joseph's.

Educational facilities are of high standard and equal to any on the North American continent, and many families select Victoria as a place of residence because of that high standard. The city has twenty-seven schools, including Victoria College, where instruction in the first two years in the Arts and Science courses (including commerce) and the first year in Applied Science as prescribed by the University of British Columbia, are given. There are also a number of excellent private schools, the oldest being St. Ann's Academy.

CULTURAL INFLUENCES

Since earliest times the Capital City has seen a steady development of its cultural influences. Perhaps there is no other city of its size in Canada that has as many clubs, societies, fraternal and civic organizations, all devoted to the betterment of the community and its citizens. In music, Victoria has sent out talented musicians and vocalists and has one of the largest musical festival organizations in the Pacific Northwest. Its efforts towards re-establishing the spoken drama have met with a great deal of success and praise. The city has a number of bands, orchestras, choral societies and choirs. One of the oldest choirs is the Arlon Male Voice Choir, founded almost half a century ago.

The city's social life is centered in Government House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and many brilliant functions are held there from time to time, including receptions to noted visitors. The Capital City's Scottish folk band, the largest Burns Club in the British Empire. Other similar organizations include a Kipling Society, Dickens Fellowship and a number of other groups such as Sons of England, Welsh Society, Native Sons of B.C., Native Sons of Canada, Caledonian and St. Andrew's Societies. There are also a number of study clubs on religious, political and economic subjects.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE

Although Victoria, over a period of years, has carefully developed its industrial life, the city can by no means be classed as an industrial community. It has a number of industries important in every respect. For instance, the British America Paper Co. has a large paper mill, brick and tile manufacturing place in industry in British Columbia, along with the Staneland Paint Company. There are also a number of lumber mills and woodworking plants, cooperage plants, shingle mills, brick and tile manufacturing and flour milling, canneries and other smaller enterprises. So that Victoria is not distinctly a residential city, but it derives a considerable amount of revenue from the tourist traffic which is now becoming one of its major industries.

Besides being the Capital City of British Columbia, Victoria is the first and last port of call for vessels entering or leaving the Pacific Northwest. Incoming vessels carry flags of many foreign countries, European and Oriental not excepted. Regular services are maintained with Southern Pacific States and with the Orient, Australia and New Zealand by mail passenger steamers. The Mainland is reached by fast ferry boats. Wharf facilities at Victoria can accommodate even the largest passenger ships and freighters. The harbor is considered among the best on the Pacific Coast, and ferry ships steam into the Inner Harbor docks within a few hundred yards of the Parliament Buildings and the city's finest hotel.

BUSINESS AREAS

The mercantile life of the city, like other seaport places, has developed from its waterfront. Victoria's waterfront, once the busiest spot on the Canadian coast, has been given over to warehouses, and business eastward, Government and Douglas Streets containing many fine buildings and stores. These two main streets run north and south with a number of cross

EDUCATORS OF CANADIAN YOUTH FOR HALF A CENTURY

In every sphere of business life throughout Canada you will find men and women who have made careers for themselves largely through the efficient, thorough training they have received at some Eastern or Western part of the system of Sprott-Shaw Business Schools. The first unit of this organization was founded in Stratford,

Ontario, by Mr. W. H. Shaw in 1887. Today, Mr. Shaw directs twelve schools in the City of Toronto and Mr. Sprott four schools in the City of Vancouver. Since 1913 in Victoria, for half a century elsewhere, Sprott-Shaw has been preparing the youth of Canada for the world of business.

MEMBERS OF THE B.E.A.

Sprott-Shaw is the only school on Vancouver Island with the requisite qualifications for membership in the Business Educators' Association.



**SPROTT-SHAW
BUSINESS SCHOOLS**

streets also of business establishments.

Entrance to the Inner Harbor provides a panorama of interesting sights. On the left is the home of the Permanent Militia and industries dot the short course through a narrow channel to the well-equipped docks. Approaching the dock on one of the Canadian Pacific ferry Princesses, one is immediately taken with the view of the Parliament Buildings and Empress Hotel, the latter covered with ivy. The Empress is owned and operated as part of the great hotel system of the Canadian Pacific, and is the Mecca for tourists from many parts of the world. The hotel stands on reclaimed ground. The Parliament Buildings house the Provincial Museum and the Provincial Library and Archives, as well as the Legislative Chamber and Government offices. Thousands of visitors pass through the Buildings annually. The Library, it is said, contains something like

200,000 volumes, while the Archives has specimens from all over British Columbia of great historic value.

MANY SCENIC DRIVES

The city is noted for its scenic drives. The Marine Drive, which begins with Dallas Road, down near the Outer Wharves, skirts the southern side of the city overlooking the giant, snow-capped Olympic mountains, continues along the shoreline and through Oak Bay to the beautiful residential Uplands and on to Ten Mile Point and Cadboro Bay. The Drive overlooks the Strait of Juan De Fuca. Another famous drive that begins in Victoria is the Malahat Drive on the Island Highway. This roadway, paved, takes the motorist or the traveler over the top of the Malahat Mountain, from which the visitor obtains a wonderful view of the districts and inlets. Nanaimo, famous for its coal mines, is about seventy-seven miles distant. Continued on Page 20, Column 5

Congratulations to
the City of Victoria on the
75th Anniversary of
Its
Incorporation

VICTORIA'S OWN PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER
AND WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE

Victoria Box & Paper, Ltd.

1202 WHARF STREET

PHONES: EMPIRE 1193 - EMPIRE 1194



ESTABLISHED 1893

This pioneer business was established by the late Thos. Plimley 44 years ago.

The present staff consists of:
JACK E. TOWNSEND, Foreman
STAN SHELMT, Fishing Tackle
DICK HARLOCK, Mechanic
BERNARD SHIPTON, Salesman
R. J. C. "BOB" SMITH, Manager

PLIMLEY & RITCHIE Ltd.

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Specialized Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Service Anywhere on the Island With Completely Equipped Auto-Unit

Congratulations to the
City of Victoria
on the Occasion of Its
Diamond Jubilee

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1121 Government St.

Phone G 4127

News of City Recorded In The Colonist Since December, 1858

FEW newspapers in Canada today can claim three-quarters of a century of continuous publication. Few are older than the city in which they are now being published. Such is a distinction held by The Daily Colonist, now in its seventy-ninth year.

Victoria was incorporated in 1862 and The Colonist had then been publishing four years, first as a weekly and then as a daily. The celebration, this year, of Victoria's jubilee brings to light an interesting incident connected with The Colonist. It was in that year The Colonist installed a cylinder press, one of the first to be used on the Pacific Coast. Before the acquisition of the Hoe cylinder, July 2, 1862, the paper was printed on a hand press, secured, when the paper was started, from Bishop Demers, who had it sent here from France. That press is still in Victoria, and occupies an honored place in St. Ann's Academy.

Early records connected with

the publication of The Colonist disclose the advance of press printing. The introduction of a steam-operated press was hailed as a big progressive step and enabled the publisher to increase the size of the paper and its circulation. So it seems a long look backward to the steam press, when one observes the gigantic rotary presses in use today.

As The Colonist is directly associated with the progress and development of the Capital City of British Columbia and during its long and creditable career a voice in the industrial and political affairs of the city and province, it cannot be out of place at this time to give a brief review of the history of the paper.

NEWS TRANSMISSION
Like other newspapers that began their careers in the very early days, the then British Colonist had many obstacles to be overcome before assuming a place as an institution in a thriving community. One of the main difficulties was news transmission—telegraphic dispatches were not available until some years after the founding of The Colonist. The first press telegrams received over the Canadian Pacific Railway were published in The Colonist on December 5, 1896. Of course, telegraph lines were in operation in the South Pacific States long before that date.

It was not unusual, the files of the newspaper show, to publish as news, items clipped from newspapers received by mail from the Old Country many weeks old, although the more recent happenings were taken from papers published as far south as San Francisco. It was not unusual to find a notice in The Colonist stating "several advertisements had to be left out of this issue because of the arrival of news." That did not often happen, but it serves to show that news was considered of greater importance than material that brought revenue.

The earliest issues of The Colonist indicate great care in the handling of news items and the general tone of the newspaper was above the average of that day and time. The paper was neat, the presswork and the display was attractive, and the type easily read. Local items were given preference on the "front page," and political and British news was always featured. Many a long and bitter battle was fought out in the columns of the paper, and some of the articles were certainly straightforward and to the point, to say the least. Editors did not hesitate to call a spade a spade and to tell an opponent what the editor and the world thought of him.

NEWS OF COMMUNITY
A perusal of some of the early files of The Colonist discloses complete records of the everyday life of the community and surrounding country. Local happenings were given prominence in the pages of the paper, and very little was missed. Mention is made in one issue of the lack of men on the chain gang—men imprisoned for short terms and used by the authorities for municipal work. On another page was a long article on matters connected with Confederation. The meetings of Legislative Council were fully reported, and debates ran into considerable length. Advertisements were set in display type, and almost every issue carried a notification to merchants of the arrival of new merchandise from the Old Country.

The Colonist was founded by Amor De Cosmos on December 11, 1858, as The British Colonist, and was first printed on a hand press in a small building on Wharf Street, when Victoria was not much more than a trading post, but it was a very active trading post, and the years immediately following the establishment of the paper were filled with incidents connected with the industry and commerce of a wide expanse of territory, particularly as it came to be the outstanding headquarters for adventurers seeking their fortunes from the hidden recesses of Mother Earth. All those episodes that go with the early settlement are faithfully and accurately recorded in the issues of The Colonist, and some of them read like fiction stories, impossible happenings in even those earliest times.

ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE
An interesting incident connected with the early publication of the De Cosmos paper was the attempt to stop publication. It has been mentioned by historians as the first known attempt on the North American Continent "to muzzle the press." Apparently there was a difference of opinion—political—between the ideas of the publisher and some of those in power at the time. It is recorded the Governor discovered an old English law that required the publishers to furnish bonds for the printing of a newspaper. The Governor applied that law to Vancouver Island and set the bond at 500 pounds. On April 2, 1859, Mr. De Cosmos was preparing the paper for printing and was officially notified of the new law. All but two pages of the paper were ready for print, and the publisher, wishing to obey the law, went to press with two blank pages. The following day, however, the bond was furnished and The Colonist was published as usual without further interference. It is not known when, or where, the bond was finally removed.

In 1866 The Colonist changed ownership, Harris & Company securing The Colonist, and afterwards combined with D. W. Higgins, the publisher of The Morning Chronicle. Mr. Higgins was reserved wholly for advertisements. Not one item of news found its way onto that page, now regarded as sacred to a news editor. Page two was devoted to editorials and advertisements; page three was news page, and page four advertisements.

Not by way of ridicule, but to show the difference in style of what was then considered news and how difficult it must have been for an editor to secure sufficient items of world news to publish something every day in the week, except Sunday. For instance, under the heading "Latest Cariboo News," published on August 2, items were noted under a date line of July 14. Williams Lake news was dated July 4.

Under another heading was "Arrival of the Sierra Nevada bringing the latest news from the Eastern States up to July 26. The news is interesting, but not important." Another item records the same vessel leaving a day or two later for England with "\$50,000 in treasure!" The report continued with a statement that the treasure was escorted from Esquimalt under armed guard and that men of the guard would likely be furnished with uniforms. Late

Eastern Canada news carried a date line of June 28 in August 4 edition. The paper sold for 10 cents the copy or 25 cents a week by carrier.

And so it was in those early days of journalism, when actors and pastpots were the chief tools of an editor, and wire services were something of a vision. However, like all pioneers, the founder and those who succeeded him were successful in their sphere of community enterprise, and the present-day newspaper is a service to the public and a monument to its earliest builders.

Rest Haven Wins International Fame
Only one and a half miles from Sidney stands one of the best known medical institutions on the Coast—Resthaven. While tuberculosis and mental diseases are not treated here, all other classes of patients are definitely aided by hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, balanced dietary and all the creative medical practice. With the knowledge that recreation and entertainment play important parts in the recuperation of convalescents, no single item has been overlooked that might enhance the comfort and well being of the patient. The institution is advantageously placed in one of the most beautiful spots possible to imagine, the sea washing the edge of the grounds and with a most glorious view to be had from the windows.

The Daily British Colonist was a four-page, four-column publication up to July 14, 1862, when it was enlarged to six columns, and on October 30 the page size was raised to seven columns, but it was not for some time later that the paper was increased from four to six and eight pages. In the early days the front page



These Smart New
CHEVROLET TRUCKS
Insure Prompt Delivery
612-16 FORT ST. **KIRKHAM'S**
DAILY DELIVERY—ESQUIMALT, VIEW ROYAL, COLQUITZ, ROYAL OAK, CEDAR HILL AND TEN-MILE POINT
ESTABLISHED IN VICTORIA SINCE 1910 - PURVEYORS OF FINE FOODS
SERVICE WITH DELIVERY AND CASH AND CARRY

Congratulations . . .
We are proud of our city and rejoice in this Diamond Jubilee.
We are proud, too, of our record of 38 years unbroken service, and we thank our patrons for their loyal support.

RENNIE & TAYLOR, LTD.
MAKERS OF BUTTER-NUT BREAD—CAKES—PIES—BUNS AND ROLLS
COR. FERNWOOD ROAD AND GLADSTONE AVE. PHONE G 3431

● **Correct Apparel For Women**

Greeting Victoria's Jubilee

We make no claim to years of business . . . this is only our first anniversary . . . but every month has seen our clientele growing . . . proof of the discriminating taste and the eye for value possessed by Victoria's well-dressed woman.

Madame Rungé
(VICTORIA) LTD.
1126 DOUGLAS STREET PHONE E 4522

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CITY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

A Complete Investment Service Including
Direct Private Wire Connections
With All Leading Exchanges
and
DOW JONES TICKER SERVICE

H. A. HUMBER, LTD.
BROKERS
STOCKS — BONDS — COTTON — GRAIN
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STOP being a FIRE SLAVE

THIS instead of THIS...
with **FAIRBANKS-MORSE Automatic COAL HEAT**

You can have AUTOMATIC coal heat for less than hand firing is now costing you! Think of cutting your coal bill nearly in half—and eliminating 98% of the work and worry at the same time! Come in and let us show you.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
America's Finest Automatic Coal Burner
The lowest cost heat—requiring no special boiler or furnace—one simple automatic unit slips into your furnace.

Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY LIMITED
1400 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS!

Since 1862 Victoria as an Incorporated city has been establishing a reputation . . . Slowly but surely through the years a tradition has been built and developed. Today it stands for something of which every citizen is justly proud.

Buckerfield's, too, are proud of a reputation . . . one based on fair dealings, high quality and honest value.

Buckerfield's make it a policy to become a part of each community in which they operate. Raw materials and primary products are purchased locally . . . Processed and manufactured within the borders of the province and are in turn offered for sale to the people of British Columbia. Proud of their achievement, Buckerfield's take no risk that might jeopardize their high reputation.

BUCKERFIELD'S LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

"Serving the City of Flowers"



OUR STAFF
Dedicated to the highest standards of their profession. David McCall, James McCall, William Murphy, Robert Dymond.

OUR SERVICE
Reverent and sympathetic, anticipating every need, relieving you of every responsibility and care.

McCALL BROS.

"The Floral Funeral Home"



DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Established 1873

(Victoria's Premier Department Store)

Stores Also in Vancouver, New Westminster
Chilliwack and Nanaimo

DAVID SPENCER
LIMITED

*Salutes the Memory of the Pioneers
 and the Stalwarts of more recent years
 whose efforts gave us this great heritage—
 VICTORIA CITY. The 75th Anniversary
 of which we are now celebrating...*

WE salute the memory of the pioneers, those intrepid spirits who blazed a trail across the continent, braved the dangers of two oceans to found the Beautiful City of Victoria.

Even in those far-away days the fame of Vancouver Island and the Pacific Coast, as a rich land and a desirable spot to dwell, had traveled far, and acting as a spark to kindle a flame in hearts of young and old, started a migration from the old lands and from far Eastern portions of Canada and the United States toward the new "Mecca" of the West.

And so, they came, making their way across the continent, overland across the Isthmus of Panama, by sailing ships that beat their way across the Atlantic, around the Horn and up the Pacific to Esquimalt Harbor.

Many of those who came found the hardships too great, the obstacles too many, and went to where the way of life was smoother, but the more valiant stayed on and won, leaving to us this heritage we call Victoria City, of which we are proud.

And now, on the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of its inauguration, Victoria begins a new era. The burden of building a still greater city, with more industries, more beautiful attractions, a pleasanter place to live in—if that were possible—falls on the shoulders of the men and women of today.

We are particularly proud that the name of DAVID SPENCER is engraved deeply in the record of the pioneers. 'Tis a story well known and needs no repetition. Commerce was the chosen trail of David Spencer, and the milestones that he left to posterity stand solidly, based on the trust that that sturdy pioneer had in the NEW LAND.

1862



1937

ROMANCE OF PIONEER DAYS WOVEN INTO

W. & J. Wilson Observes 75th Anniversary; Here When City Incorporated

Victoria's Oldest Firm of Clothiers Founded 24 Years Before Birth of City of Vancouver—Original Log Structure Gives Place to Modern Home of Western Canada's Finest Clothing Business

From a modest origin in a building built of logs, to the status of Western Canada's finest clothing business, is the romantic history of W. & J. Wilson, which this year joins the city in celebrating its 75th Anniversary.

When Victoria was part of a Crown colony, when the town consisted of only 3,000 or 4,000 people, many dwelling in tents, a young man living in England was poring over The London Times' reports of gold in the Cariboo.

His imagination quickened, and he decided to come to British Columbia to seek his fortune.

The young man was William Wilson, father of J. E. Wilson and grandfather of J. Harold Wilson.

ON SAILING SHIP

He accumulated a stock of goods in England, packed his bags, and embarked aboard the sailing ship Selistria for the hazardous voyage around Cape Horn to the lonely, far-distant colony.

That was five years before Confederation and nearly a quarter of a century before the birth of the City of Vancouver.

Arriving at Victoria, the young man discovered that the Cariboo was a long way off and that freight rates were heavy over the marvelously adventurous road the Royal Engineers had built.

So he disposed of his stock of goods in Victoria and

shortly afterwards invested the proceeds in the acquisition of a business known as Hardy - Gillard & Company. The premises were on Government Street. Today, after 75 years, after the business has passed under the management of three generations of the same family, the location is the same. Though the original premises have been remodelled and expanded many times, W. & J. Wilson is considered almost unique in that the firm has occupied the same location for three quarters of a century.

TO BARKERVILLE

In 1863, the year after the founding of his business here,

William Wilson decided to open a shop at Barkerville to meet the needs of the miners in the Summer months of the year. A letter to England brought his brother, Joseph Wilson, to his side—not via the Horn, but by ship to Panama, by train across the isthmus and by ship, thence, to Victoria.

Thus William Wilson was free to conduct the Barkerville branch of his business, while he left the local store under the management of his brother. This was the arrangement under which the two progressive young pioneer businessmen operated for four years—until the mines began to be worked out.

Meanwhile, the Victoria phase of the business was prospering under the management of the two young men, and in the early 'seventies the picturesque building of logs was demolished to give place to something more modern.

A little later the site itself was acquired by W. & J. Wilson from a pioneer Hudson's Bay Company family, named Dodds, and the premises were again remodelled and enlarged.



GOVERNMENT STREET IN ABOUT 1863. In the above picture of Government Street the location of the original W. & J. Wilson store is indicated by the artist's arrow. The view is taken looking north, showing the corner of Government and Fort Streets. At the extreme right, pioneer Victorians will probably recognize the famous Brown Jug saloon. On the opposite corner, the throng of early Victorians is standing outside the premises of W. M. Seaby, chemist. The building was later demolished to give place to the "Five Sisters Block," which was destroyed in the big fire of 1910.

HUB OF DOWNTOWN LIFE

The business thrived and for years W. & J. Wilson's store was at the very hub of downtown life, situated, as it was, just opposite the old Post Office in the days when there was no house-to-house mail delivery. "San Francisco Steamer Day" was an occasion of particular excitement and crowds at that early time when the only trans-American railway was the Union Pacific, with its western terminus at San Francisco. The San Francisco steamer, arriving once a fortnight, was the final link in Victoria's communications with the world at large.

FROM OLD COUNTRY

From the very inception of the business, William Wilson, keen businessman, realized the importance of quality in the merchandise he sold, realized the importance to the future of the firm of giving good value for the pioneers' dollar. He knew that nowhere in the world are such fine fabrics loomed as in England, that no tailoring in the world surpasses the art of the English craftsman. Thus, from the very beginning, he specialized in importations of cloths and garments from the Old Country, confident in their intrinsic worth and building the future of his business upon that innate value. And it was thus, upon a sound policy, that the business prospered.

In 1900 Joseph Wilson died, and his nephew, J. E. Wilson, who had entered the business in 1884, became manager of the store.

EXPANSION

Sealing, whaling, fishing, mining, lumber, meanwhile, were laying the foundations for the vast expansion of British Columbia. The steel rails of the Canadian Pacific had bound the country together physically as the statutory enactment of Confederation had welded the provinces politically. There were ups and downs in the for-

tunes of Victoria and with all of these the fortunes of the Wilson business were inevitably integrated. But the long-term trend was upwards. The city was growing and with it grew the Wilson business, firmly based upon the policy the founder, William Wilson, had ordained—the policy of giving the very best in the way of quality at a fair and reasonable price.

In 1905, when Victoria's Inner Harbor was colorful with the hulls and rigging of the sealing schooners, W. & J.

Wilson had, such was progress, to enlarge its premises again. In 1912 the process had to be repeated, with the result that the present building now occupies a large area at the corner of Government Street and Troncy Alley.

Thus the same firm, on the same location, during three generations of the same family. Probably few firms in North America have such a record as that.

In 1923 William Wilson died at the age of eighty-four. Old timers here will re-



—Photo by Savannah.
JOHN CATHCART
With W. & J. Wilson Fifty-Six Years



—Photo by Savannah.
CHARLES W. GEIGER
With W. & J. Wilson Forty-Five Years



—Photo by Savannah.
GEORGE T. HUGHES
With W. & J. Wilson Twenty-Six Years



—Photo by Savannah.
PERCY SCOTT
With W. & J. Wilson Twenty-Two Years



—Photo by Savannah.
GEORGE B. ELLIOTT
With W. & J. Wilson Eighteen Years



—Photo by Savannah.
ALBERT E. ACRES
With W. & J. Wilson Twelve Years



—Photo by Savannah.
FRED SIMMONS
With W. & J. Wilson Ten Years



—Photo by Savannah.
T. GIBSON
With W. & J. Wilson Eight Years



—Photo by Savannah.
FRED ACRES
With W. & J. Wilson Three Years



—Photo by Savannah.
W. McEWEN
With W. & J. Wilson Two Years

WILSON HISTORY OF 75-YEAR-OLD LOCAL FIRM



W. & J. WILSON TODAY

Above is Pictured a Section of the Thoroughly Up-to-Date W. & J. Wilson Store Which Has Replaced the Small Log Structure of Seventy-Five Years Ago.

Wilson Staff Sets Record for Loyalty

Thirteen Employees Have Been With Firm for From 10 to 56 Years—Salesmen Noted for Quiet Courtesy and Efficiency

The stability and character of a business can be measured by the stability and loyalty of its personnel.

In this respect, W. & J. Wilson, Victoria's oldest clothiers, now commemorating, like the city, its 75th Anniversary, has a proud record, probably unique in Canada.

Of the 22 people on the Wilson staff, 13 have served the firm for ten years or more.

The aggregate number of years these 13 have remained in the Wilson service totals 320 years. The aggregate for the entire staff is 353 years!

The oldest Wilson employee, John Cathcart, is probably the dean of Victoria retail salesmen. He joined the staff 56 years ago. Probably in all Western Canada it would be difficult to find another salesman who has remained continuously in the employ of one firm for more than half a century.

Not far behind Mr. Cathcart in point of duration of service comes Charles W. Geiger, who joined the Wilson staff 45 years ago, and James A. McIntosh, who entered the Wilson employ 40 years ago.

POPULAR

All three men are well known, not only to the old-timers of this city, but also to pioneer citizens now scattered throughout the province and beyond.

Any day in the Wilson store one might meet someone from the Yukon, someone from the Cariboo, someone from San Francisco or Shanghai who lived in Victoria in the 'eighties or 'nineties, who seeks to renew old acquaintance with Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Geiger or Mr. McIntosh.

The Wilson management firmly believes in the truth of the maxim that loyalty begets loyalty.

A FINE RECORD

It has been loyal to its employees and no store in Canada can point to a finer record of reciprocation of that loyalty from the employees to the firm. No more graphic indication of the character of the Wilson business can be found than this faithfulness of the staff.

Likewise, W. & J. Wilson has been loyal to its customers, following at all times an inflexible policy of giving

the very best value possible in return for the customer's money. Here, too, loyalty has begotten loyalty, for hundreds of Victoria families, through several generations, have bought their clothes at Wilson's and will deal nowhere else.

The spirit of the Wilson staff is a pleasant thing for the observer to behold. This is not achieved by daily "pep talks from an exacting executive," but proceeds from a sense of contentment and from that very remarkable feeling of loyalty under discussion.

NO "HIGH PRESSURE"

The customer at Wilson's is never subjected to "high-pressure" selling. He finds, instead, a quiet, natural courtesyness and a cheerful willingness to please with

suggestions regarding style, fabric or tailoring; for in matters such as these the Wilson staff are experts, with a vast fund of practical experience upon which to draw.

American visitors, often accustomed in their own country to a rather too-dynamic technique of selling, are particularly appreciative of the spirit of the Wilson staff as they select their Burberry, their Harris tweed, or their imported Scotch knit sweater. It is no rare thing for the firm to receive letters from Chicago, from New York or from Los Angeles, expressing appreciation, not only of the splendid quality and reasonable prices of Wilson garments, but also of the splendid service rendered them by the staff.



—Photo by Savannah.
JAMES A. MCINTOSH
With W. & J. Wilson Forty Years



—Photo by Savannah.
ROBERT TERRIES
With W. & J. Wilson Twenty-Seven Years



—Photo by Savannah.
A. E. BOWEN
With W. & J. Wilson Twenty-Three Years



—Photo by Savannah.
MISS ADA LACEY
With W. & J. Wilson Nineteen Years



—Photo by Savannah.
ROBERT MAZE
With W. & J. Wilson Nine Years



—Photo by Savannah.
F. G. HAMILTON
With W. & J. Wilson Ten Years



—Photo by Savannah.
MISS J. WAUGH
With W. & J. Wilson Twelve Years



—Photo by Savannah.
MRS. B. COLLINS
With W. & J. Wilson Two Years



—Photo by Savannah.
DUNCAN MCKERRACHER
With W. & J. Wilson Seven Years



—Photo by Savannah.
PETER D. FRUMENTO
With W. & J. Wilson Two Years

representative selection of Canada's finest garments, it has placed its emphasis on the importation of quality clothing from the Old Country.

In recent years, mainly by virtue of word-of-mouth report of visitors to the city, the fame of Wilson's imported clothing has been carried probably to every city in America.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

From women tourists came the demand for suits cut by English tailors from honest Old Country tweeds; and, in response, a women's department was added to the men's and children's departments. This was equipped with suits and sports coats cut and tailored with the inimitable skill of the English craftsman; equipped, too, with those luxuriously fine, Scotch-knit sweaters every woman loves to possess. Three years ago the firm reached farther afield, establishing a branch in the Banff Springs Hotel, where, every Summer, still more visitors to Canada learn the intrinsic merit of Wilson clothes.

EXPERT OPINION

Travelers frequently comment on the extraordinary size and the consistent fine quality of the W. & J. Wilson stock. Often, the management is told by men expert in the clothing business that no store in Canada has quite such an extensive display of fine quality goods.

As its tourist business has grown, so, too, has the local business of the firm. Fathers of families whose grandfathers were customers of W. & J. Wilson in 1862 are now bringing their children to be outfitted at the store.

And the pioneer business, which had its origin in a log structure in the days when people came here in square-riggers around tempestuous Cape Horn, in the days when learded miners found fortunes in Cariboo gold, is now known as the finest clothing business in Western Canada.



JOSEPH WILSON



J. HAROLD WILSON
—Photo by Savannah

well with pleasure his reputation for honesty and fair dealing, his fine courtesy and his sound business acumen.

THIRD GENERATION

As the time went on the third-generation of the Wilson family, represented by J. Harold Wilson, son of J. E. Wilson, entered the business in 1925.

To the basic industries of British Columbia the tourist business was now becoming allied in importance. Americans, quick to sense the value in British woolen

goods, the pioneer store offered, aware of the superiority of homespun Harris tweeds, of Burberry coats, of soft Scotch-knit sweaters to their own domestic article, "discovered" W. & J. Wilson, and the fame of the Victoria firm soon was spread throughout the United States, to Hawaii and to the Orient beyond.

In 1931, J. E. Wilson retired from active direction of the business and was succeeded as manager by his son.

Always, though the firm has carried a completely repre-

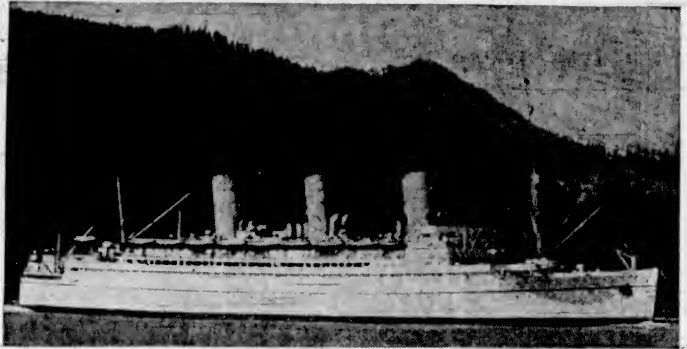
Victoria Depends Upon Vessel-Borne Commerce For Life Blood

By F. M. KELLEY

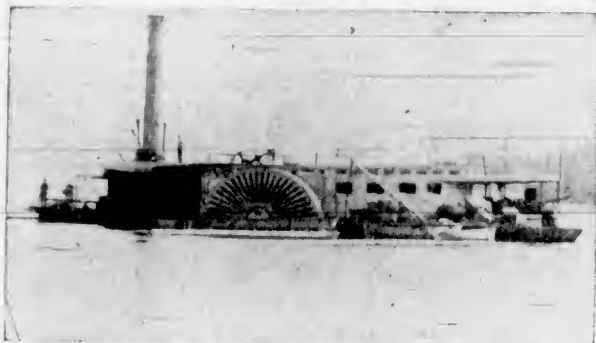
WHILE the matter of just where the first steamship to ply over the wastes of the vast Pacific operated and under what flag she sailed on her "lawful occasions" has been open to argument for a long time, there is no chance of raising one when you state that the Hudson's Bay Company's Beaver was the first to churn the waters of the North Pacific with her steam-driven paddle-wheels.

The Beaver was constructed at Blackwall, County of Middlesex, where her engines and boilers were also built. She was launched in 1835, and left Gravesend on August 27 the same year, under sail, in company with the owner's bark Columbia, for Fort Vancouver, her paddle-wheels being stored away below-decks for the long ocean passage.

The Beaver's length was 101.4 feet; her beam, twenty feet; while her depth of draft was eleven feet. Tonnage was 109.12. On her initial trip she was in command of Captain D. Home, and arrived at the Company's most important post on the west-



SHOW-SHIP OF COMPANY'S PACIFIC FLEET
R.M.S. Empress of Japan, 26,000-ton luxury liner operating in the Canadian Pacific's Steamship service between Victoria and Vancouver, Hawaii and Orient ports, is the best illustration that could be found for a comparison of the progress made in Pacific shipping between the year Victoria was incorporated and the present time. Compare her with the 109-ton Beaver.



ON EARLY VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER RUN

The old Enterprise, which used to dock at Enterprise Wharf when Victoria was incorporated in 1862, first came to the port in 1858 from the Columbia River in tow of the Ss. Pacific. She was the first steamer to ply in the Fraser River service. She was run down by the Ss. R. P. Rithet off Ten-Mile Point, July 28, 1888.

ern shores of America at that time. April 10, 1836, never parting from her consort, both arriving in the Columbia together. Her paddle-wheels were "shipped" at Fort Vancouver and her engines overhauled, making ready for the first visit to British Columbia waters. She left the Columbia in June and paid visits to Millbank Port and Fort Simpson in early July.

The history of the first steamer in these waters is a colorful one. Carrying out the purposes of a trading ship, for which she had been brought to the western coast of America, until bigger profits were envisioned when the Cariboo rush started, the ship was fitted with state-rooms in 1860, and was put on the run between Victoria and New Westminster. Later she was used by Imperial hydrographers in surveying northwest waters. She was altered again in 1874, and did duty as a towboat under Captain Rudlin. In 1877 she was in command of Captain J. D. Warren. She found a number of rocks in her coasting career, but no hazards gave her so

are so minded, who will say it's not for the best.

The gold rush to Cariboo transformed Victoria from a trading post to a community of restless argonauts, and in the travel of the gold-seekers a fair-sized city was born. Ships continually landed their hundreds of prospectors and adventurers from the south, and all manner of vessels were utilized to trans-

operating along the British Columbia coast. All manner of craft brought in their trade goods and contributed to the wealth of the community. With the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, ships called here in its Orient service, as did the ships of other lines, necessitating ocean docking facilities. Ferry services also developed and grew into the magnificent passenger

port them to the Fraser River, while boats returning would have some disappointed ones as well as others who had struck it rich. Some of both the lucky and the unlucky ones stayed on. They founded a fair community, going into commercial ventures, until at one time Victoria's business houses served the whole coast between the southern end of Vancouver Island and Alaska.

Wharves were constructed in the 'Fifties to serve such craft as came into Victoria, and some of their remains are an eyesore to this day in the vicinity of the modern Johnston Street Bridge. These remains are neither inspiring nor beautiful, although reminiscent of a waterfront once occupied by stately sailing craft and speedy ferry services operating between Victoria and the Fraser River, the Northern Mainland coast, California, Sandwich Islands and the British Isles.

Travel was neither luxurious nor cheap in the early days of this port, compared with the price now paid for the same distance and aboard de luxe vessels. For instance, the side-wheeler Eliza Anderson, which came from the Columbia River in the early 'Sixties, was put on the Victoria-Olympic run, the fare being \$20, while from Seattle to Victoria it was \$15. It is said the Eliza Anderson did very well for a time.

Of course, in Colonial days and until Confederation, Victoria was a free port, which meant it was not troubled with customs duties or bonded warehouses. It is in-

carrying fleet of the B.C. Coast Service.

In 1890 Victoria had contacts by water with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver; the Northern Pacific Railway at Tacoma; the Union Pacific Railway at Portland; steamship services to the Orient; excellent sea service tri-monthly with San Francisco and other south coast ports, as well as the headquarters of ferries operating to New Westminster, the Gulf Islands and East Coast points, to the West Coast of Vancouver Island, to Puget Sound ports, Northern British Columbia and Alaska.

Victoria had its ups and downs, but should be able to look to the future with courage and hope. Another colorful chapter in the city's history book was written in Klondike days, when the city was filled with hundreds of northbound seekers of the yellow metal, impatient to embark on one or other of the ships pressed into the service in a hurry, some of them antiquated enough and possibly not altogether as seaworthy as they might have been.

Contrasting the Beaver with the ships which now come to Victoria from week to week, nothing could picture more graphically the development of the city of Victoria since its incorporation in 1862 until the present time than by looking at the old illustration of the first steamer to come to North Pacific waters and the photograph recently taken of the Canadian

DIGGON-HIBBEN Limited



Victoria's Pioneer Printers-Engravers

Booksellers-Stationers Office Furnishers

This is Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Year. It also marks the 79th anniversary of the firm of T. N. Hibben & Co., now Diggon-Hibben, Ltd. The first directory of Victoria, published prior to the city's incorporation, contains the entry "Hibben & Carswell, Stationers and Booksellers." Few, if any, of the names of firms now doing business in the city will be found in that directory. The name of the firm was later changed to T. N. Hibben & Co. Since its inception, the firm has enjoyed the confidence of stationery manufacturers in Canada and England, and continues to do so. The original Hibben store was situated at the corner of Yates and Langley Streets, on the site now occupied by a local wholesale fruit establishment. It was here that the firm conducted the largest news agency in British Columbia. In this connection it is interesting to note that while this issue of the daily paper costs five cents, in those days citizens of Victoria had to pay twenty-five cents for a less bulky edition of San Francisco papers.

Mr. W. H. Bone, who was manager of the firm for forty years, and is still actively associated with it, has many interesting stories to tell concerning the early days of Hibben's.

Subsequently, the firm moved into premises on Government Street where View Street now is, and formerly the old Masonic Hall. Eight years ago Mr. Harold M. Diggon, of what was then Diggon's Limited, assumed control of Hibben's, the two firms being later amalgamated and now operating under the firm name "Diggon-Hibben Limited." The business is housed in its own commodious premises, consisting of an entire block of buildings extending from Government Street to Langley Street, a distance of approximately two hundred feet, and adjoining the offices of the Royal Trust Company. The Langley Street frontage is double that of the Government Street front. The rear, or Langley Street section, is a building of four stories.

The entire establishment is under the direct management of Mr. Harold M. Diggon, who has had a lifelong experience in printing, stationery and allied lines in both Canada and England. Under his wise and sagacious leadership, the firm has continued to maintain steady progress, even during the gloomy years of the industrial and financial depression.

Today the Firm Employs on the Average a Staff of Thirty-Five Persons, With an Annual Aggregate Payroll of \$35,000.00.

The Firm of Diggon-Hibben, Ltd., Is Recognized as

Leading Stationers, Booksellers Office Furnishers and Printers

Broadly expressed, the establishment consists of two sections—one, the Store Department, Sales Office and Lending Library, on Government Street; and the other, the Mechanical Departments, facing on Langley Street. The following will convey an approximate idea of the extent and scope of Diggon-Hibben activities:

STORE DEPARTMENTS

Univex Movie Cameras and Films
Film Developing
Fountain Pens and Pencils
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Leather Goods
Writing Papers
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School Requisites
Artists' Supplies
Philatelic Supplies

Complete Book Department
Technical Works
Lending Library
General Stationery
Blank Books
Office Furniture
Office Supplies
Index Systems
Nautical Charts
Mathematical Instruments
Typewriters and Duplicators

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS

Letterpress Printing
Offset Printing
Copperplate Engraving
Steel Die-Stamping
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Greeting Card Making
Bookbinding
Picture Framing
Office Furniture Repairs
Commercial Art
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Illuminated Addresses



A GLIMPSE OF GROUND FLOOR DIGGON-HIBBEN'S COMMODIOUS MODERN STORE
(Second Floor Devoted Entirely to Office Furniture and Supplies)

Diggon-Hibben Executive and Department Heads

President and Manager, Harold M. Diggon; Assistant to the Manager, G. A. A. Hebbin; Sales Supervisor, A. L. Oakley; Accountant, E. R. Shaw; Collections, W. H. Bone; Retail Departments, J. P. Hibben, A. Hutton, A. Saunders; Librarian, N. Ferguson; Composing Room, E. G. Porter; Press Room, J. Elder; Color Printing, D. Gardiner; Bindery, N. Cutler; Art and Publicity, J. Fyfe Wilson; Office Furniture, W. W. Rudkin.

SIDELIGHTS ON CITY'S HISTORY REVEALED BY HIBBEN'S BOOKS

The old office books of Hibben's reveal entries of goods supplied to famous personages, such as Sir James Douglas, 16th-Land Office, Police and Sheriff's Offices, and various old-time public bodies. One entry is that of the purchase from Hibben's of his first stock by the man who opened Vancouver's first stationery store.

Diggon-Hibben Ltd.

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VICTORIA, B.C.

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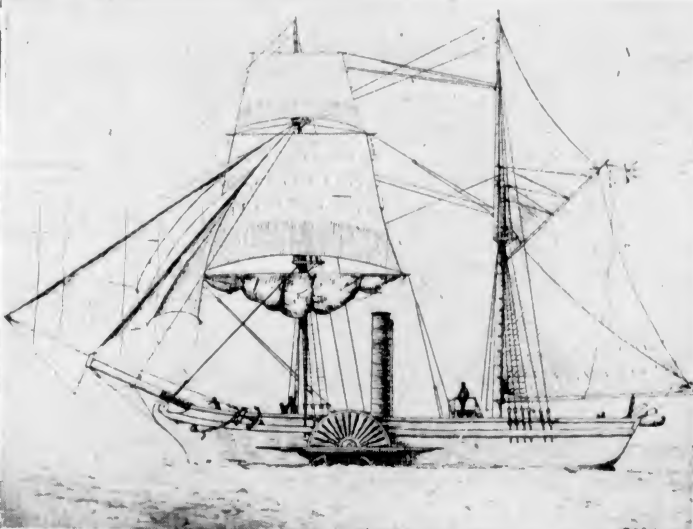
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PIONEER SHIP CAME TO COAST UNDER SAIL

The above sketch of the Ss. Beaver shows the old craft as she left Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River, for her initial round of Hudson's Bay posts in British Columbia waters. During the Cariboo gold rush she was remodeled to carry passengers, and in 1874 was altered again for the purpose of engaging in the general towing business. She went ashore in 1888 on Prospect Point, Vancouver Narrows, and later sank there.

interesting to note what ships paid for the privilege of doing business with the port and the amount of trade there was in 1862, the year Victoria was incorporated. Vessels under fifteen tons contributed four shillings for entering and clearing. Upwards there was a graduated scale, vessels between 500 and 600 tons being assessed £3, while for every extra 100 tons an additional £1 was collected. Coasting craft operated annually at a cost of £2, if they were under ten tons, while for fifty tons and upwards the fee was £4. Pilot dues amounted to £2 per foot draft, but piloting was not compulsory. The total number of vessels entering Victoria in 1862 was 1,160, with a tonnage of 199,260; while 1,154 ships, of 195,908 tons, cleared. Total imports for the year through Victoria and Esquimalt amounted to \$3,879,328, while gold exported during the same period alone amounted to \$2,167,183.

PORT DEVELOPMENT

Year by year the business of the port grew because of the trade carried on along the coast by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. Pelagic sealing became an industry, and the port became the headquarters of the great salmon canneries

Pacific's flagship in the Pacific, the 26,000-ton Empress of Japan. Victoria of 1862 was in the Beaver's class, while the Victoria of 1937 is just as beautiful a city as the Japan is a lovely marine creation.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., was in charge of H.M. ships of the Pacific Station, Esquimalt, in 1862. Vessels of the station that year were H.M.S. Bacchante (flagship), H.M.S. Camelion, H.M.S. Charybdis, H.M.S. Clio, H.M.S. Devastation, H.M.S. Forward, H.M.S. Grappler, H.M.S. Hecate, H.M.S. Mutine, H.M.S. Naiad, H.M.S. Nereus (store ship), H.M.S. Tarar, H.M.S. Termagant, H.M.S. Topaze and H.M.S. Tribune.

The fight for "better terms" was started long before there was a Province of British Columbia. On October 25, 1862, at a public meeting held in Victoria, Mr. McClure was asked to represent the colony of Vancouver Island in London in an effort to obtain redress of political differences, and a committee was chosen to draft a statement.

The work of fortifying Esquimalt harbor was started in 1862 with the landing of twelve guns on Hospital Point on September 5 of that year.

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Story of Esquimalt Is Replete With Colorful Naval Incidents

By F. M. KELLEY

ESQUMALT. What a flood of memories the name conjures up as one happens to look backward a little way. The place always had a fascination for me as a youngster, not altogether, in the first instances of my acquaintances with it anyway, because of the naval ships which were generally to be found riding there in the early Nineties, but rather owing to the happy combination of good fishing to be enjoyed in close proximity to a structure which was responsible for a lot of youthful conjecture, much of it highly imaginative, I'll admit, yet at the same time most satisfying.

Esquimalt, as everybody knows, had been the main landing-place in the early days for ships from England bringing goods to the Hudson's Bay Company before it became a naval station and the harbor of Victoria was improved enough to take care of the shipping. There the fur-trading company had built a wharf and at its shore end reared one of its stone structures for the temporary housing of merchandise arriving on its wind ships. The building was of the grim type of architecture, typical of its day in these parts, erected out of uncut stones, taken from the fields and beaches, sealed with liberal applications of mortar, its windows suggesting openings for the long-barreled muskets peculiar to the company's trading propensities in the long ago.

This warehouse and the wharf provided material for hour-long dreams under more or less happy circumstances, while from the pier even an indifferent fisherman might be rewarded with as many "tommy cod" as he could decently wish for; and for a break from fishing and dreaming you could look down into the crystal-clear water and see strange specimens of marine life on the piling and on the bottom plant-like fish, many-rayed starfish, big and little, and not infrequently, especially if very quiet for a while, you could detect the evil presence of the secretive octopus, origin of stirring and repellent stories, the discovery of which in its selective environment, was always more or less worth watching for.

NAVAL ATMOSPHERE

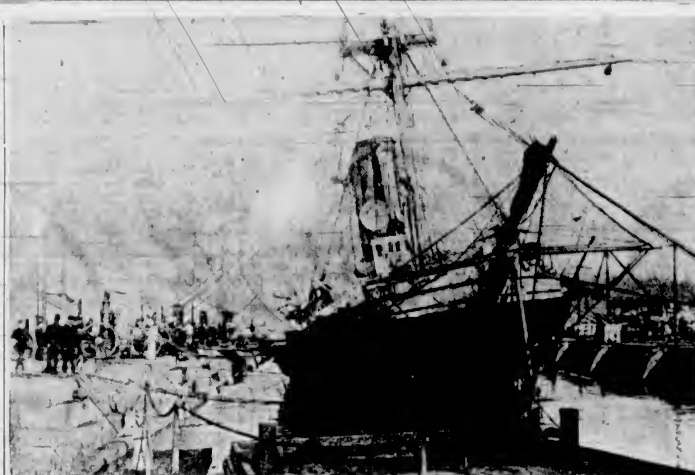
But, of course, you couldn't go to Esquimalt very often, even as a boy, without coming under the spell of its naval atmosphere. The Royal Navy was almost always represented, frequently by more than one vessel. Boats, manned by blue-jackets, were always passing between the ships or heading for the dockyard, while men on ship and shore would be talking in the language of the flags. And the call of bugles would ring across the water, and occasionally the tars would go aloft and

practice manning the yards, as companies of marines could be seen on deck doing their drills to the curt commands of superiors.

It was a treat to get aboard one of them, too, once in a while. Nearly all bearded men in those days, you couldn't help but note the thorough way in which every duty was performed, although you might wonder, if you were young, why they moved about with a different carriage than the men you were accustomed to notice in the streets about town. It was an acquired "rolling" walk, result of long passages on tossing decks. And ashore, on the march with drum and bugle, they were always worth looking at, while at play on the canteen grounds they would provide stiff and honest competition for the Rugby players and cricketers of Victoria; for sport was practiced as sincerely as shipboard duty.

So much for the Esquimalt of which I remember a little. Let us go back to the beginning and its early associations with the Royal Navy. I am indebted for much of the information concerning its old times to Ian Day, of the intelligence staff at the Naval Dockyard.

Esquimalt is an Indian name, meaning a "place gradually shoaling." The first visit of a European was that of Lieutenant Quimper, of the Spanish navy,



BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE MARINE CRAFT
As a result of the Admiralty making Esquimalt a depot for the Royal Navy in the North Pacific, the graving dock, now too small to take the bigger ships, was constructed there. The picture shows H.M.S. Amphion undergoing repairs.

June, 1790. He was in command at the time of the British sloop Princess Royal, which had been seized shortly before by the Spaniards at Nootka. His name

for Esquimalt was Puerto de Cordova. The port was surveyed by a naval ship, the Pandora, Lieutenant James Wood, in 1847. In the Fall of 1854, the British warships Pique, President and Virago arrived from besieging Petropaulski, Kamchatka Peninsula, with wounded aboard, but there being no hospital facilities the ships continued to San Francisco. The next year, Rear-Admiral Bruce, of H.M.S. Monmouth, wrote from Valparaiso to Governor Douglas, stating that in the following July he would be visiting Vancouver Island with other ships, and asking His Excellency at the same time to provide a building that would serve as a temporary hospital for housing sick and wounded naval men. On receipt of the letter, Governor Douglas had three buildings erected on Perry Point, now Duntze Head. They were ready when Admiral Bruce arrived and were later taken over by the Royal Navy. One of those buildings is still there, while two were pulled down in 1933.

Continuing to use Esquimalt as an anchorage for ships on North Pacific duty, correspondence began to pass between high naval officers at Esquimalt and the Admiralty in connection with the establishment of a general naval depot there. In 1858 Admiral Sir H. L. Baynes wrote the Admiralty suggesting that some acreage adjoining the present site of the "yard" should be reserved for the navy. This was done in 1859. The Admiralty was not altogether disposed to make the port a permanent naval station though, the drawback being the "possible desertion of men to the State of Washington."

The correspondence lasted for a long time. In 1862, however, the work of the Boundary Commission, which had been going on since 1858, having been completed under the Royal Engineers, the buildings which they had been occupying in Skinner's Cove were formally transferred to the navy for a naval hospital, when the buildings at Duntze Head became available depots for provisions and stores, and

when supplies arrived from England in 1864 Esquimalt became an established naval depot.

The building of the first dry-dock, which served for repairing ships of all descriptions, and the construction of the new basin on the opposite side of Esquimalt Harbor were made possible through the coming of the navy, the one directly, and the other indirectly, as a result of the Royal Navy's presence in these waters during more or less unsettled times while the neighborhood was growing up. There were one or two occasions when the flag might have changed, or at least ceased to fly for a time, if British ships had not been present in Esquimalt Harbor.

Times have changed since the white ensign flew from an Imperial ship stationed at Esquimalt, but it still floats over the young Canadian Navy and influences the rank wearing the blue uniform to live up to the best traditions of the ships that once rode at moorings in Esquimalt Harbor or lay alongside the same jetties now occupied by Canadian warcraft. There is nothing wrong with the personnel, the only cause for complaint being there are not enough of them, while the ships are altogether too few in a world that still insists that might is right.

Gambling Was Common Among Tribesmen

The Indians of the early days of the white man in this country were inveterate gamblers and some of them knew what it was to "lose their shirt," only the shirt happened to be his blanket. They had various kinds of games and spent many hours playing while Mrs. Indian looked after the wants of the men. And how they loved their firewater! One taste and an Indian would sell everything he possessed to procure more. Indians and liquor never went well together. Many of them were bad without it, but when they had it they were just demons.

It is seventy-five years since surveys were completed for the purpose of ascertaining the best route by which water might be introduced into Victoria from Elk Lake.

Gold Mines Gave Start To City

Less than eight months after incorporation of the city, the first Victory directory was printed at San Francisco on March 1, 1863. Today very few copies are in existence. In speaking of the city, the directory stated:

"At no time since 1858 has Victoria made greater strides, or her prosperity so materially increased as during the past year. Her true position as the centre and headquarters of commerce north of the Columbia River has been placed beyond a doubt."

"The influx of capital and immigrants from Europe and the rich and extensive gold-fields on the Mainland are the principal causes to which the present prosperity of the town may be attributed. The number of inhabitants may be set at 6,000. There are about 1,500 buildings."

"The city is a free port, and, therefore, not troubled with customs duties or bonded warehouses. A sum of \$10,000 has been devoted by the Legislature to improve the harbor. Sixteen vessels are stationed at the Esquimalt Pacific Station in charge of Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B."

Said The Colonist of May 8, 1869: A choked culvert on Broad Street, near Johnson, not far from the Mayor's residence, has caused stagnant water to accumulate, the stench arising from which is overpowering. The obstruction might be removed in a few minutes with a shovel. The neighbors will bless the man who shall apply the remedy.

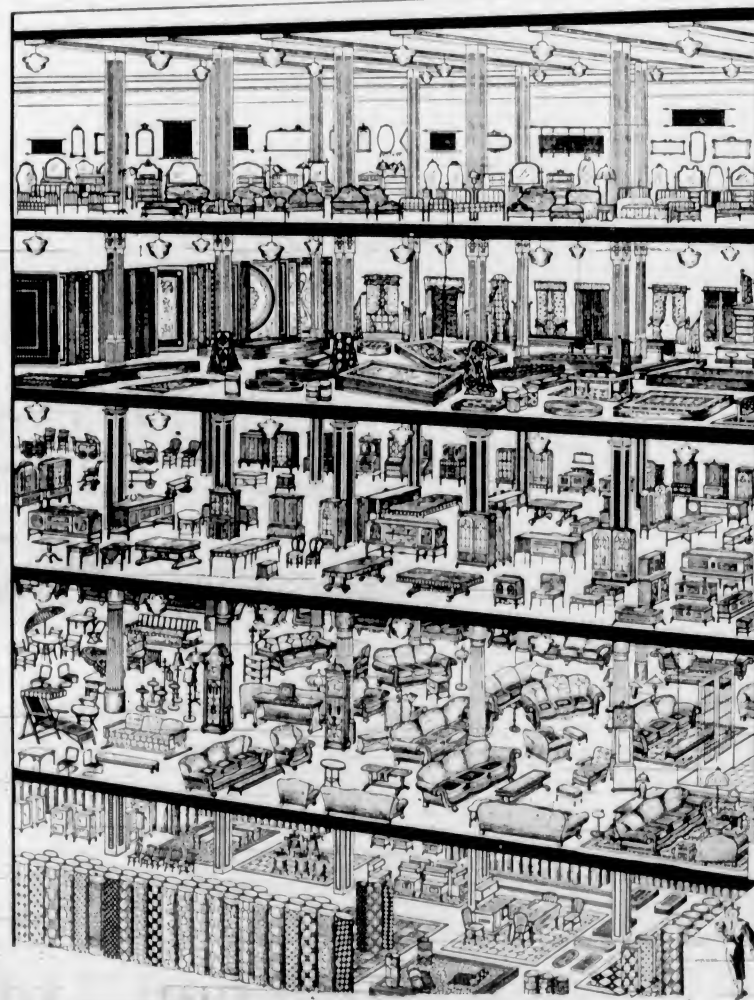
Officers of the fire department in 1862 were John Dickson, chief engineer; John Malovanaki, assistant engineer; Charles Gowan, president of the board of delegates; J. S. Drummond, secretary, and T. A. McCrea, treasurer. D. A. Edgar was foreman of the Union Hook and Ladder Company, J. S. Drummond was foreman of the Deluge Engine Company, No. 1, and S. L. Kelly was foreman of Tiger Engine Company, No. 2.

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Nowhere in Western Canada will you find a wider selection or more up-to-date stock than is contained in our five floors. Everything for the home, from attic to basement, is contained in our store, in the style and at the price you want. Your inspection is invited . . . you will be amazed at the range and variety displayed.

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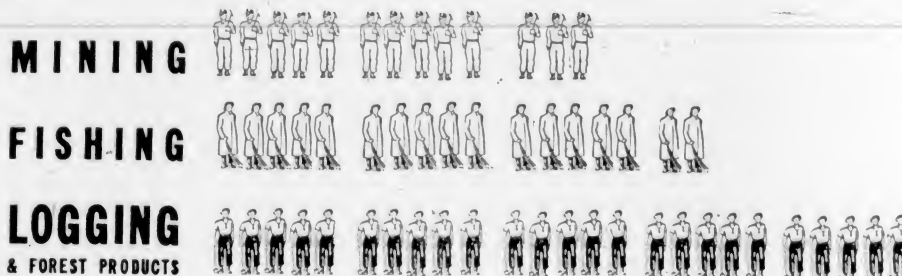
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MAN-POWER OF B.C. MAJOR INDUSTRIES AT A GLANCE (Each figure represents 1,000 workers)



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LOGGING AND FOREST
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Here are the jobs provided by our major industries.

Leading these you will see "Logging and Forest Products." Note the number of black figures under the heading "Total Workers in B.C." Eight out of every twenty-five workers in B. C. are directly engaged in forest production.

Add to these the army of workers that

is INDIRECTLY employed, such as stevedores, railway men, trucking men, food supplies, etc., and you get some idea of the importance of the Logging and Forest Products industry to the prosperity of every citizen of British Columbia.

The Logging and Forest Products industry is indeed British Columbia's greatest source of employment.

**ASSOCIATED FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Progress of Industry and Agriculture Reflected in Annual Exhibition

In a few hurriedly constructed sheds at the entrance to what is now known as the Willows exhibition grounds, Victoria, seventy-six years ago, held its first fair. There were only one Shorthorn bull, a few head of cattle and three or four grade cows. These, together with farm produce, comprised the exhibits.

Today there are twenty-one separate buildings, in addition to numerous outside stalls, all housing a multitude of exhibits ranging from livestock to agricultural products, handicraft, art, commercial and industrial displays.

The late Dr. W. F. Tolmie, president of the Victoria Agricultural and Horticultural Society, opened the one-day function held on October 2, seventy-six years ago. This year his youngest son, Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., and president of the B.C. Agricultural Association, will introduce those who are to officiate at the opening of the seven-day fair.

In commemoration of the city's Diamond Jubilee, the B.C. Agricultural Association this year is planning to provide some outstanding attractions in addition to the regular features of the exhibition.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS

Following are a few of the many attractions:

"The Passion Play" and how it is filmed.

Arabian horse show pageant.

Huge Provincial Government exhibit of natural resources, outdoor sports and recreation.

Two miles of exhibits, including livestock, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, grain, home-craft, art, modelcraft, poultry, swine, commercial and industrial displays.

The mid-week livestock parade.

Children's day on Saturday, when special midway features will be provided, and favors given away.

Seven days of horse racing.

The midway, which this year will have several new rides and side-shows.

These features in themselves,



ONE OF EARLY BUILDINGS AT WILLOWS

This photograph shows one of the early structures at the Willows Exhibition Grounds. Addition of two large buildings in the last few years makes the pioneer plant up to date and well equipped for a thriving city.

when compared with the one-day fair of seventy-six years ago, tell a story of progress, which is equal to that of the city itself.

STORY OF PROGRESS

But there is still another contrast which tells the story of Victoria's progress. Whereas there were only a few hundred persons at the first fair, daily attendance at the exhibition now reaches a total of fifteen and sixteen thousand persons. The fair has expanded from one of local to provincial-wide interest, with exhibitors from all parts of the province on the advisory board.

The first fair was organized at a meeting held at Moore's Musical Hall on May 18, 1861. That was before Victoria was incorporated as a city. Twenty-three members enrolled at this meeting and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. As a result, as a subsequent meeting held on June 7, a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Dr. W. F. Tolmie; vice-presidents, W. C. Anderson, J. W. Trutch; treasurer, James Lowe; secretary, J. T. Piddwell; directors, John Tod, D. Leneveu, Dr. Helmecken, T. J. Skinner, A. Waddington, P. M. Backus, J. A. McGee, K. McKenzie, A. DeCromos, John Coles, Dr. Evans, J. D. Pemberton, A. F. Main, Robert Burnaby.

From then until the day of the exhibition, the energetic secretary was busy interesting the farmers in the display, and soliciting subscriptions from the citizens at large, for in those days such projects were unaided by the Government. Today, governments have come to see the wisdom of generous assistance towards such enterprises, which are for the public welfare. However, the reliance upon public support did not deter the committee, whose appeal was: "To benefit the farmers by creating a healthy spirit of emulation amongst them and thus benefit the country."

THE FIRST EXHIBITION

At last the day arrived—October 2, 1861. Ample preparation had been made and stalls, etc., had been erected at the Victoria Market enclosure which

was a new brick building just completed on Fort Street. The judges commenced their work at 7 a.m. and continued until 10 a.m. From then until 2 p.m. visitors were admitted on payment of an admission fee of \$1. After 2 o'clock all were admitted free of charge. During the day a band of H.M.S. Topaz entertained the visitors. An auction sale was planned for 2:30 p.m.,

was an extra 10 cents, considered then as "most outrageous."

Thus it came about that for seven years from 1861 to 1901 no fair was held. However, in 1900 a public meeting was held and interest was revived for the staging of a large fair during the next year. And a large fair it proved to be. On that occasion (October, 1901) the exhibition was graced with the pres-

ence of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who were then touring the Dominion. With due pomp and ceremony the future King declared the exhibition open and wished them every success. It was a gala day and Victorians made the most of their opportunity to greet royalty. The band of the Fifth Regiment did the honors of the occasion and no enthusiasm was lacking.

but was not held, as few wished to sell their products. The proceedings were closed with dinner that night held at Ringo's Hotel, about sixty guests being present. The announcement of the banquet the reason given was: "As Englishmen are fond of celebrating."

In reviewing the success of the day, a complaint was made of the lack of interest among the old settlers—(those who had been in the colony for three years or more). It seems that only two of them had exhibited. However, if it had not been for the exhibits from the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound farms, there would have been no exhibition. Their names are frequently mentioned in the prize lists. Other prize winners are: His Excellency Governor Douglas (carrots and other vegetables), John Work (cabbages weighing thirty pounds each); Dr. Tolmie (in many sections); K. McKenzie (wheat); Salt Spring Island (mammoth turkeys); Upland Farm (only Island-bred stallion); G. Dean (in various sections).

The only exhibitor from an outlying district was a Mr. Copland, a colored farmer of Salt Spring Island. Resident non-subscribers paid an entrance fee of \$2, but "foreign exhibits were free."

This year there will be exhibitors from as far East as Ontario, and as far South as Portland, Ore. with numerous exhibits from all parts of the province. Last year there was a total of more than 14,000 different entries.

FREAK POULTRY

Those who visit the poultry building at the fair now would be interested in the modest beginnings in the poultry section at the first fair. It included "a five-toed rooster and several hens."

Evidence of the fact that at that early date the Victoria Fair attracted outsiders is learned from the record of the sale of a Sussex bull which was sold to an Oregon farmer for \$300—considered then as "dirt cheap." This same bull later got into difficulties, as the owners were attempting to load him on the boat to take him back with them. The bull dashed down Yates Street, frightening clerks and pedestrians along the route until finally he was corralled on Wharf Street and put on the steamer there.

In 1866 no fair was held, as was often the case during succeeding years. For a while there was a plan that the Mainland and Island should hold exhibitions in alternate years, but this did not prove successful and the directors returned to the system of separate fairs. During that period the exhibition grounds were located in Beacon Hill Park, which proved a splendid location for many years.

TIME FOR CHANGE

In 1891, during the presidency of D. R. Ker, it was felt that the time for a change had come. Thus it was that the present site at the Willows was chosen. It was not known by that name in those early days, nor were its advantages fully realized. Then it was merely a clearing "adjoining the Victoria Riding Park" on Cadboro Road west of Fort Street. The new buildings were opened with due ceremony under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Nelson, and Professor Pfordner's Band supplied the music.

After the removal to the Willows the association came upon evil days. To many the move was unpopular. The location, at the time, seemed extremely far away from the city. The transportation problem was always serious and very materially assisted in impressing the idea of distance. At one time the street cars would only carry the people as far as the Jubilee Hospital, forcing them to walk the rest of the way, which in those days seemed a very long space. Then the car line was extended all the way, only to be torn up again the next year. At another time the street cars would carry the people as far as the city limits (Foul Bay Road), the fare being 5 cents, but for the remaining distance the charge



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The above illustration pictures the property purchased in 1892 from the Hudson's Bay Company by Mrs. Ashley. Here, for the first time in the history of British Columbia, strawberries were grown in a commercial way. In 1906 the property was acquired by A. W. Bridgman and in 1912 by Brown Bros. Since 1918, the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, have been the largest growers in the flower business, locally, operating a retail store at 618 View Street, and a wholesale business at 1163 Esquimalt Road.

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SAFE --- COMFORTABLE --- CONVENIENT

Foundress of Hospital and Convent Dear to Memory Of Victoria Pioneers

THE celebration of Victoria's Diamond Jubilee year suggests a survey of the days immediately preceding the incorporation of the city, as well as the development and progress of the ensuing years. Among the historic monuments of these early days we find the little log cabin on Heywood Avenue, bordering on Beacon Hill Park, the first Convent of the Sisters of St. Ann. Here, on June 5, 1858, four members of this pioneer order, at the invitation of Bishop Modeste Demers, began in a small but sure way the foundation of their two-fold objective, to teach and to heal, to which they added the care of the orphaned and the destitute.

In her highly informative brochure, "A Chapter of Years," Sister Mary Theodore gives us a word picture of the needs of the times, and traces the origin of these Sisters of St. Ann and the motives which led them to cross from the peopled East of the Dominion of Canada to its unsettled West, outlines their private and social round of duties, and follows their progress in a compelling narrative of historic importance. The cordial welcome afforded the Sisters by Sir James Douglas and Lady Douglas, members of the Government, representatives of the teaching and medical professions, and representatives of the pioneer families, laid the foundation for the staunch friendship and mutual appreciation which have existed between the community of Victoria and the Sisters of St. Ann for the past seventy-nine years.

To realize the development and expansion in their various good works, one has but to look south from the top of Church Hill, which commands an unparalleled view of the grandeur and beauty of the snow-capped Olympic Range of mountains, and to note St. Ann's convent and St. Joseph's Hospital in the foreground as silent witnesses to what the prayerful industrious life of the four pioneer Sisters and their successors have accomplished in the intervening years. Could one's vision be enlarged there would be seen also the entire twenty convents of the western province, fourteen of which are in British Columbia, one at Dawson, Y.T.; four in Alaska, and one in Fort Angeles. These institutions, which comprise schools (including four business colleges and seven high schools), hospitals and training schools for nurses, are staffed by 250 Sisters of St. Ann. Each separate house is under its own Superior, and all are governed through the jurisdiction of the Mother Provincial, Sister Mary Mark, from her Provincial Mother House of St. Ann's, in Victoria.

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW

First among the red letter days of St. Ann's are those on which the march of progress sent its personnel from outgrown buildings to new and larger ones. The first exodus of this nature was on August 26, 1860, from the log cabin convent, Beacon Hill Park, to the newly erected convent on View Street. This building (50 x 36 feet on grounds 100 x 60) had the distinction of being one of the first brick buildings in Victoria. The next move, in 1871, was towards Humboldt Street, the site of the present academy. The frontage of fifty feet in 1886

was enlarged to 100 more on the east side, and at this time the St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral on the opposite side of Humboldt Street was rolled over to the convent grounds and became the Chapel of St. Ann's Sisterhood.

There are many reasons to justify its claims to being a special historical monument, but it suffices to say that the Martyr Apostle Bishop Seghers was one of three bishops consecrated within its walls, the other two being Bishop de Herboez, first bishop of New Westminster, and Bishop Brondel, who, in 1880, succeeded Bishop Seghers in the See of Victoria.

After twenty-four years of quiet increase it became imperative to enlarge the academy building, and a four-story wing (125 feet long) was attached to the west end. An auditorium, with a seating capacity of 300, extends south of this 1910 addition.

The Daily Colonist of October 28, 1882, records the unprecedented event of a visit of Royalty to St. Ann's.

"Precisely at 4 o'clock, His Excellency and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, and suite, drove into the well-kept grounds of St. Ann's Convent, Humboldt Street. The Union Jack and British Ensign were suspended across the carriage way near the main building, over the door of which was a welcoming motto. School and classrooms were tastefully decorated, and the music room, in which the distinguished visitors were received, was a picture of beautiful festooning. In this were suspended mottoes in Latin and English. The raised dais and the canopy above it for His Excellency and the Princess

were much admired. After the Royal visitors were seated, an address of welcome was read, to which His Excellency made a most happy and appropriate reply.

"About 130 young girls, varying from four or five to sixteen or seventeen years, all beautifully and similarly dressed in white with blue sashes, were ranged in order in front of the Vice-Regal party, and several of

a scene which held the attention of the gentle Princess and she gazed silently upon what met her eye. An aged patient, without home or friend, lay dying, and, kneeling by his bedside, a daughter—Canada, in nun's garb, all oblivious of self, in a great desire to help the patient. With moist eyes and trembling lips that noble daughter of the gracious Queen Victoria stepped softly and reverently out of the sickroom, and grasping the Superior's two hands in her own, she said, with a voice full of emotion: 'Reverend Sister, I shall tell my mother, the Queen, of your great work here. You are caring for humanity from the cradle to the grave. I shall relate what I have just seen, also of your white-curtained wards, filled with suffering humanity, your bright clean rooms and corridors and



St. Ann's Academy and Convent

them presented Her Royal Highness with choice bouquets. Bishop Brondel, Rev. Father Lemmens and a large number of Sisters were also present. After a few vocal and instrumental pieces of music had been excellently rendered by the pupils, they marched out and ranged themselves on both sides of the gravel sweep in front of the building and sang "God Save the Queen" in fine style, as the carriages conveyed away the Vice-Regal party and suite. Everything in connection with this visit was most happily conceived and admirably carried out by the painstaking and devoted Sisters who have charge of this useful institution."



St. Joseph's Hospital

It was following this reception that the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise made their visit to St. Joseph's Hospital. The records, especially of interest in this jubilee year of Queen Victoria, tell us that:

"Her Royal Highness, dismissing nearly all her suite, drove to St. Joseph's Hospital to make a personal inspection of the work there. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied the group to the hospital, but left after greeting the Sister Superior, her staff and the house surgeon. Passing from room to room, the Royal suite came upon

an institution no house of healing could have been realized in 1875. No great achievement is accomplished without its having been first "a vision and a poet's dream." St. Joseph's Hospital, the dream of Bishop Demers, was taking shape in these far-seeing and benevolent minds, while the Sisters of St. Ann—in addition to their teaching duties and the care of orphans—were with the active approval of

abroad, ever taking with them the best traditions of their alma mater.

OF GREAT DISTINCTION
Among the many gifted and able teachers, musicians, artists, nurses and executives in the Sisterhood of St. Ann, who have been known and loved in Victoria, none has gained more admiration and distinction in her God-given tasks than Mother Mary Providence. She arrived in Victoria on October 26, 1859, the year following the advent of the first four Sisters, and at the early age of twenty-two became Superior of the little community. Dr. Helmcken spoke with enthusiasm of her charming personality, and her great strength of character. "I thought she could not have been a mere novice just out of a convent. The impression she created upon me was one that told me the young woman had certainly been in the world, and brought training to her post even though she had a child's countenance at first view. Experience proved my opinion to be correct, for as we grew to know each other well, I learned that she was from the Old Country and was of aristocratic stock, the type that makes women capable of being leaders in their line of work whatever it be."

Mother Mary Providence and the encouragement and valiant support of Dr. Helmcken during six long years quietly visiting and caring for the sick.

It was Bishop Seghers, however, who embodied their ideals in concrete form and on August 24, 1875, the cornerstone of the first hospital was laid by Dr. Helmcken, and the Sisters of St. Ann, who, having been urged to undertake the work, now pledged themselves to do so. Mother Mary Providence, according to the request of Victoria's foremost citizens, had thus the distinction of establishing the first real hospital building west of the Red River district. In later years the training school for nurses has sent its graduates to responsible posts at home and

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Victoria Police Force Long Ranked High for Efficient Service

Due to Victoria's position on an Island its policing duties are considered by many to be very light. In a certain sense this is true, it being a fairly easy matter to have all boats leading from the city checked for law-breakers. However, despite the law-abiding character of its citizens crimes of every description have been perpetrated down through the years, but have been summarily dealt with by an efficient police force of which Victoria has always been able to boast.

From the earliest available records it is learned that in the year of the city's incorporation, 1862, a force of twelve constables under Horace Smith as superintendent and Augustus F. Pemberton as commissioner of the police department and acting governor of the jail, maintained law and order with a firm but kindly hand. Today, under Chief Constable Thomas Heatley, approximately 40,000 persons, in Victoria City proper, are protected by one of the most efficient and loyal forces in Western Canada.

Patrolling the scattered districts as well as the business section, early Victoria policemen went about their job, which entailed everything from police work to collecting taxes and cutting thistles in vacant lots, minus of any of the modern conveniences for speeding to the scene of a crime. Early reports from John M. Lansley, then chief of police, to the police commissioners continually requested the addition of a horse-drawn patrol wagon to the force. One of the reasons the chief put forth in his report was that prisoners being taken to the provincial jail on Topaz Avenue, felt their position keenly when being walked through the public streets. Also there was need of the wagon as an ambulance in the event of fire or accidents, to eliminate the necessity of hiring hacks and express wagons. Finally the chief won out, and about 1903 his request was granted and the police force took to wheels for the first time.

In 1911 the horse-drawn patrol wagon fell victim to the relentless march of time, and a handsome black Cadillac, equipped with a large alarm bell, made its appearance on the local streets. The latest in "Black Marls" has since been acquired by the force. Another step in the modernization of the 1904 police force was the acquisition of call boxes, which were situated about the business section.

IN SMALL QUARTERS
What stands out most significantly, however, in the various annual reports of the chief constables to the commissioners is request for enlarged quarters. Situated on Cormorant Street, just off Douglas, on the present site of the City Hall, the police were forced to operate from headquarters barely twelve feet square. This situation ended when the present quarters were built in 1916.

At this point it might be interesting to list the personnel of the 1862 force and compare it with the "long arm of the law" today. As mentioned previously, Stipendiary Magistrate Augustus F. Pemberton was commissioner, with Horace Smith superintendent. The remainder of the force follows: Preston Bennett, storekeeper and clerk of the court; George Blake, sergeant; Stephen Redgrave, cook and steward; George Newcomb, jailer; David B. Reid, assistant

rection of Chief Harry Sheppard and Sergeant J. W. Walker. "Although he is in his eightieth year" Mr. Perdue still has many recollections of the workings of the early law-enforcement brigade. He recalls the designing of the photograph filing cabinet in collaboration with the late W. W. Northcott, and its construction at the old Weller factory. This cabinet, according to the former detective, is of unique construction, and is stored in the present police station on Fisgard Street. The late "pick" E. Carlow was placed in charge of the fingerprint division, a special instructor being procured from the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

WORKED LONG SHIFTS
The men at the particular period in the late nineties, worked twelve-hour shifts at night, with nine-hour shifts in the day. Holidays were unknown in those days, work being the main feature. Things have taken on a different aspect today, however, when each man works eight hours a day, with one day off each week. Every man with over fifteen years' service is given three weeks' holidays, all those under that period two weeks. Time off is also given when any extra duty is performed.

With a very heavy pay-roll from the Pacific fleet of the Royal Navy, then stationed at Esquimalt, being spent in Victoria every two weeks, and gambling establishments running wide open on Government Street, law enforcement officers had a full-time job, but managed to protect the city against much major crime. It was about this time, however, that a precedent was set that has yet to be equalled in this peaceful and quiet city. Two people were murdered in one night. A Mrs. Bings, who operated a bakery on Store Street, was returning home one night. She crossed over where is now the Johnson Street Bridge and was proceeding across the Indian Reserve when she was murdered and her body mutilated. A suspect was arrested, but the police failed to secure a conviction. Some time later the same suspect was convicted of an identical crime in Nanaimo, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The other case ended fatally for a man named Mike Power. Mr. Perdue recalled. Returning to his home on Fort Street in the evening he was beaten over the head as he entered his front gate, dying a few hours later in hospital.

Headwaters of Bay Reclaimed in 1904

Residents of Victoria at the century and shortly after recall James Bay as a body of water much different in shape to that of the present day. There was a time when the bay extended considerably farther inland, and at its head there emptied a creek that wound its way through the Fairfield district. Indians say that there was a time when at high tides they were able to paddle their canoes from Ross Bay down the creek and into the present Inner Harbor.

In 1859 the first bridge, a wooden structure, was built across James Bay to connect what is now Government Street. In 1904 the mud flats east of the old bridge were filled in and the present causeway was built. The Empress Hotel was built on the filled-in area in 1908, and in

order to make a secure foundation great wooden piles, some ninety feet long, were driven into soil until bedrock was reached. The Crystal Garden was built, also on reclaimed land, in 1925, and the great laundry plant at Douglas and Humboldt Streets was erected soon after. In 1929 the new wing on the north side of the Empress Hotel was constructed, completing the present-day picture of what was once tidewater and mudflats.

HOSPITAL FOUNDRRESS FONDLY REMEMBERED

Continued from Page 18
If they had been those of a brother or sister. In recognition of this sympathy which took tangible form, as well as for the widespread good which, from the retirement of the convent, she had accomplished in the country, the leading citizens from all walks in life united to do her honor. The venerable Bishop Cridge was among those who attended this truly community reception. When his name was announced, Mother Providence rose and advanced a few steps towards this fine old clergyman. The picture made a great impression upon all who witnessed the meeting. In it they saw nobility of soul paying respect to nobility of purpose.

TRIBUTE TO FOUNDRRESS
While attending the session of the highly important Bering Sea Commission, which embraced the leading minds of Canada and the United States, the late Sir Charles Tupper learned of the work effected in pioneer days by Mother Mary Providence. So interested was he that he sent a note by messenger asking if he might call on her on a Sunday, since all the days of the week were engaged in the sessions of the commission. During this visit he told Mother Providence how his interest had been aroused through an informal conversation at the Union Club one afternoon while enjoying a respite from his duties on the commission. The subject under discussion had been the timber of Vancouver Island. Sir Charles had ventured the opinion that wasteful measures were despoiling the forests, and a distinguished engineer volunteered the information that a fine stand of virgin forest was to be seen of immense size and still untouched and as near by as Duncan Station, forty miles away. Further, the engineer explained that he had been persuaded by his wife, a former St. Ann's pupil, to spend his week-end at Cowichan, in order to look for a reliable source of water to serve an orphanage.

Opened in 1864 as a Mission School for Indian Children, the three young nuns placed there had lived in peril of their lives, for the natives were guilty of killing while settlers more than once in those days. Further, he had learned that Mother Mary Providence and a sister companion had made the hazardous trip of fifty odd miles from Victoria to Cowichan Bay in an Indian canoe in the sixties, to select the site and to purchase a section of uncleared land for a mission school.

The saintly pioneer Bishop Demers, in conference with the Governor, had become convinced that only by civilizing the younger natives could peace and safety be insured for white settlers. Only once was the mission convent attacked, and the method of "pulse proved unique. One Spring day, at an unusually early hour, several Indian men rushed to the Mission, sprang through the long log house, ascending to the dormitory to attack the teachers and to make an outward show of releasing the native children from the bonds of civilization's demands. The scene that confronted the invaders was simply a group of children dressing for morning prayer and breakfast. Three pale young nuns were silently combing the coarse long hair of the older dusky maidens. The intruders brandished their closed fists at the Sisters, who, at a sign from the Superior, continued uninterruptedly their task. The courage of the Sisters impressed the natives, who were known disturbers in their proper tribe, and they withdrew. Thereafter the chief sent his young son Louie, a lad of ten years, to sleep at the convent in order that he might be a scout to warn his father and the missionary, whose little house was a mile away, should any further invasion take place.

During his visit, Sir Charles Tupper made note of the dozen derelicts of the Cariboo gold rush, then housed gratuitously for years in St. Joseph's Hospital, where they were practically considered wards of good Sister Mary Bridgit. He expressed his interest, too, in the numbers of white children schooled at the Quamichan Orphanage after the Indian children had been sent to their training school at Kuper Island. He thanked Mother Providence, in bidding her farewell, for all she had done for the country, for education, and for the sick and suffering in the wards of the hospital.

Consuls at Victoria in 1862 were: P. Mene, France; Allen Francis, United States; and Henry Rhodes, Hawaiian Islands, then known as the Sandwich Islands.

British Columbia has an area of 372,630 square miles. This is equivalent to the combined area of Washington, Oregon, California and a part of Idaho.



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VANCOUVER

Indian's Chance Visit To Fort Victoria Lead To Discovery

COAL, which was the original reason for the founding of Nanaimo, was discovered in a curious way. An Indian, who had brought his musket to be repaired at Fort Victoria, remarked on the "Black Rock" with which the blacksmith fed his fire. He casually stated that he saw lots of it where he came from. He was brought before the chief factor and offered a reward if he would bring some into the fort. Indian-like he delayed his return for a whole season and the matter had been dismissed as a piece of native boasting when he landed with over a hundred pounds of coal in the bow of his canoe. He received his reward, plus a top hat and a title of "Coal Tyee," which latter pleased him more than all the other gifts. Governor Douglas dispatched J. W. MacKay to claim the territory in the name of the company and

to survey the ground for future operations.

MANY HARDSHIPS

The early history of Nanaimo is filled with tales of hardships, treacherous Indians and constant diplomacy to prevent the natives from turning on the whitemen and indulging in wholesale massacre. Tribal wars were incessant and murder and fighting occurred frequently within sight of the little settlement.

The origin of the name Nanaimo lies in the Indian history. It was originally "Sne-ny-mo," translated as the "Dwelling Place of the Tribes," for here it was that a number of weaker tribes of Indians banded together against the dreaded Haidas. For a short time and prior to 1861 the district was known as "Colvilletown," after Andrew Colville, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, but popular opinion changed it back to the Anglicized version of Nanaimo.

With MacKay came two well known axemen, Labine and Fortier, and immediately on arrival they built the big white log bastion which is such a landmark in the city today. Under its frowning guns the little settlement grew to a city. The guns were never fired for the protection of the white men but their very presence ward off trouble. Today the bastion is maintained as an historical museum by the Native Sons of British Columbia.

The Victoria Total Abstinence Society met on October 20, 1862, under the auspices of Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

First contracts awarded for street construction in Victoria by the City Council, were decided upon on January 7, 1863.

Scenery at Brentwood Famous

In listing the attractions of Saanich Peninsula, it is essential that reference should be made to Brentwood. Now rapidly becoming known as a leading Summer resort, Brentwood is a little settlement of Summer cottages, with more than a few substantial residences overlooking the beautiful Finlayson Arm. The inlet at this point narrows down until it has more of the appearance of a river than an arm of the sea. Across the water lie the green slopes of the Malahat mountain, and here and there the Island Highway may be glimpsed, a white ribbon, high above the shoreline, running downward to meet the water at Mill Bay.

Brentwood is the headquarters for the Victoria-Saanich Inlet Fishing Association, the very fact pointing to the wonderful fishing to be had on the famous grounds just off the shores of Brentwood. The bay is clustered thickly with the pleasure craft, some for hire, some privately owned, that lie waiting to take their passengers out to try their luck for salmon and grilse. Seldom are the fishermen disappointed, the glorious scenery, but through the genuine welcome accorded the tourist when he reaches this ideal pleasure resort.

Drug Firm Has Jubilee Also

Coincident with Victoria's Diamond Jubilee comes that of a pioneer druggist, Thomas Shotbolt, Ltd.

In 1862, Mr. Thomas Shotbolt arrived in Victoria and took a position with Mr. Seaby for a few months. Mr. Shotbolt was just out of his apprenticeship in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, and had come by way of Panama, taking the steamer Golden Gate to San Francisco, and the Sierra Nevada from San Francisco to Esquimalt, where he arrived six weeks after leaving England, July 15, 1862. Mr. Shotbolt left Mr. Seaby to start business on his own account on the south side of Johnson Street, sixty-six feet from Government Street. His beginning was a small shack, doing his own cooking at the rear, but in January, 1877, he built the present two-story structure on practically the old site, with accommodation for two stores, one a grocery, then occupied by Thomas Nicolson. He continued in the business uninterruptedly until his death, March 15, 1922, when the business was purchased from the estate by Mr. George Chadwick, who had been apprenticed to him in 1877. Mr. Joseph E. Emery, who came to him as a clerk in 1891, and his son, Walter R. Shotbolt, who acts as bookkeeper, the new firm operating under the old name and retaining the old system of business as Thomas Shotbolt, Ltd. Mr. Shotbolt enjoyed the distinction of being the first to

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A VERY good way to gauge the reputation of any car is to consider it from the standpoint of the average motorist. Twenty-eight years ago the National Motor Co., Ltd., sold its first Ford car in Victoria. Since then more than 8,000 Ford cars, deliveries and trucks have been bought by Victorians. More people depend on Ford for economical transportation than on any other make.

Today you have more reasons than ever before to choose a Ford V-8. The Ford V-8 for 1937 introduces new standards of beauty, comfort, safety and economy to low-cost motoring. Since the introduction of the Ford V-8 more than three million owners have selected the V-8 because by all standards of comparison it is the quality car in the low-price field.

We invite you to see the new 1937 Ford V-8 models . . . to ride in them . . . drive them . . . make up your own mind about its performance, comfort and value.

WIDELY KNOWN AS RESIDENTIAL CITY

Continued from Page 9

tant, and is also served by ferry to and from the Mainland. There are a number of other scenic drives out Saanich way. In Saanich are some of the finest agricultural areas. The city offers many boat contacts with various islands, and excursions are frequent along the East and West Coasts.

BEACON HILL PARK

For those who do not care so much about motoring and boating, the city has developed a system of parks equal to any on the continent, the most popular being Beacon Hill Park, which has been the centre of outdoor pastime since the days of the horse and buggy. Beacon Hill comprises more than 200 acres and was given to the city by the Provincial Government in 1882.

In this Park there are numerous artificial lakes, restful nooks, playing fields and shady drive-ways. The city also governs park areas in other parts of the city to serve the communities in which they are located. While on the subject of parks, a mention may be made of the famous gardens of R. P. Butchart, known as the sunken gardens to the thousands of visitors who visit the home of Mr. and Mrs. Butchart annually. These gardens are located twelve miles from the

city and are open to the general public the year round.

Victoria has another place of great interest to the tourist—the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, situated on Little Saanich Mountain, in the municipality of Saanich, eight miles from the centre of Victoria. The telescope at the Observatory is reputed to be the second largest in the world, and on Saturday nights tourists are given an opportunity to peek at the stars through the giant instrument. Victoria also has the Dominion Meteorological Observatory, situated on Gonzales Hill, which contains a seismograph for recording distant earth disturbances and instruments for collecting weather data for distribution, and record.

A MODERN CENTRE

Victoria has developed into one of the show places of Canada. Victoria has everything that any modern city has, and a great deal more a lot of other cities would like to have. Sport fishing, with its getting one's feet wet, is one of the chief interests of the angling-inclined visitor, and within a few miles of the heart of the city.

Even from the earliest times Victoria has been associated with the Navy and the Army. It has developed a keen interest in the affairs of both arms of the service. Esquimalt maintains the Canadian Naval base on the Pacific, and naval ships have been stationed there since the earliest days. Once under British command, the "base" was transferred to the Canadian authorities a few years before the commencement of the Great War. Esquimalt is also headquarters for the Military District. Victoria maintains two splendid units, the 1st and 2nd Battalions Canadian Scottish Regiment, and the 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade Royal Canadian Artillery, which has charge of the defence works at this station. Both regiments had a brilliant war record and are classed as among the most efficient in Canada.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Victoria is, naturally, the seat of Government for the Province, and here practically all of the work connected with the administration of the Province is done. The buildings comprise an industry of considerable value through the employment of a large staff of civil servants.

The city and surrounding districts are supplied with two daily newspapers, The Daily Colonist, published every morning, except Monday, and The Victoria Daily Times, which is published every afternoon except Sunday. The Colonist was established in 1858 and The Times in 1882. They have a potential reading public contingent to Victoria of approximately 85,000 people.

Victoria is widely publicized from the Provincial Bureau of Information and the Victoria and



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Today The Enamel Heating Products, Ltd., are known as the manufacturers of "Fawcett" stoves, ranges and furnaces, as well as many of the Albion products. The firm maintains offices in Montreal, Vancouver, and other large centres.

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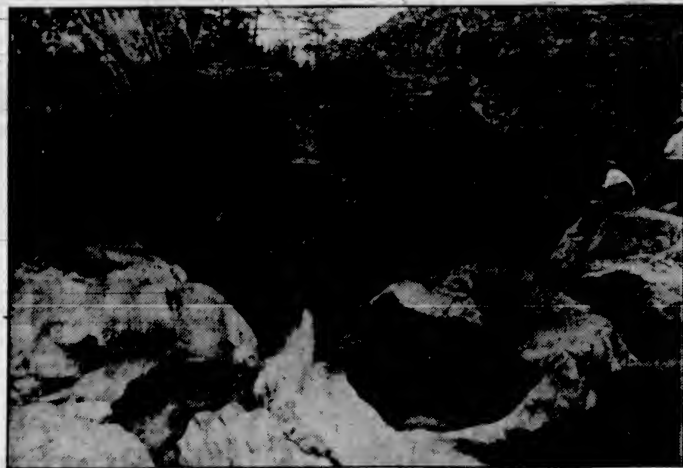
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THE SOOKE RIVER POTHOLE

Victoria's Water Supply Is Obtained From Sooke Lake, Which Is Closed to Visitors, But the Lower Sections of Sooke River Draw Many Because of the Great Beauty of the Stream.

Victoria Water Supply Developed Adequately After Long Battle

By GEORGE BONAVIA

FORT Victoria's first water supply in 1843 came from a tiny spring of crystal clear water flowing out of the rocks and trickling into the harbor near the site of the present Marine Building on Wharf Street.

When excavations were made for Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, Victoria Unit No. 12, building on the corner of Wharf and Broughton Streets, workmen tapped a source of ice-cold water that baffled all attempts to stop. Historians claim the spring is the original one that supplied Hudson's Bay Company pioneers at Fort Victoria.

Time after time excavators stopped up the tiny outlet, only to have the water trickle through again within a few hours. Eventually it was found necessary to install an electrically-controlled ram-in-a-sump next to the furnace. Possibly the spring has flowed for centuries and will continue to trickle through the rock for many years to come.

As Victoria grew, the spring was found inadequate to supply the population. Water was fetched in carts from Spring Ridge, and later through a primitive pipe system. Elk Lake was then developed, followed by the present Sooke Lake system.

IN DIRE NEED

For some time it was realized the city was in dire need of an adequate water supply for the growing population. We give extracts from a report of Thomas A. Bulkley, a Provincial Government engineer, presented to the City Council on October 28, 1872.

"In the absence of any specially expressed instructions, the requirements which I proposed to myself were a supply of water pure and soft, ample for existing requirements and capable of extension . . . a supply obtained if possible by gravitation . . . a supply to be obtained at the smallest cost compatible with efficiency . . . at such an estimate as will enable the project to be financially self-supporting.

"In this country of high wages and scarce servants it is of no small importance to be able to command a constant supply of water in the upper part of the house without the labor of carrying it. A large proportion of houses have their own wells. Generally the water is very hard. In several it is unfit for use.

"Lying to the northeast of Victoria is a rising ground of gravelly water-bearing formation. On this the present Spring Ridge Water Company has established a small pumping engine by which water is raised from a shaft and tunnel and conveyed to town in wooden pipes.

DEFICIENT AND INFERIOR
"The company does not appear to have received the entire support and confidence of the public. Possibly on account of the

prevent persons from wasting water, selling or dispensing it to others unless in the case of actual necessity. Mayor Drake was informed by one of his aldermen: 'There are persons who persist in the practice of obtaining water by stealth in the early morning and after nightfall.' Apparently there were a large number of outdoor taps particularly tempting to those who had no water connections to their homes.

As the city progressed the necessity of an unfailing supply of pure water became apparent, and engineers cast about for a source within reasonable distance of the city.

In 1910 a survey was made of the Sooke River area and a by-law submitted to ratepayers authorizing the council to undertake a Sooke Lake waterworks scheme. In due course the city completed purchase of Sooke Lake watershed from the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway for \$12 per acre, instead of the \$20 to \$40 per acre originally asked.

Three years later, in 1913, considerable delay occurred in the Sooke Lake project. The West-home Lumber Company abandoned its contract. A new contract for twenty-seven and one-half miles or reinforced pipe was awarded to the Pacific Lock Joint Pipe Company.

On May 26, 1915, the Sooke Lake waterworks system was officially opened, providing Victoria with an abundant supply of water for many years to come.

Odor of Whale Bases for Name Of Metchosin

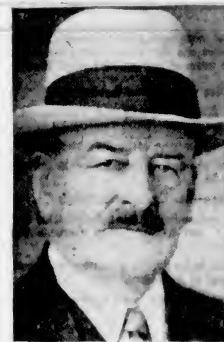
Among the interesting incidents preceding the incorporation of Victoria were the unusual circumstance which led to the naming of Metchosin district.

Nearly one hundred years ago the Indians there found a whale which had become stranded on the beach. The news spread rapidly, and natives for miles came to the scene. Preparations were made for a great feast, and for three days the meals were prepared on the beach from the whale, while games and story telling held sway.

Within a week the huge fish,



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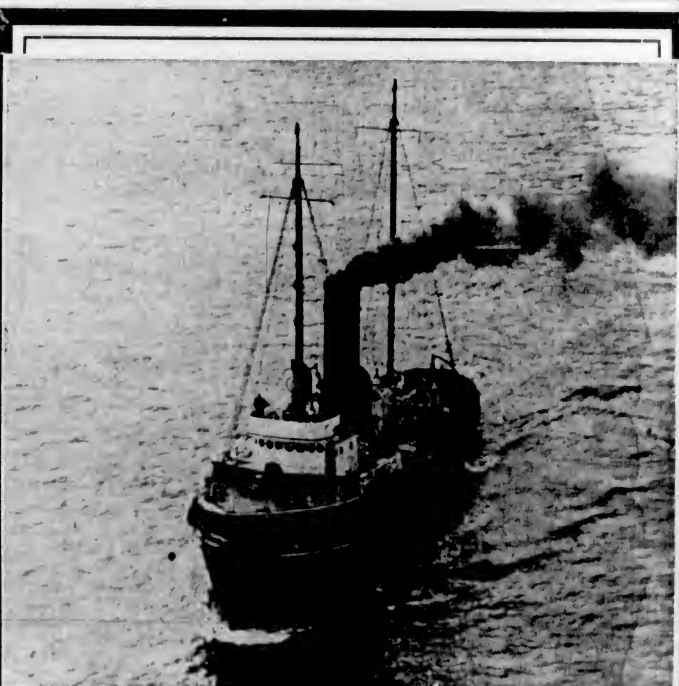
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The beginnings of utility service in Victoria date back to 1860—two years before the Incorporation of the City of Victoria. Seventy-seven years ago the Victoria Gas Company was founded, showing that even in those Pioneer Days the townspeople of Victoria were aware of and looking for the convenience of gas service. Here are some interesting dates in our history:

1860—Victoria Gas Company was founded.
 1889—National Electric Tramway and Lighting Co. was incorporated.
 1890—First street cars were operated in Victoria.
 1894—Name was changed to Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Co.
 1896—Name changed to Consolidated Railway Co.
 1897—Business and undertakings of Consolidated Railway Co. taken over by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co.
 1898—Goldstream hydro-electric generating plant installed—a pioneer of its type.
 1900—Number of street cars in use increased to 20.

1905—Holdings and undertakings of the Victoria Gas Company taken over by the B.C. Electric Railway Co.
 1908—Jordan River hydro-electric development taken in hand.
 1912—Electric power first received from Jordan River.
 1914—Third generating unit installed at Jordan River.
 1921—Rule of the road changed. One man car operation introduced. New gas manufacturing plant completed.
 1924—New large gas holder completed and placed in operation.
 1931—Fourth generating unit installed at Jordan River.
 1933—Modern high-pressure gas mains installed throughout Greater Victoria.

KEY TO PICTURES

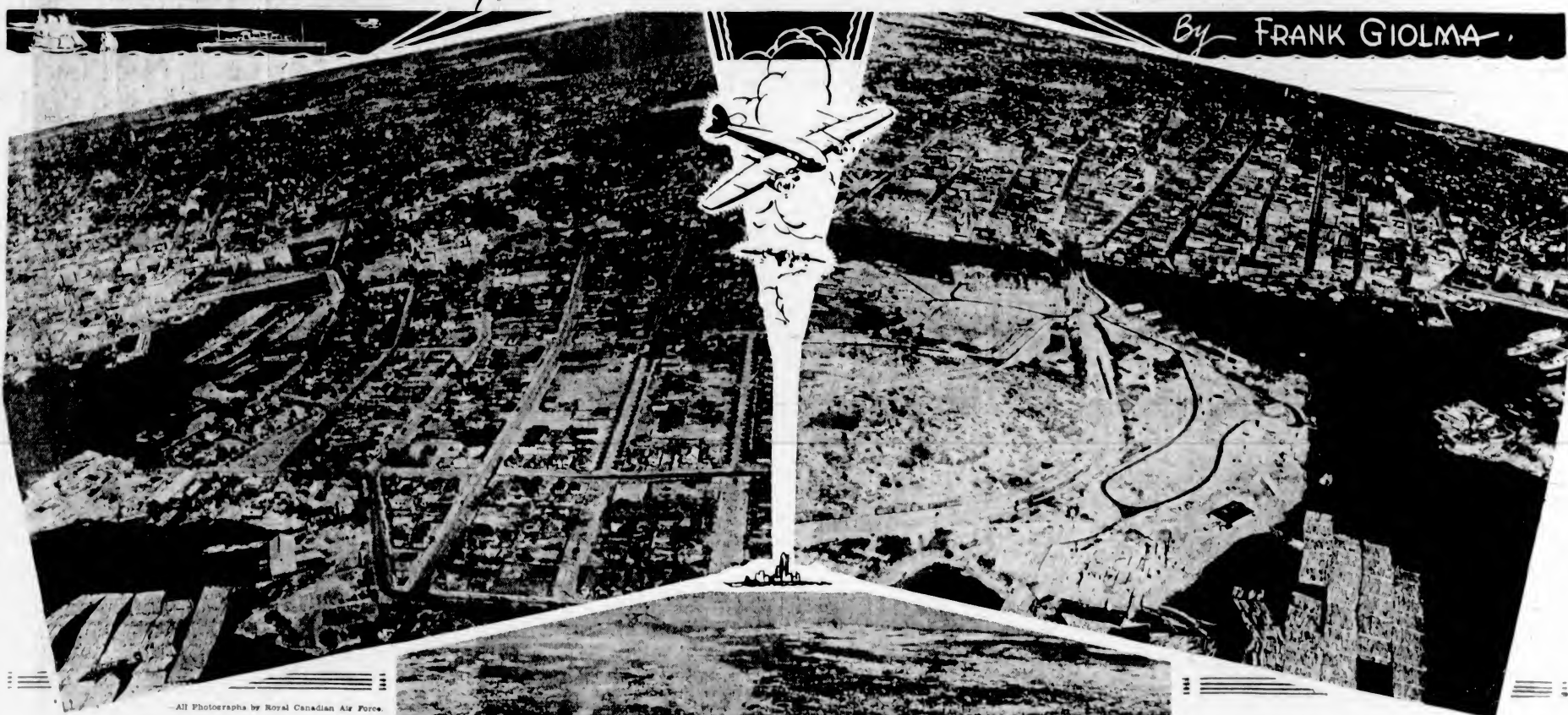
1. This is how the Inner Harbor looked when the first street cars ran in Victoria.
 2. This is how it looks today.
 3. The old Courthouse and Jail, Bastion Street, familiarly known as "Pemberton's Hotel." The gentleman with the white beard is Mayor McMillan.
 4. Maybe you attended this circus parade on Douglas Street 'seven years ago.
 5. Line and trouble crews of the 90's.
 6. Today's line and trouble crews.
 7. One of the first street cars operated in Victoria.
 8. Type of street car operated in Victoria today.
 9. This is how they went joy riding thirty years ago.
 10. Modern type of bus operated on Haultain Street route.
 11. An old time group of Victoria motormen and conductors. How many can you recognize?
 12. Modern gas manufacturing plant operated by this company.
 13. Old Fort on Langley Street, just about where the general offices of this company now stand.
 14. Diversion dam, Jordan River.
 15. Power house, Jordan River.

Celebrating
VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE
 1862 - *Semper Liber* - 1937

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Seventy-Five Years After

By FRANK GIOLMA



OVERLOOKING JAMES BAY

I MET him in the lounge of one of our leading hotels. When I had sat down, he said:

"The city has changed more than any other in Canada. I see them all at least once a year, and have done so for more years than I care to remember. My business takes me to them all—Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that Victoria, since its birth in 1862 (the seventy-fifth anniversary of which you are now celebrating) has changed more than any."

"That statement will surprise a lot of people," I remarked.

"Possibly, but the truth has a habit of doing that."

"Victoria people and people generally hold that Victoria never changes," I replied.

"Victorians themselves are responsible for that reputation. Just as all jokes against Scotsmen originate with the Scotsmen themselves, so Victorians have advertised by word of mouth, as well as officially, that their city is the same today as it was yesterday and will be tomorrow. In reality, this is far from being a fact."

"Anyone who reads the newspapers or magazines knows by now that Victoria had its origin in a Hudson's Bay fort in 1843 and grew into a town owing to the discovery of gold in the Cariboo in 1858. Your excellent Publicity Bureau is responsible for these and many other facts being printed in the press throughout the continent."

"My knowledge of the city does not go back quite so far as that, but I remember Victoria in the late '80s, when Vancouver, born of the C.P.R., and nurtured by Victoria capital, was beginning to grow into the vigorous young metropolis it is today."

CHANGE OF ACTIVITY

"In those times I used to visit Victoria to do business. In fact, I might say that all my business with British Columbia was done in Victoria. Today I come here generously to rest after my trip across Canada to the Pacific, before starting back on my homeward journey. I think, by the way, that statement might be taken as generally indicative of the history of Victoria, and that means a change of business activity."

"Think for a moment of those early days. Victoria had the payroll of the Imperial naval squadron on the Pacific Coast, and the Imperial garrison at Esquimalt, the Provincial and Dominion Civil Services, and was also the industrial and financial centre of the whole province."

"Then, just as the growth of Vancouver (due to the coming over the Rockies of the Canadian Pacific Railway), was beginning to be felt, the Imperial Government took away the Pacific Coast squadron and the soldiers from Esquimalt. I remember visiting Victoria at that time. It was the first week in July. Please note that date. To get up an appetite for dinner,

I walked from the Dominion Hotel down Yates to Government Street, along Government to Fort, up Fort to Blanshard, and so back to the hotel. The time was seven in the evening, and, as I said, the first week in July. Every store was closed, and during the whole of that walk, I only met one man. That will give you some idea of the city of Victoria at that date in its history—and do not think that the people were home or in the hotels. All the hotels were practically empty, and there was not a street in the residential section where there was not a number of houses either empty or for sale. The sidewalks were wooden, there were no paved streets, except, if I remember rightly, part of Government, old frame buildings were used for city stores, there was no faith in the future, and consequently no new buildings were being erected and no paint being put on the old. Houses were being offered for 25 per cent of the value of the mortgage against them. No wonder a leading businessman exclaimed to me, 'The bottom has fallen out of the old town!' That was in the early '90s."

SEED OF NEW INDUSTRY

"Then the seed of a new industry was planted, which was going to grow financially into one of the biggest industries of the whole of the Dominion of Canada."

"In 1905, a native of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, I do not remember which, then living in Victoria and active in the business life of the city, took a trip back East to his home town."

"Whilst there, he picked up a booklet, pamphlet or folder issued by a development league, in which was given information about all points and places of interest to the transient visitor or resident. He slipped the folder into his grip and did not think of it again until he reached Victoria. A few days later, he addressed a meeting of the Board of Trade and dealt chiefly with the pamphlet, pointing out how the holiday money of the Prairie farmers might be induced to flow to Victoria. This was a new idea and one that none of the businessmen of Victoria had ever considered. If times had been good, they probably would not have paid much attention to the suggestion even then, but feeling that strenuous efforts to revive the city were imperative, a committee was appointed, consisting of hotel representatives and other business people and a campaign for tourists was launched. That was the beginning of your Victoria Publicity Bureau, although probably many of your citizens do not know it."

"Unfortunately, the gentleman put in charge at that time did not set out to sell Victoria as it is. Instead, he made the fatal blunder of slavishly following the California and Florida tourist publicity methods, even going so far as to advertise Victoria as a winter resort by means of pictures of bathing girls. He called the city the 'Riviera of the Pacific.'"



VICTORIA HARBOR WITH DEEP-SEA DOCKS IN FOREGROUND

"That winter you had a very heavy fall of snow which lay around the city for nearly a month. I landed in Victoria in the middle of it. The fuel was running out, the railroad being blocked, and it was impossible to get sufficient heat in the hotels and quite out of the question in houses, very few of which had furnaces. Of course, people who had come to Victoria thinking that they were coming to a Summer climate felt they had been fooled, and, going home, returned no more. That is just one of the incidents, as I remember them, of Victoria's growth."

IN THE BEGINNING

As he spoke, he brought out a piece of newspaper from his pocket. "Here is what I was looking for. Listen! 'The life of the little community—numbering 450 white men, women and children in 1853—centred around the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company until 1858 when gold was discovered on the Mainland of British Columbia and miners from California and Australia, and indeed from all parts of the world, booked passage to Victoria. The first arrival on April 25 of that year, and within a few weeks it is estimated no less than 20,000 had come to the city to outfit ready for the goldfields on the Mainland. Immediately a city of tents sprang up all around the fort, and on both shores of James Bay—that is, the part now filled in."

"Naturally, the great majority moved on, but where they found a little village they left a bustling commercial centre. A wild land boom followed, and one reads of city lots that were going begging one day at \$25 being snapped up a week later at \$3,000."

"Now one might think that statement contains some exaggeration, I mean with regard to lots that went begging for \$25 one day being sold for \$3,000 within a week or so, but no one will doubt it who remembers the great land boom that swept across Canada from 1908 to 1912 culminating on the Pacific Coast in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. There was some justification for the great excitement of 1853, but so far as Victoria was concerned none for the even greater boom of 1910, 1911 and 1912. That boom was the result of the building of a second railroad across the continent, and there



LOOKING NORTH OVER GREATER VICTORIA

was no railway coming to Victoria. No, there was no justification for a boom in your city, and yet Victoria was, strangely enough, one of the few centres in Canada that obtained any lasting benefit from it."

"Of course, as always happens in a boom, some people had to lose money to enable the others to get it. So far as Canadian cities were concerned, the majority had nothing to show for the boom when it collapsed, but miles and miles of vacant lots, and, in some instances, public utilities of capacity far in excess of the needs of the population. Victoria, on the other hand, burgeoned into full bloom under the boom's beneficent influence. In the twinkling of an eye, as it were, disappeared the mud roads, the wooden sidewalks and the downtown frame buildings, and in a very few months, Victoria rebuilt with miles of concrete paved streets, new downtown city blocks and stores, cement sidewalks, new churches, public buildings and new, large hotels, new tree-planted boulevards, in short, the city had its face lifted just when it sorely needed it most."

"With regard to the boom, it is possible that my own experience with some of your city lots will give you a general idea of the hectic excitement at that time."

"I landed in Victoria one afternoon and went to stay with a friend. Before we left his office, I had made a first payment of \$1,000 on a downtown lot. I was rung up four times during that evening by agents who wanted to buy it for clients. Before I left Victoria three days later, I had the opportunity to sell it for a profit of over \$9,000, and as I went back East, I was followed by telegrams again and again asking for my price."

"And remember my experience was just typical, and not exceptional in any way."

"You did sell then," I remarked.

"No, I was one of the ninety-nine people in every hundred who did not see why they should sell when the lots they had were increasing in price hour by hour. No, I never sold. When the boom collapsed, I still held on, being sure that the setback was only temporary. I bought the lot outright and for a few years paid taxes on it to the city. Eventually, I gave it back to Victoria. But," with a smile, "even so, it was well worth it considering the pleasure I had in figuring out how to spend the money, although I never got the actual cash. By the way, just think for a moment that during those years not even a house, room, suite, apartment or hotel was vacant. I was told that over 3,000 men were making a good living selling real estate. You went into an office and found three or four telephones on different tables and at each table two men representing separate firms. Those were the days when only big firms rented a whole office, the majority of dealers being satisfied to pay \$30 or \$40 a month for table space alone."

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have grown more and more apparent each year. Today, of course, Victoria is recognized as the premier tourist playground of the Pacific Northwest, and also as one of the most charming residential cities in the Dominion. Some of your citizens may think that the point of saturation with regard to these two industries has been reached. If they do, I would like to tell them that they are entirely wrong. The old hindrance of distance which divided you from the big centres of industrial population in the old days have been shrunk by modern transportation so that today you are within easy reach of probably twenty times as many holiday makers as you were twenty years ago and during the next ten years the number of possible visitors will be again greatly increased. I believe that in good years, at the present time, some 300,000 people visit Victoria and stay from two to three hours as many weeks. Well, within ten years, five or six times that number will visit your city, and as your tourist business increases so will the number of your residents. The growth of these two industries will necessitate greater and better accommodation in the form of houses for residents, and hotels, furnished suites and flats for visitors. This will mean a great increase in the building industry and you will not be doing anything very original, but be just following the example of all other seaside resorts throughout the world, none of which have half the natural attractions of Victoria and Vancouver Island, when you cover such districts as James Bay, Fairfield and Oak Bay with revenue-producing hotels, apartment houses, blocks of suites and flats. By the way, your civic officials should do everything to foster such development as such businesses will be greater revenue producers for the city than private residences."

INDUSTRIAL RESERVE WITH VICTORIA IN BACKGROUND

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INDUSTRIAL RESERVE WITH VICTORIA IN BACKGROUND

Public Utility Service In Victoria Organized First to Supply Gas

PUBLIC utility service in Victoria was first organized seventy-seven years ago, two years before Victoria was incorporated as a city. It was in 1860 that the Victoria Gas Company was founded, and two years later (1862) gas for illuminating purposes was being supplied to a very restricted area in the city. This pioneer plant was purchased from James Milne & Sons, Edinburgh, and was shipped to Victoria by sailing ship.

It is interesting to recall that Victoria was at that time the distributing centre for British Columbia, and as the principal source of wealth and the main attraction for early settlers was gold mining, it followed that after every gold strike the city was filled with people who purchased their supplies and afterwards dispersed to all parts of the province, returning in the fall to rest and recuperate ready for a fresh start in the spring. In this way Victoria, in common with the rest of the Pacific Coast, experienced a series of booms and depressions which were reflected in the fortunes of the Gas Company. There were times when the company had a hard struggle to maintain an existence, in spite of the fact that for gas lighting at that time ranged from \$7.50 to \$2.00 per thousand cubic feet.

Additions and improvements were made to this plant from time to time until in 1890, the year the first street cars were operated in Victoria, there were nearly twelve miles of gas mains serving rather more than a thousand customers.

STREET CAR SERVICE

Turning now to the beginning of street railway, electric light and power services in Victoria, the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company was incorporated in 1880. One year later, electric street car service was inaugurated, the equipment consisting of six miles of track and five small street cars. This early company suffered various vicissitudes, and in 1894 the name was changed to the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited. Two years later the name was changed to the Consolidated Railway Company, which purchased the undertakings of the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited.

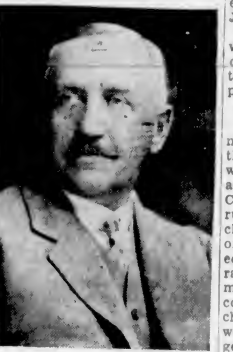
In 1897 the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, was organized, and acquired the business and undertakings of the Consolidated Railway Company. The initial meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company was held on April 15,

1897, when the following board of directors was elected: R. M. Horne-Payne, F. S. Barnard, J. Horne-Payne, K. C. A. G. Mitchell-Innis, R. Northall-Laurie, G. P. Norton and R. K. Sperling. The directors unanimously named R. M. Horne-Payne as chairman, and Mr. Barnard as managing-director of the company's affairs for a term of five years.

Until 1898, all electric power was supplied by a small steam plant situated on Store Street. The increasing demand for power led to the installation of the Goldstream hydro-electric plant, one of the first of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

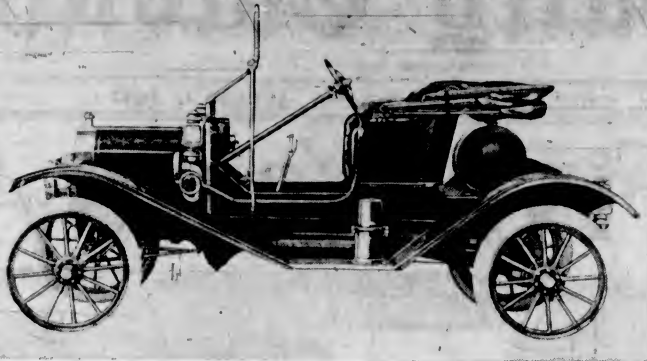
ESQUIMALT LINE OPENED
In 1900 the number of cars had increased to twenty. In the same year the Esquimalt line was opened to traffic, with a straight fare of 15 cents, or 25 cents return. The single fare was later reduced to 10 cents.

Another important step in the development of utility service in



A. T. GOWARD

Victoria and district took place in 1905, when the holdings and business of the Victoria Gas Company was acquired by the B.C. Electric Railway Company. All during this time various street car routes were built out into what were then only thinly



WAS DE LUXE MODEL IN PRE-WAR DAYS

A Popular Light Car of 1910 Vintage, Which Was Sold by a Local Dealer for Over \$1,400. Despite the Absence of Stream Lines, Detachable Wheel or "Knee Action," the Owner of This Model Was a Proud Man as He Drove It From the Garage. The Only Man Who Did Him as Popular Was the Owner of the Horse Which Was Not "Broke to Motors."

populated districts. However, Victoria was booming and people quickly followed out along the street car routes and established their homes.

By 1908 the necessity for a much-increased and reliable source of electric power had become so apparent that the company made investigation of a number of potential water-powers on Vancouver Island, and finally decided to develop the Jordan River as a source of hydro-electric power with an initial installation of 6,000 horsepower. Four years later the first electric power was received from Jordan River.

Since then much further development work has been carried out at Jordan River, and today the plant has a capacity of approximately 40,000 horsepower.

RULE OF ROAD CHANGED

An event that will always remain engrained in the memory of those who had anything to do with transportation in Victoria, and, in fact, all parts of British Columbia, was the change in the rule of the road in 1921. This change entailed a very great deal of planning and alteration to equip on the part of the street railway. It has now become a mere matter of history that the company was able to make the change at the appointed time with no inconvenience to passengers and with absolutely no mishap of any kind. This last fact is even more remarkable when consideration is taken of the fact the company successfully introduced one-man car operation at the same time.

It must not be supposed that in developing its light, power and transportation services that the development of the gas service

in Victoria and district was being neglected. During the years the gas mains had been extended throughout the business sections of the city and to some of the more distant residential sections. For some years previously, the competition between gas and electricity for illuminating purposes had been very keen, not only in Victoria but in all cities in which electric light was being adopted, and as time went on it became more and more apparent that the real field of usefulness for gas was heat rather than light. The gas companies, therefore, turned their attention to promoting the sale of gas as a fuel for cooking and heating. The development of gas ranges, water heaters, central heating and air-conditioning plants, as well as the employment of gas fuel in

commercial fields, particularly in recent years, has been remarkable. The same policy was followed in Victoria, and by 1921 the demand for gas as a fuel for any process requiring heat was such that a large, modern gas-manufacturing plant was erected and placed in operation by the B.C. Electric Railway Company in Victoria. The design and size of this plant was planned that it would be well able to take care of increasing demands as time went on.

HIGH-PRESSURE MAINS

In 1933-34, modern, high-pressure gas mains were installed throughout Greater Victoria, bringing the total length of gas mains now in use to about eighty miles, or approximately the distance from Victoria to Vancouver. Today, electric light, power and gas service is readily available in what a few years ago were considered as being remote country districts, while the cost of these services to consumers has been consistently reduced. Additions and extensions constantly are being made, with the result the comforts and conveniences of modern life are now readily available in homes away from the more thickly populated centres.

All this has been accomplished by a capital investment of millions of dollars, the bulk of which is evidenced by large reservoirs for storing water, miles of flume and pressure pipelines, power houses with their generating and transforming equipment; many miles of high-tension

transmission lines and distribution lines; sub-stations; a steam standby plant; a large gas manufacturing plant; and miles of gas mains, etc., all of which is operated and maintained by a personnel of several hundred employees under the direction of a management whose policy always has been one of anticipation and expansion to meet the growing requirements of the many urban and suburban communities on Vancouver Island in which the company now operates.

Indians Hundred Years Ago Wore Only Blankets

In the middle of June, 1845, a young artist, Paul Kane by name, left Toronto for the Far West, wandering from fort to fort, and from tribe to tribe. He reached this Island in April, 1847, and his journal is distinctive for the description of the natives he found in the vicinity of Fort Victoria.

"Facing the fort," he wrote, "stands a village of Clallum Indians. They boast of being able to turn out 500 warriors... armed with bows and arrows. The men wear no clothing in Summer, and nothing but a blanket in Winter."

These blankets, said Kane, were made of dog's hair, goose down, cedar bark (frayed) and wild goose skin. He remarks the Indians kept a special breed of small dogs for the purpose of providing clothing. "The hair," he noted, "is cut off with a knife, and mixed with goose down and a little white earth with a view of curing the feathers. This is beaten together with twigs, and twisted into threads... after which it undergoes a second twisting on a distaff to increase its firmness. These threads are then woven into blankets on a primitive loom."

The women wear only an apron of twisted cedar-bark shreds, tied round the front and hanging almost to the knees. They, however, use the blankets more than the men do, but not from any feeling of delicacy. The cornerstone of the second Christ Church Cathedral was laid on May 20, 1872.

Shawnigan Has Long Reputation as Perfect Holiday Resort

SHAWNIGAN LAKE has held the reputation of being a first-rate Summer resort longer perhaps than any other district on Vancouver Island. Even before the railway skirted the reedy shores it was a mecca for sportsmen as early photographs will testify. No description of Vancouver Island was complete without reference to the lordly buck, the strings of fish, the bags of duck and grouse that came out of the district.

The arrival of the railway in 1886 brought first the inevitable construction camps along the line and ready cash to the settlers for food and accommodation. Then, with certain transportation assured, Shawnigan received the first invasion of bona fide Summer visitors. At first this was confined to a few hardy adventurers, but gradually the vogue spread, and the little village which sprang up around the station served a considerable Summer population. In those days the cottages which dotted the shores were accessible only by boat, for cars were unknown, and no one could rely upon getting a horse at a moment's notice with which to traverse the rough roads. Even after gasoline was usual, the roads precluded the use of cars to any great extent, and some very fine launches were maintained at the boathouse next to the station, ready to carry the owner to his camp. Many will remember the Shawnigan Lake Hotel, operated by Mrs. Koenig, and later destroyed by fire; also the Hotel Strathcona, run by Henry Morton, and as early as 1903 proudly advertising the ownership of an electric launch. The excursions put on by the E. & N. were legion, it only being a fifty-cent fare to Shawnigan and return, children half-price—a special rate of which the residents of Victoria did not hesitate to avail themselves.

GREATER NUMBERS
Today, Shawnigan Lake has lost no whit of the popularity which enhanced it a generation ago. In spite of the facilities which might lead holiday-makers to go farther afield, it draws more Victoria citizens than ever before, and each year sees an increase in the number of visitors who arrive from all parts of the United States, from the Old Country and from the Orient. Not the least of the charms of Shawnigan is the complete change of air. Five hundred feet above sea level, Shawnigan has all the advantages of a mountain resort, fresh bracing air, beautiful scenery and absolute freedom, with the added joy of easy access. Fishing is good in the lake, and every type of aquatic sport is to be enjoyed: swimming, boating, sailing, aquaplaning and other recreations. Tennis is to be had, an interesting little mashe golf course can give a lot of fun, and riding along the myriad woodland trails is made possible through the maintenance of a riding stable, with horses to suit the rider's taste.

TWO ROADS
Shawnigan is reached by a choice of two roads, one branching off from close to the summit of the Malahat, another leading in from past Mill Bay. It is little more than thirty miles from the City Hall, and an easy hour's drive. Another road leads in off the highway from Cobble Hill, making it a pleasant drive for travelers going south to Victoria to make a detour via the lake and the cut-off road, to reach the highway once more on this side of the Malahat.

QUALITY
PURITY



DELICIOUS
NUTRIMENT

A Standard Maintained For Twenty-Nine Years

May we suggest you sample our

Nutralak Bread

the new, double-purpose brown loaf.

Ours is a history we review with pride... founded as the "London & Vancouver Bakery" by D. W. Hanbury, a business that expanded so rapidly as to necessitate a new and modern building in 1913. The name of the Golden West Bakeries was adopted, to be changed again in 1929 to McGavin's Bakeries, Ltd. Throughout the years we have maintained a uniform standard of delicious quality which has won and held our reputation.

McGavin's Bakeries LIMITED

2120 QUADRA STREET

PHONE G 2432

Game of Chance Popular Among Early Indians

Fierce, savage and barbarous, the Indians of the Clallum tribe, who stalked the enclosure of old Fort Victoria, nevertheless had their lighter moments.

They were particularly interested in gambling, and often played for days in their big lodges, made from cedar logs, split with bone wedges.

Their favorite game was le-hallum, played with ten circular pieces of wood, one of which was marked black. These pieces were shuffled about by the players between pieces of frayed cedar bark. The opponent of the "dealer" would endeavor to guess in which bundle the blackened piece was concealed. One of the greatest gamblers of the time was Saw-se-a, chief

Yarrows, Ltd.

SHIP BUILDERS - SHIP REPAIRERS

ESQUIMALT, B.C.

Congratulations to Victoria on Her 75th Anniversary

of the Cowichans, owner of many slaves, a rich man amongst his fellows, and an Indian widely known for his great potlatches.

Among the new books received in Victoria in 1882 was Victor Hugo's "Hunchback of Notre Dame."

Serving Victoria for 62 Years JOHN MESTON & CO., LTD. Fender and Body Repairs

EXCLUSIVE USERS
OF "BEAR"
ALIGNMENT
EQUIPMENT IN
VICTORIA



Est. 1875

In early days we were known as leading carriage builders... we moved with the times... today we are proud of our fully equipped workshops... carrying out repair and construction through the latest methods.

FRAMES AND AXLES
STRAIGHTENED
COLD
DUCCO PAINTING
BLACKSMITHING

1407-11 Broad St.

Thank You, Victoria

In tendering our congratulations on the occasion of your 75th Anniversary we take the opportunity to express our gratitude for your support and patronage in the past fifty years.

In the early days the residents of Victoria recognized the benefits of SHAWNIGAN LAKE as a holiday resort; 500 feet above sea level... in the midst of lovely scenery, and offering the best of hunting and fishing, Shawnigan has been known for half a century as Vacation Land.

Now, as in the days before the railway, Shawnigan welcomes you to her lakeside, laying before you the beauties and recreational facilities that you yourselves have helped promote.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS SPONSORED BY

Aitken & Fraser **Alexander's Garage**
GENERAL MERCHANTS
The Forest Inn **Shawnigan Lake Meat Market**

Shawnigan Lake V.I. B.C.

Style Quality and Value

For Over Half a Century

Since 1881 this business has been in continuous operation, outfitting the well-dressed men of Victoria and vicinity. Throughout the years it has maintained a reputation for real values in men's clothing and furnishings of the latest style.

1881 saw its establishment and for thirty years it was conducted under the name of B. Williams & Co.

In 1911 the business was taken over by J. N. Harvey, Ltd., and on their retirement, the management and staff purchased and reorganized the business under the name of Price & Smith, Ltd.

We are proud of our long record of continuous service... proud of our reputation... you can rely on finding the suit or overcoat of your choice here, smart tailoring combined with quality and real value.

"We Have the Stock"

Men's Suits

Whether you are tall or short, of average figure, or a half-stout, we can fit you in

STYLES YOU'LL LIKE
FITTED MODELS
SPORT JACKETS
NATURAL GARMENTS

Fabrics you'll enjoy—smart tweeds and chevrons, whipsnaps, gabardines, dressy black and blue effects, plain navy serges

\$20, \$25, \$30

Men's O'coats

Many of the new Fall garments have arrived. You should see them.

FITTED MODELS
HALF OR FULL-BELTED GARMENTS

COMFY-FITTING RAGLANS

Harris tweeds, fleeces, chevrons, meltons, West of England's

\$20, \$25, \$30

PRICE & SMITH

OUR TEN-PAY PLAN
Is for Your Convenience
Cash Deposit—Balance Spread Over Ten Weeks

PRICE & SMITH LIMITED

614 YATES ST.

Clearance Men's Summer Suits

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, CHEVYOTS
SPORTS JACKETS, PLAIN MODELS

All Regular Lines. Quality Tailoring. They're Good.

\$17.50

British Columbia Fisheries Add Millions Each Year to Wealth of Province

SHORT as the time has been, nearly the whole commercial development of British Columbia's fisheries has taken place within the last seventy-five years, a development in which Victoria and Vancouver Island have played a leading part. In that space of time, the vast natural aquarium forming the coastal waters of the Pacific Coast Province has yielded products to the value of approximately \$1,000,000,000 from resources that, with a little care, are self-perpetuating.

No more colorful phase in the growth of the West can be found than the development of whaling and fur seal fisheries, which had their bases here in pioneer times. Sealing ceased by international accord in 1910, at a time when the Inner Harbor of Victoria was a forest of masts from trim little schooners that had roamed every foot of the Pacific from Cape Flattery to the Bering Sea.

Whaling, pioneered commercially by the late Captain Barcom and associated with the first flensing plant at Barkley Sound, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, has persisted to this day, with Victoria its home port and operations off Queen Charlotte Islands, where steam whalers of the Consolidated Whaling Corporation land mammals taken at sea.

PIONEER TRADE

Long before the arrival of the white man, Coast Indians traded their salmon with Indians of the Interior, in exchange for skins and other articles of barter.

Pioneering on the Coast more than 100 years ago, the Hudson's Bay Company was drawn here by the prosperous trade in fur seals and sea otter, the latter now extinct. It was the fur pelts that drew the company on to the Pacific Northwest, to found



Part of Victoria's Early Day Sealing Fleet

Fort Victoria (Camosun) in 1843, on the site that was incorporated municipally in 1862 as the City of Victoria. Before that, in 1835, the company shipped the first salt salmon from the Fraser River to Asia and the Hawaiian Islands. It was not until 1870, six years after Victoria City was incorporated, that salmon were successfully canned by a crude home process, which, however, was the forerunner of the vast development of British Columbia salmon fisheries today. At Anneville in 1870 David Hennessy, Alex Loggie, Alex Ewen and James Wise made tins by hand, cooked their salmon by boiling in salted water, and shipped canned salmon around the Horn. In the same year, Captain Stamp, at New Westminster, followed a similar homey process, and got the same result.

So were developed the first canneries in the province, which later were to dot the Coast at the mouths of the Skeena, the Naas, the Stikine and the Fraser, and along the shores of Vancouver Island and the Mainland. One of the oldest and most continuously operated salmon canneries on the Island was that in operation at Esquimalt until a few years ago, and some of the Island's leading businessmen earned their first dollar by pitch-forking salmon from the landing to the receiving scow as youngsters in the school holiday season.

LEADING CANADA

It is a far cry from the inception of these fisheries until today, when British Columbia provides more than 40 per cent of the entire fishery wealth of Canada, with an annual British Columbia output that has reached as high as \$27,500,000.

For twenty years, provincial records show, British Columbia has been top province in Canada in its fishery production; salmon representing three-quarters of the value, with halibut, pilchard and herring next in order, and a total of twenty-four commercial varieties of fish in use.

Salmon is worth \$1,000,000 a month to the province, and forms 76 per cent of the total value of all British Columbia catches. There are five varieties of Pacific salmon (and none of them are true salmon it is argued): Spring, sockeye, coho, pink and chum. All spawn in fresh water, in periods of from two to six years, and die after spawning.

Young springs, coho and sockeye remain in fresh water from one to two years, but pinks and chums go to salt water almost at once. The mature fish are caught on their return from sea, after adequate escapement, so that spawning grounds may be well seeded. Gill nets, seining and trolling are used to take



Bringing in Herring Catch

the fish, each with slightly different purposes. Canning, quick freezing and salting have been developed to fine arts, so that today British Columbia salmon go literally around the world, and find their way to more than fifty nations.

Halibut, next in commercial importance to the salmon, represent some 12 per cent of the



Bringing in Herring Catch

character of British Columbia fisheries from time to time, their basic nature is the same and stands firmly on the existence of sheltered grounds where fish may propagate under ideal natural conditions.

Even in the lean years following the depression, in excess of 300,000,000 pounds of raw fish were handled by British Columbia fisheries in a single year, and this volume has been much greater. Millions of pounds of the product pass through Victoria, at the cold storage plants and elsewhere.

Conservation by international accord has worked well in the perpetuation of the fishery, with controlled season catch limits, and an orderly plan of landings. CO-OPERATION EFFECTIVE

The result has been favorable to fleets engaged in the halibut fisheries, with a better price for the landed fish, and a more orderly system of marketing. The bulk of Canadian halibut is shipped East on this continent as fast as it is caught. After a latent decline, the size of the average fish is once more increasing. Two classes of vessels



Big Harvest of Herring

engage in the halibut fisheries. Diesel-engined craft that can do face the waters of the open Pacific Ocean sometimes at its worst. The smaller halibut boats operate in Area Two, being the bulk of British Columbia waters. A larger and heavier type of craft is making headway in Area Three, which spreads north to Alaskan waters.

Pilchard and herring fisheries depend upon shore reduction and salting plants, using large fleets of small boats that follow the schools of fish as they appear off the Coast each season. The bulk of such plants are located on Vancouver Island, where both salt herring and reduction plants have been in continuous operation yearly for a considerable period. Much of the salt herring is shipped to the Orient, while quantities of herring are used for bait, as well as reduced for their by-products. Oil, meal and fertilizers are the

chief products of reduction plants.

DIVERSIFIED HAUL

Listed as "minor" fisheries, but looming large in their aggregate total, cod, clams, crab, oysters, shrimp, perch, flounders, smelt, sturgeon, octopus, skate and whales all have a place in British Columbia's rich harvest from the sea. Halibut liver oil, pearl buttons, ornaments, glue, isinglass, poultry shell, watch oil, steel oils, whale bone, coral, leather and sponges are other products found in this clean-up that comes annually from the sea.

While nowadays Vancouver Island is concerned chiefly with herring and pilchard plants, and to a lesser extent with halibut and salmon, time was when Victoria was the centre of the prosperous fur seal "fisheries," which furnished one of the most dramatic periods in the life of this city. At the turn of the century and later, ship chandlers on Wharf Street were the hub of the business life of the town; while from their wharves in the rear could be counted three score sealing schooners riding at anchor between seasons.

Each season, with salt pork, ship's biscuit and fresh water on board for a six months' cruise, the sealers would be towed out of the harbor with a deck-load of dories and Indian hunters, and the prospects of a fortune ahead. At the end of the season they would return from the sealing grounds in the North Pacific with fur seal pelts enough to give each man the price of a modern home and lot, and quite a bit over to make up for his Sinbad adventures afloat.

In poor years the stake would be as much as \$1,500 per man, and in good times perhaps anywhere from that up to \$6,000 a head, according to chronicles of the day. It was a hardy, adventurous life, and one which brought great wealth to this port in its day. The trade was cut off at its height, leaving Victoria owners in possession of a costly fleet of sealing vessels, and nothing to do with them. To this day pioneers in the trade believe that the final reckoning was not fair to Victoria sealing masters, and that an accounting is still due from the Federal Exchequer at Ottawa.

CHANGING WAYS

No less adventurous was the early pursuit of whales in the North Pacific, where high-powered dories and hand harpoons formed the first equipment of those who risked their lives in pursuit of leviathan mammals, and where the thrashing of a wounded whale might send boat and crew to sudden death at a moment's notice. Steam, trawler-type vessels with harpoon guns in their prow, developed the industry, which remains today much in the same form as its pioneers on this Coast visioned.

While British Columbia has led all Canada in the value of its recurring harvests from the sea, listen for a moment to provincial fishery officials as to the consumption of fish per capita here, compared with other countries of the world. In Japan, they say, fish consumption amounts to twenty-nine kilograms per capita per year. In Britain, twenty kilograms. In Germany, eight kilograms. While in Canada average consumption is only seven kilograms per capita each year.

CONSUMPTION LOW

That is to some extent why British Columbia has only developed twenty-four varieties of commercial fish, and these, save salmon, halibut, pilchard and herring, to only a limited degree. Through extension and development existing and new processes, no doubt not only the production of varieties will grow, but the consumption in Canada will move up more on a level with what are the known fish requirements of other countries. At present, British Columbia

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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Many Problems Faced in Establishment of School System in Victoria

By GEORGE BONAVIA

ACCORDING to the Manual of Provincial Information, published by the Government, the first public school on Vancouver Island was established at Craigflower in 1856. In 1865 the Island adopted a system of free schools, and in 1872 the Public Schools Act created a board of education under the Provincial Superintendent of Education. Three school districts were created with teachers paid by the Government.

In referring to the first annual report on public schools in the province for the year ending July 31, 1872, by John Jessop, superintendent of education, we find that the Hudson's Bay Company established schools in 1855 at Victoria, Craigflower and Nanaimo, under supervision of Rev. E. Cridge, M.A. Teachers each received \$750 per annum from the colonial exchequer, together with fees ranging from \$60 to \$250.

For several years these schools supplied the educational needs of the community, but as early as 1861 the necessity was felt for additional public school accommodation, particularly at Victoria.

GOVERNMENT GRANT

In 1865 the sum of \$10,000 was set apart by the Vancouver Island House of Assembly as a school fund, and Alfred Waddington appointed superintendent of education.

A school with departments for boys and girls was provided here out of the fund. Similar institutions were established at Esquimalt, Cedar Hill, Saanich, Lake district and Cowichan. For some time more than 400 pupils attended the schools, although attendance dropped to a total of 300 through many families leaving the Island.

At the union of colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia in 1866, the Island free school system was virtually defunct. Schools at Victoria and a few other points were kept open

with great difficulty, presumably from lack of funds.

Educational matters were placed on a more stable footing by the Common School Ordinance of 1869 and the Common School Amendment Ordinance of 1870. In Victoria the \$2 school tax called for was voted down one year after its inauguration by the city board of education.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

In the City School Board archives there is the first written record of a board meeting in a large volume filled with bold copperplate handwriting. The leaf is headed: "Victoria School District of the Board of Education at the council chambers this seventh day of September, 1869." At that date the City Hall was on Broad Street, before the present building on Douglas Street existed.

Although the September meeting was not the first held by the Board of Education, written records of other gatherings were not preserved. Along with many other valuable city documents, they probably were tossed aside as rubbish many years ago.

At the September meeting it was moved that William Leigh be appointed secretary and treasurer, and that there be no principal or head teacher at the boys' school on Yates Street. Doubtless school trustees, or by whatever name they went in those days, feared appointment of a head master would entail additional expense.

Those present were Mayor James Trimble, John Gordon

held on December 21, Trustees McKay, Russell and Cary reported.

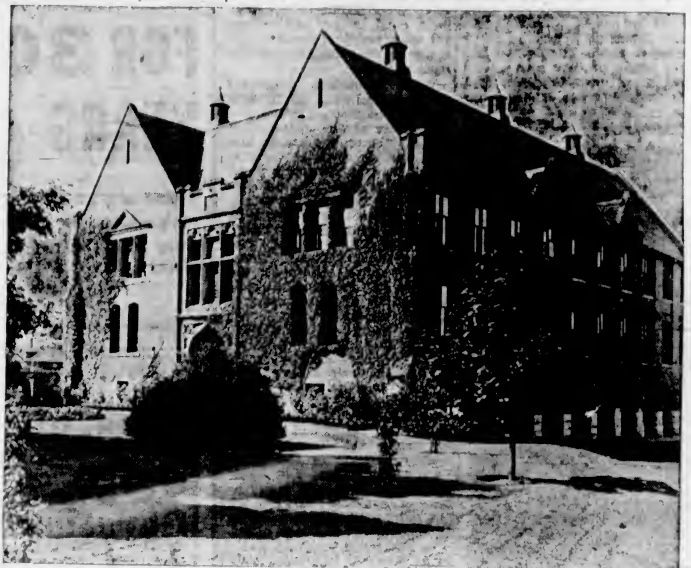
PLEASED WITH PROGRESS

Your committee having examined and heard the examination of scholars as to their prospects during the last half-year in the following branches of education: Euclid, English history, grammar, geography, reading, writing and bookkeeping, have

held on December 21, Trustees McKay, Russell and Cary reported.

Victoria's first large educational institution was Boys' Central School, still in use. Many business men of today received their early education in the venerable building.

Dates of erection of a number of other schools are: Kingston Street, 1883; Kings Road, 1884; Rock Bay, 1885; Spring Ridge,



TO BECOME JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Girls' Central School was established in 1902 as Victoria High School. In September the stately institution will lose its present status to become part of Central Junior High School, the first institution of its kind on Vancouver Island.

McKay, John Russell, Allison, Alcott and Gerow.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

It was decided to pay teachers \$75 per month, considered a good wage for the profession in those days. There were two at the boys' school and one at another building where girls were housed. Evidently the board did not consider co-education was proper. It is odd to note that up to the present day separate buildings for boys and girls have been maintained on the same grounds that housed the original public school. In every other city school the sexes mix freely in classrooms.

Trustees moved that Mr. Leigh be instructed to make application to the Government for \$500 towards payment of the two boys' teachers. Leigh was also requested to procure a minute-book to enter proceedings. Apparently up to that time records were kept on loose sheets of paper. Trustees thought it would be necessary to meet only once every month to administer school affairs.

At the next meeting on September 21, 1869, it was decided to call for tenders to construct seats and desks at the boys' school. Plastering and fitting up rooms not in use were also discussed.

Applications for the position of teacher at the girls' school were received from Mrs. Fisher, Miss Sutton, Mrs. Nias, Miss Mills, Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Attwood. Names were referred to the Government.

AID FROM GOVERNMENT

At a meeting on October 5, word was received from the Colonial Secretary that the Government had consented to grant \$1,500 towards the salary of three teachers and would also carry out work on the boys' school-house at a cost not exceeding \$500.

It was agreed to pay \$250 to each teacher at the boys' school for the six months ending September 30, and application was ordered made to the Colonial Secretary for the amount. Trustees accepted a \$265 tender of Gideon Holcove for work on the school, and asked him to post a bond of \$200.

A motion was passed that the rate to be collected from all male residents of the city over twenty years of age to assist in defraying expenses of the school should be \$2. The secretary was instructed to draft a by-law for the purpose. The by-law was given a first reading off October 12.

At the last meeting of 1869,

great pleasure in testifying to the very creditable manner in which the scholars acquitted themselves in the above various branches of learning. In conclusion your committee would further express their great satisfaction at the character of the instruction imparted by the present teachers, as also at the very successful educational results of their efforts during the past six months.

Apparently the building used as a boys' school was the property of John Jessop, because on November 23 he submitted the following bill:

"Four months' service as teacher to November 1, \$333.33; seven months' rent of Central School building, \$210; water barrel, buckets, tin cups and four and one-half feet of chain, \$5; total, \$548.33."

It is evident that Mr. Jessop had not been paid by the board for his services. Burr, the other teacher, sent in a bill of \$333.33 for four months' salary at \$83.33 per month. Action was deferred until the Government could be interviewed in regard to the matter of funds.

EARLY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

School districts established between 1869 and 1872 were: Esquimalt, October 22, 1870; Craigflower, July 23, 1870; Metchooshin, April 8, 1871; Sooke, May 23, 1872; Lake District, June 25, 1869; Saanich, June 25, 1869; South Cowichan, June 16, 1870; Nanaimo, July 30, 1870; Comox, July 30, 1870; New Westminster, June 4, 1870; Langley, April 30, 1871; Burrard, July 27, 1870, and Granville, September, 1872.

Efforts to keep up a free public school for boys and girls here were abandoned in September, 1870, through lack of funds. At this date, between 300 and 350 children were in attendance.

In a report of April 18, 1872, we find that Colin McKenzie, B.A., received a salary of \$75 per month as headmaster of the boys' school at the head of Yates Street on a ten-acre school reserve.

A recently renovated school house accommodated 108 boys. Mrs. Hayward received \$80 per month as headmistress of the girls' school on Broughton Street, near Government Street. Miss J. Baxter, her assistant, received \$60 per month. The building housed fifty-two girls.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE

With a view to securing the divine blessing and to impress upon pupils the importance of religious duties and their entire dependence upon their Maker, daily exercises at the two schools opened and closed with lengthy prayers.

Teachers were required to keep a visitors' book and enter therein the visits made to their schools, and to present such book to each visitor and request him or her to enter any remarks suggested by the inspection.

They were also required to impress upon the minds of pupils the great rule of regularity and order—a time and a place for everything and everything in its proper time and place.

Orders were also given to promote cleanliness, neatness and decency; to pay strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of pupils; to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of truth, honesty and the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

STAFF INCREASED

Attendance in 1872 had so increased that an addition to the staff of five teachers carrying on school work was needed. In that year Victoria was going through a boom period, and an extensive building programme. Increased staffs and a thorough Board of Education laid the foundation of the present efficient educational system on Lower Vancouver Island.

1887; North Ward and South Park, 1894; Girls' Central, 1902, in use first as a high school; Victoria West, 1908; George Jay, 1909; Sir James Douglas, 1910; Quadra Manual and Oaklands, 1912; Quadra Street, Margaret Jenkins and Beacon Hill, 1914.

Victoria High School was erected in 1913, and occupies with its surrounding campus approximately eleven acres. Victoria College, affiliated with the University of British Columbia, was opened at Craigdarroch Castle in 1920.

NINETEEN SCHOOLS NOW

Today there are nineteen schools, including Victoria High School and Victoria College. They house 5,325 students, instructed by 180 teachers. Costs of education last year were \$534,943.75, met by the city, Provincial Government and various fees. The city's share was \$431,026.02.

At present school trustees are William C. Moresby, K.C., chairman of the School Board; Trustees Kenneth Ferguson, Walter E. Stansand, Percy E. George, Mrs. D. L. MacLaurin, John Wallace and Charles R. Bishop.

Trustees are occupied with plans to establish Central Junior High School at Boys' and Girls' Central Schools, the first institution of its kind on Vancouver Island.

Street Car Lines Laid In 1890

By GEORGE BONAVIA

Victoria showed progress in the field of public transportation, for the first electric street cars were placed in operation in 1890, forty-seven years ago. Many other North American cities continued to use crude horse-drawn vehicles long after the system here was serving a rapidly growing community.

It was the original intention to operate horse-drawn cars here, and equipment was ordered and delivered. But at the last minute foresighted investors decided to install electric motors in the vehicles.

Early street cars were small single-truck affairs. Front and rear platforms afforded no protection to conductors and motormen. They remained outside in all weather, while passengers rode inside in comparative comfort. Coal oil headlights were used, possibly because electric globes of the time would not stand the continual vibration.

COMPANY NAME CHANGED

At that time the traction company was known as the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Incorporated. The name was changed to Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Ltd., in 1894, the same year that Consolidated Railway and Lighting Company Act passed the Legislature.

In 1896 the name was again changed to the Consolidated Railway Company when assets of the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Ltd., were taken over. Later in the same year the business and undertakings of the Consolidated Railway Company were taken over by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

CAR LINES EXTENDED

In 1890 the line to Esquimalt was completed. It was originally operated as an interurban line, the fare being twenty-five cents. This was later reduced to ten cents, and five cents in 1909.

Between 1900 and 1908 the city grew rapidly, and new car lines were built into several districts believed desirable for building purposes. This resulted in many

houses being erected in Oak Bay, James Bay, Victoria West and Fairfield.

During this period the Gorge line was completed to open up a popular swimming and picnic rendezvous. Other lines built about that time were Hillside, Burnside and Uplands. Double

track work was undertaken on other existing routes to take care of increased traffic.

There are seventeen rivers on Vancouver Island, of which number eight flow out by way of the East Coast and nine by way of the West Coast.

Of the area of the province, 149,000 square miles is covered by forests, it has been estimated by experts.

In the past ten years between \$55,000,000 and \$60,000,000 has been paid in dividends from British Columbia mines.

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BERT WAUDE

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PHONE E 4023



To VICTORIA

Greetings and Felicitations

The Province of British Columbia extends warm congratulations to the City of Victoria on its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary.

Its story epitomizes our Provincial history. The great figures who walked its streets and guided its young enterprises were the prime movers in our Provincial developments.

That little spot, remote in the vaguely-known Pacific, was the source from which flowed every refining and civilizing influence—the Church, the Law, the dignity and prestige which is the birthright of our people.

A stockaded post, a tiny frontier town, a city, a gracious capital, its growth and progress is eloquent of the spirit which inspired, and still inspires, this Western country.

We salute the memory of its pioneers, that hardy vanguard who came out to that isolated outpost of Empire, and bent their courage and wisdom and strength to making it a city.

We remember those brave women—women gently nurtured, women of the cottage and the croft—who stood with their men through its rough beginnings.

We tender affectionate felicitations to the little band who are with us still, who have lived among us for three generations, happily, contentedly and graciously, until their lives have become knit into the very fabric of our social structure.

We pay warm tribute to its newspapers, whose unswerving loyalties, dignity and restraint have worked incalculably to place Victoria in the enviable position which it occupies today.

To VICTORIA, "Always Free." Her destinies and the destinies of this great Province go hand in hand. May she continue to grow and prosper, to charm and delight, to wear proudly and exaltedly the mantle of her years.

Bureau of Provincial Information.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Development of Victoria From Tiny Fort to City Is Romantically Recounted

WE do not know who was the first visitor to Victoria; but the first whose impressions have been preserved in prints seems to have been Lieutenant Henry J. Warre, of the Royal Engineers. He reached the infant city in October, 1845, when Victoria, having been founded in the Spring of 1843, had attained to the ripe age of two and one half years. He was accompanied by a fellow officer, Lieutenant Vavasour; and though both were ostensibly traveling for the pleasure of exploring the country, they were in reality spying out the land for the benefit of the British military authorities.

The international boundary from the Rockies to the Pacific was still in dispute, and the War Office feared that it might lead to hostilities between Britain and the United States. From the point of view of his secret mission, Lieutenant Warre found little to please him at Victoria. "The position," he reported, "has been chosen solely for its agricultural advantages"—a point which will surprise the Victorian of today—and is ill-adapted either as a place of refuge for shipping, or as a position of defence. He found little else worthy of record except the population, which he set down pell-mell as follows: Men thirty-five, horses seven, cattle twenty-three, hogs one. At that time there were 120 acres of land under cultivation near the Hudson's Bay Company's fort.

The second visitor to print his impressions came by sea, where-as Warre and Vavasour had arrived overland from Canada. This was Berthold Seemann, naturalist, aboard H.M.S. Herald, a survey ship which arrived in the Straits in June of 1846. At this time the British Admiralty seems to have known as little about Victoria as the War Office; for Seemann tells us that they had no information later than that given in the account by Captain Vancouver, which had been published as long ago as 1798, and as a consequence "did not know where to look for the Hudson's Bay Company's settlement." Eventually they found Victoria; and being a naturalist and not a soldier, Seemann was much pleased with what he saw.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

"In walking from Ogden Point round to Fort Victoria," he writes, "a distance of little more than a mile, we thought we had never seen a more beautiful country; it quite exceeded our expectations; and yet Vancouver's descriptions made us look for something beyond common scenery. It is a natural

park, noble oaks and ferns are seen in the greatest luxuriance, thickets of the hazel and the willow, shrubberies of the poplar and the alder, are dotted about. One could hardly believe that this was not the work of art; more particularly when finding signs of cultivation in every direction, enclosed pasture-land, fields of wheat, potatoes and turnips."

Like Warre, Seemann notes the forgotten fact that "the Hudson's Bay Company selected Victoria from the excellent nature of the soil," and carefully records its agricultural progress. "We were astonished at all we saw. About 160 acres are cultivated with oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots and other vegetables, and every day more land is converted into fields. Barely three years had elapsed since the settlement was made, yet all the necessities and most of the comforts of civilized life already existed in what was a wilderness."

Seemann gives us our earliest printed description of the post proper. "The fort itself," he writes, "is a square enclosure, stockaded with poles about twenty feet high and eight or ten inches in diameter, placed close together, and secured with a crosspiece of nearly equal size. At the transverse corners of the square there are strong octagonal towers (bastions), mounted with four nine-pounder guns, flanking each side, so that an attack by savages would be out of the question. The square is about 120 yards, but an increase, which will nearly double its length from north to south, is contemplated. The building is even now, though plain to a fault, imposing from its mass or extent, while the bastions or towers diminish the tameness which its regular outline would otherwise produce."

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS Following Warre, in 1845, and Seemann, in 1846, came Paul

Kane, in 1847. Kane was an artist, who crossed and recrossed the continent in 1846 and 1847 with the object of painting a series of pictures depicting the life of the Indians. He spent the months of April and May, 1847, on Vancouver Island, and the earliest known painting of Fort Victoria comes from his



STRAGGLING CITY IN OUTPOST OF EMPIRE Few of the Structures Seen in This Picture of Victoria, Taken in the 1870's, Remain Standing Today. The Causeway Takes the Place of the Bridge in the Foreground, and Belmont House Stands Where the Empress Hotel Now Occupies the Space Taken Up by Water to the Right of the Photograph.

brush. Unfortunately for the historian, Kane was much more interested in the Indian canoe and its occupants, which occupy the foreground, than in the fort, which is seen rather indistinctly from across the harbor. The same is true of the "Wanderings of an Artist," the account of his travels which Kane published some years later. Indeed his description of the post consists of no more than two sentences; but even so it is not without interest. It reads as follows: "The establish-

ment is very large, and must eventually become the great depot for the business of the company. They had ten white men and forty Indians engaged in building new stores and warehouses." From this we gather that the programme of expansion mentioned by Seemann was being carried out. Events were to prove that Kane was right in his surmise that Victoria would become the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company. The international boundary had been determined in 1846, and had placed the old headquarters, Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River, many miles from the frontier; and it was only natural that the company should plan to transfer its head office to a post on British territory.

the various posts," Kane writes, "have frequent occasion to send letters, sometimes for a considerable distance, when it is either inconvenient or impossible for them to fit out a canoe with their own men to carry it. In such cases the letter is given to an Indian, who carries it as far as suits his convenience and safety. He then sells the letter to another, who carries it until he finds an opportunity of selling it to advantage; it is thus passed on and sold until it arrives at its destination, gradually increasing in value according to the distance, and the last possessor receiving the reward for its safe delivery. In this manner letters are frequently sent with perfect security, and

had been built in 1854, Chief Justice Cameron had erected an imposing house nearby and "at the head of Constance Cove, at the east end of the harbor, might be seen through the trees the buildings of Constance farm, in the occupation of the Puget Sound Company." There was even a road to Victoria, to say nothing of a landing stage for the convenience of ships' boats. And if Victoria was still small it was kindly and hospitable.

It was upon this quiet village that the gold rush broke in the Spring of 1858. Between 20,000 and 30,000 gold-seekers poured through the town in a matter of three or four months, and at times it is said to have had a floating population of as many as 7,000 persons. Commander

Mayne, who was "sent on a cruise when the great influx commenced, has described the transformation he found had taken place even in the brief period before his return."

BUILDING OUTSIDE FORT

In 1849 the Headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company were moved to Victoria, with the consequence that the city's most celebrated citizen, James Douglas, took up residence here the same year. Douglas, who had selected the site of Victoria in 1842 and had superintended the building of the first fort in 1843, was by this time the Chief Factor in charge of the whole of the operations of the company west of the Rockies. His influence and personality soon made an impression upon the community. Hitherto the whole of Victoria had taken shelter behind a stockade. In 1849 the first building appeared outside the walls—a small dairy, at the head of James Bay. A little later Douglas boldly built himself a residence on the south side of James Bay at a considerable distance from the protection of the fort—the beloved "James Bay House" of his letters and diaries. Later still John Work built a house on the other side of the fort, on Rock Bay. From this beginning there grew up by degrees a small town outside the fort walls—proof of the rise of civilization in a strange land and of the dwindling danger of attack and massacre at the hands of natives.

Vancouver Island was proclaimed a Crown Colony in 1850. Settlers began to arrive, though for a few years they were few in number. Traditionally the first of these to arrive, independently of the Hudson's Bay Company, was Captain Colquhoun Grant, who took up land at Sooke. Some years later he presented a lengthy paper on Vancouver Island to the Royal Geographical Society, in London, in the course of which he describes Victoria as it was about 1853.

"Victoria itself," Grant wrote, "is situated on a small but well-sheltered harbor; the entrance is intricate and the harbor cannot be said to be suited for large vessels." One wonders what Grant would think if he could see a modern Princess steamer, far larger than any ship afloat in his day, round the point and tie up at the dock as they do every day. "The village consists of some sixty houses, principally log cabins. Within a palisaded enclosure are the stores of the company, and buildings appropriated to the residence of their usual clerks, chief traders, etc."

SETTLEMENT AT ESQUIMALT Grant estimated that the white population of Victoria and its vicinity in 1853 was 300, and it is probable that this figure did not increase greatly in the next few years. Victoria was still a "very small town when Commander R. C. Mayne, whose book entitled "Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island" makes absorbing reading, arrived at Esquimalt aboard H.M.S. Plumper in 1857. Nevertheless relatively great changes had occurred since he had visited the coast previously, in 1849. In the latter year, for example, he tells us that at Esquimalt "there was not a house to be seen on its shores; we used to fire shots and shell as we liked about the harbor, and might send parties ashore and cut as much wood as we needed without the least chance of interruption."

By 1857 the state of affairs had changed. A naval hospital

remained on the site of a promising settlement into a full-grown town. Its future had not, previous to this, looked by any means bright; and we had been in the habit of regarding the map of the town of Victoria, kept in the land office, as an amusing effort of the surveyor's imagination. But now the promise seemed likely of fulfillment. Here was actually a street, and there were not wanting indications the most palpable that in a short time there would be two, even three erected. Several of the old settlers had already made enough by the sudden rise in the value of their lands to be thinking how they might spend the rest of their lives easily, even luxuriously. Expectation was written in every face, which before had been placid, even stolid."

The following year, 1859, this new Victoria experienced its first depression. The rush to the Fraser River did not last long and the population of gold-seekers fell rapidly. Late in 1860, however, news arrived of rich strikes in an unexplored area called Cariboo, and Victoria flourished once more. The Cariboo rush extended over a period of years, and industries less transitory than placer gold mining were able to gain a foothold in the country. Victoria began to acquire characteristics which are still recognizable after many years. The population at this time was about 3,000.

In the midst of the Cariboo excitement Victoria was incorporated, and it is the anniversary of this event which is being celebrated this year. But although Victoria has existed officially as a city only since 1862, it would be a pity to forget the picturesque earlier years, and the fact that as a settlement the community has existed since 1843. It is a coming-of-age, not a birthday, which we are commemorating in 1937; and it will be noted that, like the royal lady after whom the city is named, Victoria came of age when she was still in her teens.

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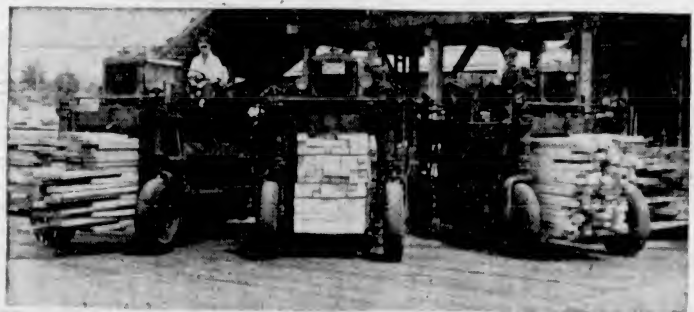
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Original City Charter Gave First Council Wide Powers In Civic Administration

ALTHOUGH the territory we know today as Victoria was settled by the Hudson's Bay Company for fort purposes in 1843, Victoria Incorporation Act did not become effective until August 2, 1862, seventy-five years ago. Records show the Act passed the House of Assembly on June 9 and the City Council on July 22. Amendments were passed on July 31, and on August 2, 1862, Governor James Douglas gave his assent to the Act.

The famous act was headed: "Whereas it is expedient that the district commonly known as Victoria town should be incorporated, be it enacted by the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Vancouver Island and its dependencies: that from and after the passage of this act, the tract of land specified in the first schedule hereto shall be incorporated as a city to be called 'the city of Victoria.' The said city shall be divided into three wards:

"The Johnson Street Ward, the Yates Street Ward and the James Bay Ward. The Johnson Street Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the second part of the said first schedule. The Yates Street Ward shall include the tract of land specified in the third part of the said first schedule, and the James Bay Ward the tract of land specified in the fourth part of the said first schedule.

COUNCIL CONTROL
"The government of the city shall, subject to provisions of this Act, be placed under the control of a council. The council shall consist of a mayor and six councillors, possessed of the qualifications and subject to none of the disqualifications hereinafter specified, namely:

"Being a male British subject of full age. Having resided within the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies for a space of six calendar months previous to election. Being at, and having been for three calendar months next preceding the time of election, rated on the municipal assessment roll of the same city in respect of freehold to at least the value of £50, or in respect of leaseholds to at least the value of £150.

"Disqualifications: being a minister of any religious denomination. Being a sheriff, or a sheriff's officer. Being a member of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly. Being a bankrupt, insolvent debtor, felon or outlaw. Having taken oath of allegiance to or having become the subject of any foreign nation or state, unless he shall subsequently thereto have taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. Her Heirs and Successors, before the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island, six months at least before the time of election. Having directly or indirectly any contract with the corporation. Being naval or military officers on full pay, or the judge of a court of criminal or civil jurisdiction, or being in receipt of any allowance from the corporation.

ELECTION RULES

"The candidate for the mayorship who shall obtain the greatest number of votes shall be mayor. There shall be two councillors elected, in manner hereinafter mentioned, in each of the said wards. The two candidates in each ward who shall obtain the greatest number of votes in the ward for which they may stand shall be councillors.

"Every person possessed of the qualifications shall have one vote only in the election of a mayor, and in addition to his vote in the election of a mayor, shall also have two votes in the election of councillors for each ward wherein he has property qualifications. In voting for councillors he shall only vote once in

the same ward, and may either split his vote between the candidates or vote for one only. The voting for mayor and councillors shall be open, and no person shall vote by proxy.

"Mayor and councillors shall be elected for one year. If the mayor or any of the councillors shall enter into or obtain any interest directly or indirectly in any contract by or with the corporation, such mayor or coun-



THOMAS HARRIS
First Mayor of Victoria

cillor, having any interest in any contract as aforesaid, shall immediately be disqualified from continuing mayor or councillor, as the case may be.

"If any mayor or councillor shall vote at any meeting of the council, or shall not resign his office within the space of one calendar month from the time when he shall have entered into or obtained any interest in any such contract as aforesaid, such mayor or councillor shall forfeit to the corporation a sum of £500, and all interest in the contract.

TIME OF ELECTION
"Nomination shall be on the eighth day of November in each year, and polling on the day following. If either of the said days shall fall on a Sunday, the nomination or election shall take place the following day. Nomination and poll at the first election shall be held on the fourteenth and fifteenth days next subsequent to the passage of this act.

"The poll shall be held in such place in each ward, not being in or in the immediate vicinity of a life department or in a place licensed for the sale of liquor, as shall be in that behalf appointed. The vote for mayor shall be in the Yates Street ward and no other.

"The sheriff shall appoint the returning officers, if any, for the first election, after which the council shall appoint the same previous to any ensuing election. Polls shall be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. At close of the poll, returning officers shall immediately deliver poll books sealed to the sheriff.

"In election of councillors if there be an equality of votes, the sheriff shall have a casting vote. In case of the number of votes for mayor being equal, the council shall at their first meeting elect a chairman who shall have a casting vote in cases of equality.

"All expenses attendant upon

any election under this act shall be borne by the candidates in equal proportion. Such expenses in any ward shall not exceed £20.

QUALIFICATIONS

"A voter shall be a male British subject of full age, having resided in Vancouver Island or its dependencies for a space of three calendar months preceding the election at which he tendered his vote, being at the time of tendering his vote rated on the municipal assessment roll of the said city freehold or for estate to the amount of £20.

"Disqualifications shall consist of being a bankrupt, insolvent debtor, felon or outlaw. "The sheriff, returning officer and poll clerk shall, before entering upon their respective duties, take oath before some Justice of the Peace for Vancouver Island: 'I solemnly swear that I will faithfully fulfill the duties of my office without fear or favor, and that I have not received, nor will receive, any bribe to influence my conduct.'"

"In case of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, resignation or permanent absence for the space of three consecutive calendar months from the colony of the mayor, the councillor who shall at his election have obtained the greatest number of votes shall preside at meetings of the council, and shall have the same powers, duties and privileges which the mayor would have had.

"Previous to the introduction of any business at any meeting of the council, a notice in writing of any business proposed to be brought forward by any member shall be publicly exhibited for twenty-four hours previously to such meeting in some public place to be agreed upon by the council.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN

Previous to any meeting of the council, other than adjourned meetings, a notice of the time and place of such intended meeting shall be given three clear days at least before such meeting by fixing a copy of the said notice at the Postoffice, and such notice shall be signed by the mayor.

"In case the mayor shall refuse or neglect to call a meeting within forty-eight hours after a requisition for that purpose, signed by three members of the council shall have been presented to him, it shall be lawful for the said three members to call a meeting of the council by giving proper notice.

"The council may, out of its own body, from time to time appoint such and so many committees consisting of such members as it thinks fit, for any purposes within the discretion of the council would be better regulated and managed by means of such committees.

"The council shall have power to make ordinances for prevention and removal of nuisances within the city; regulation of traffic; regulation, maintenance, repair and construction of highways, footpaths, public wharves and bridges situate within the city; provision for inspection of diseased and unwholesome cattle, meats, poultry, fish and vegetables, to accept, purchase and hold such real estate as may be required for corporate purposes, and to erect such buildings thereon as may be required for corporate purposes.

POWER OF COUNCIL

"The council shall also have power to pass by-laws for any of the following purposes:

"Public market regulation, provision of drainage and sewers, preservation of the city from fire, regulation of public lighting, establishment and maintenance of landmarks, regulation of sanitary conditions, regulation of weights and measures, appointment of a gas meter inspector, regulation, sale and storage of gunpowder, and purchase of land beyond the limits of the municipality for cemetery purposes.

"If holders of seven-tenths in value of the lots on any street of the city shall sign a petition calling upon the council to grade, macadamize, pave, drain or otherwise improve said streets, the council shall be empowered to make a rate upon the lots abutting on such street in order to carry out such improvements.

"The mayor shall be deemed head of the council, and the head and chief executive officer of the corporation, and shall be, ex officio, a justice of the peace. It shall be his duty to cause the law for improvement of the city to be duly executed and put in force, and to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers in the government thereof.

"The council may devote any portion of municipal revenue, not exceeding in the course of the year one-third part, towards defraying the ordinary expenditure of the corporation in the conduct of general business. It may pass by-laws to supply the city with gas and water, improvement of approaches to the city, including bridges across Victoria Arm from Point Ellice, and for the maintenance of hospitals.

MONEY BY-LAWS

"The council may appropriate any portion of the municipal

revenue shall receive the confirmation of the municipal electors. The council shall, by public notice, fix the day, hour and place for the taking votes of electors thereon at every place in the city at which the election of members of the council is held, and also name a sufficient number of returning officers to take votes at every such place. Every voter shall have a vote, either confirming or negating the said resolution.

"In case any proposed resolution shall be negated by votes of the electors, no such resolution, or one of a similar nature, shall be brought forward or considered during the same municipal year. Poll books shall be open for inspection on payment

of a fee of one shilling to the clerk of the council.

"The council may direct in what manner the funds required for municipal purposes shall be raised, provided that not more than one-half of the proposed annual revenue shall be raised by an assessment on freehold and leasehold property within the city; provided that the rate of assessment shall not exceed 1 per cent under the One Per Cent Tax Act, or any assessment act to be passed in lieu thereof; provided also that no part of the said annual revenue shall be raised by any tax in the nature of a tax upon personal estate, upon ships, shipping or passengers.

"The council shall be capable

of holding real estate and have entire control of all corporate property.

ASSESSMENT ROLL

"An assessment roll shall be prepared between the first day of January and the first day of June. The council shall provide means for keeping highways, roads, paths and bridges within the corporate limits in an efficient state of repair. The city of Victoria shall have a corporate seal, and the council shall enter into all contracts under the same seal.

"The council may absolutely lease any of the corporate property for any term not exceeding fourteen years, receiving thereupon the best rent that can reasonably be obtained, to be paid

in advance. Every lease made by the corporation shall be executed under the corporate seal, and there shall be therein contained a proviso for re-entry on non-payment of the rent, or non-observance or non-performance of the covenants and provisos therein contained."

Langford Lake Received Name From Victorian

Beautiful Langford Lake, which is such a popular attraction to summer campers, received its name from Edward Edwards Langford. The name was given in 1851 by Captain W.

C. Grant, of the Scots Greys, an early settler in Sooke.

For a number of years Langford was closely associated with the business of Victoria and Lower Vancouver Island.

He arrived with his family and a large number of agriculturists in Victoria on May 10, 1851. On arrival he established the famous Colwood Farm, near this city, and superintended farming operations there for the early Puget Sound Agricultural Company until the close of 1860, when he left for his home in England.

Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was proclaimed at noon on November 19, 1866, and Vancouver Island ceased to exist as a separate colony.

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Victoria's Public Library Has Kept Pace With City's Development Since 1864

THE public library will complete seventy-three years of continuous service in December of this year, a record that places it among the pioneer institutions of the city. It is a tribute to the calibre of the pioneers that even in the busy life of colonial days, public spirited men found time to organize a library, which they considered "essential to the well-being of a civilized community."

The parent of the Victoria Public Library was the Mechanics' Literary Institute, an organization advertised as "tending to the advantage both of the individual and the community at large, to diminish crime and to diffuse a healthy moral tone among those who are the bone and muscle, the sinew and the fibre of the infant colony."

A reading room and library were projected for the institute as far back as 1861, according to Alexander Rattray, who published a book in London in that year, entitled "Vancouver Island and British Columbia." Speaking of the activities of the institute, he says: "Weekly Winter evening lectures on interesting and instructive subjects are de-

livered by the talent of the colony, and give ample opportunity for improvement to all who desire it, nor need any immigrant fear that his children will not be virtuously trained and only imperfectly educated."

ON BASTION STREET

The institute opened its reading room and library on December 16, 1864, in two rooms in Fardon's Building on Bastion Street. The leading English, American, colonial and other papers were on file, and the library contained between 200 and 250 books. Membership was one dollar a month, ten dollars a year, or fifty dollars for a life membership.

The first librarian, Mr. Swanick, held the position for only

and he served for sixteen years. When the city took over the library, Dr. James McGregor was appointed. The first borrowers' registers are still extant at the library, and they contain the names of many prominent people of the city. Separate books were kept for "ladies" and "gentlemen." The first name in the ladies' register is that of Mrs. John Robson, her guaran-

ally achieved this ambition. When the choice was narrowed down to two sites, of which the one on the corner of Yates and Blanshard was to cost \$700 more, Mr. Jones offered to pay the additional amount, and the library was built opposite the Dominion Hotel.

NEW BUILDING COMPLETED
The cornerstone of the new building was laid in 1904 by Wil-



VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

a few months. On his resignation, the institute advertised for a librarian, at a salary of forty dollars a month, with an increase proportional to the number of members, which must have been a strong incentive to selling subscriptions on the part of the librarian. Out of twenty-four applicants for the position, Mr. Edward T. Coleman was appointed.

Mr. Coleman was an artist, who had arrived in the colony in 1863. He was distinguished as a noted painter of alpine scenery, and had published in London a book entitled "Scenes From the Snowfields, Being Views of an Ascent of Mount Blanc." While in the West, he made the ascent of Mount Baker in 1868, and of Mount Rainier the following year, and he wrote and lectured on these climbing expeditions.

In those days, the activities of the institute included, as well as the weekly lectures, classes in elocution and debating. Although the subjects of debate tended to be of the kind: "Resolved that Wellington was a better general than Napoleon," still the external and internal affairs of the colony were not neglected. In 1865, the question of proposed union with British Columbia, and the loss of the free port at Victoria was hotly debated, and a few years later the institute was a forum for discussion of the all-important question of confederation with Canada.

NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL
To supplement subscriptions of members, and occasional gifts, funds were raised for the library at the annual picnic of the Mechanics' Institute. Some of the ingenious schemes for raising money were not always successful, as the following story shows. This is related by the late Agnes Deans Cameron, in an article on the library, written in The Colonist in 1906.

"At one of these picnics, Mr. James Fell, always foremost in public enterprises, planned a scheme to replenish the institute coffers. A little cabin in Medina's Grove was on rollers, ready to be moved on the day of the public gathering. Ensconcing himself here, Mr. Fell caused the walls to be covered with huge cotton signs: Signor Poco Tempo, the renowned mystic from India, tells the past, present and future for fifty cents. All questions answered! All secrets revealed! One miner paid his half-dollar and went in. Coming out, he would say nothing. Then the crowd surrounded that little shack, and carried it off bodily on its rollers, with the uneasy 'mystery' within. Finally the clappers over the cracks were pulled off, the shingles uplifted, and Signor Poco Tempo Fell revealed. No money was made for the library, but the crowd had its fun, and no little rough peasantry of that kind could upset the smiling imperturbable good nature of Mr. James Fell."

The institute moved its quarters several times. From Bastion Street it moved to the upper floor of the Turner Building at the corner of Government and Fort Streets, later the site of the Five Sisters Block. From there it moved to rooms in the Philharmonic Hall on Fort Street.

TURNED OVER TO CITY
In 1889, it was in financial difficulties, and the library was turned over to the city. In twenty-five years, it had grown to a collection of over 4,000 books. At this time, a gift of 389 books from Mr. Gaipin, of Cassells & Company, publishing house, brought the collection to 4,500 books, when the library was opened by the city in a building on Broad Street.

Mr. Hewlings had succeeded Mr. Coleman as librarian in 1871

for being her husband, Premier Robson. In the gentlemen's register, the first name is that of John Grant, Mayor of Victoria.

After two years on Broad Street, the library was moved to its present site in the City Hall, where it remained until the present building was opened in 1906. In 1897, Henry Goward, M.A., succeeded Dr. McGregor as librarian, at a salary of \$720 a year, out of a total appropriation from the city of \$1,200.

Commenting on the services of the library, an editorial in The Colonist in 1898 urges all citizens to take advantage of it. "All who thirst for knowledge may come and drink—drink from the fountains of science, history, literature, fiction, art. At the same time a warning is given against the preference for fiction. "These books," says the editorial, "are read hurriedly, and returned in a few days, a mistake on the part of the reader, as surface work of this kind without time for thought, leads to an inability to concentrate on substantial reading matter."

NEED FOR REFORM
The library had now nearly 5,000 members, and not many more books, so it is not surprising to find in 1902 that the room in the City Hall was quite inadequate and the books in a



MISS MARGARET CLAY
Head of Victoria City Library

state of thorough disrepair. Librarians and patrons agreed that the library was a disgrace to Victoria, and reform was needed, and that at once.

The first step towards reform was the opening of negotiations in 1902 to secure a Carnegie grant for a library building. The proposal did not receive the unanimous approval from the citizens of Victoria, as many thought a progressive community should look after itself, and not accept gifts from strangers.

Overruling these objections, a by-law was passed in 1902, accepting the gift of a library building from Carnegie, to cost \$30,000, the city guaranteeing to provide a site, and \$5,000 a year for maintenance. There were no other strings to the gift. Many people still have the idea that the Carnegie Trust has control over the library. But Andrew Carnegie did not even stipulate for his name over the door. The gift was made with only one condition, the guarantee of maintenance by the city. In this way, Carnegie made sure that the idea behind his gift would be carried out, the plan of a tax-supported library, giving free service to all citizens.

Once the gift was accepted, the all-important question of a suitable site for the library arose. Much discussion took place over this matter, and The Colonist, in following the arguments, remarked that everyone wanted the library across the street from where he lived. Stephen Jones was the one who finally

liam Northcott, city building inspector. The library was completed in 1905, and opened to the public on January 2, 1906. Between three and four thousand books were moved from the City Hall, and it was stated that the new library had stack accommodation for 15,000 volumes. The same building today houses over 52,000 books, a tribute to the ingenuity of the librarian, rather than to the elasticity of the brick and stone.

Administration was placed in the hands of a commission of three members, one being a member of the City Council. The first commissioners were Alderman Thornton Fell, chairman; Rev. Canon Beaulieu and E. O. S. Schofield, of the Provincial Library.

Mr. Goward did not live to see the new library opened. He died in 1905, and Dr. J. G. Hands was appointed librarian. He served until 1912, under his regime, the library operated under a closed shelf system. Many people will still remember the indicator system, which showed by means of red and blue signals whether a book was in the library or on loan. This was a system much in vogue in England, where it long outlasted its usefulness.

INTRODUCES NEW METHODS
On the resignation of Dr. Hands in 1912, Miss (now Doctor) Helen Stewart was made librarian. She was the first librarian in the Victoria Public Library trained in modern methods of library service, which she quickly introduced. The indicator system and the closed shelf were abandoned, and borrowers were allowed, as they are now, to go directly to the shelves and choose their books. Miss Stewart introduced the Dewey decimal system of classification of the books according to the subject, and the dictionary card catalogue.

Miss Stewart also started apprentice training courses, to train assistants in the new methods. Many librarians who began their training under Miss Stewart have achieved success in the profession. Among those still in British Columbia are Miss Marjorie Holmes, assistant librarian, and Miss Madge Wolfenden, assistant archivist of the Provincial Library, and Miss Jean Sargent, in charge of the Prince George Branch of the Public Library Commission.

Miss Margaret Clay, who succeeded Miss Stewart, upon the latter's resignation in 1924, has further developed the library along modern lines. She is recognized as one of the outstanding members of the profession on the Coast, and has served on the executives and acted as president of both the British Columbia Library Association and the Pacific Northwest Library Association. Through personal contact with innumerable organizations, she has made the library an integral part of educational, literary and dramatic activities in the city.

The history of the library since 1912 has been one of continuous expansion. In 1906, it was a commodious building, with quiet corners by the fireplaces for leisurely reading. Occasional flower shows were held on the upper floor, and concerts and rehearsals of the Victoria Musical Society. The Natural History Society had quarters there, and a room was provided for chess and checker players.

IS WIDELY USED
Today the library is an overcrowded building, with over 52,000 books, and large files of newspapers, magazines and public documents. The handsome fireplaces are hidden by book stacks, the chess and checker activities passed in 1923. And the business of serving nearly 23,000 borrowers with a circulation

Continued on Page 32, Column 4

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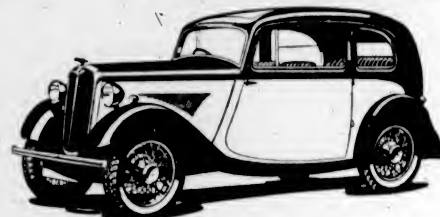
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Old Style BEER

FROM THE FAMOUS FORMULA OF THE HOUSE OF LETHBRIDGE

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Bank Traces Origin in Victoria to Building on Yates Street

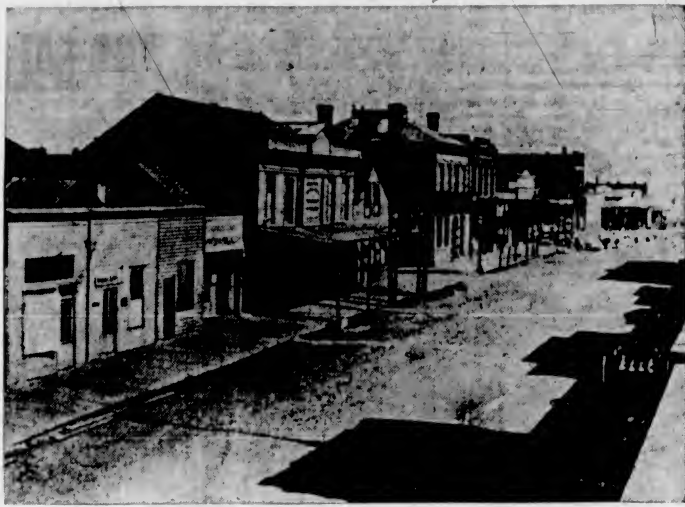
VICTORIA'S oldest bank is the local office of the Bank of Montreal for the business transacted there traces its inception back to 1859 and the establishment here of the former Bank of British North America.

The latter institution, which was taken over many years ago by the Bank of Montreal, came to Victoria when it was still a very small community and very much a pioneering one. This was two or three years before the city's incorporation and the population, although temporarily swollen in number by activities consequent upon the rush to the gold fields of the Cariboo, was still composed of only a few hundred permanent residents. Although the city reckons its age from 1862, by which time the bank was well established, Victoria then was actually nineteen years old, as it was on March 14, 1843, that James Douglas, of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Clover Point to begin the erection of Fort Victoria. Its palisaded enclosure of dwelling and storehouses was still a prominent landmark in the community when the bank began business, but later the fort was demolished and only remains in present-day life as the names of two streets, Fort and Bastion.

NUCLEUS OF SYSTEM—The bank's organization then was but the nucleus of the system today, but despite this it was adequate for the times and conditions and was the foundation of an organization that eventually spread to every corner of the country.

In Victoria the Bank of Mont-

The bank's record of pioneer-



GOVERNMENT STREET IN EARLY DAYS —B.O. Archives' Photograph. Government Street, West Side, From Royal Bank to Yates Street, Taking in Shakespeare's Photo Gallery in Old Theatre Royal (Present Hibben-Bone Building); Bank of Montreal; De Cosmos Building, Fawcett's Building; Burlington Smith's Building; The Adelphi Building (Campbell's Corner).

ing service in Victoria is closely paralleled elsewhere on the island, where there are now six branches serving various communities, and on the Mainland, too, where branches are scattered everywhere throughout the province, and in fact where a network of branches extends from one side of the country to the other.

The officers of the bank in Victoria have been noted for their active participation in local organizations and their efforts in furthering the city's welfare. To mention only two of the later managers, we find that E. W. McMullen, who after fifteen years' service in Victoria retired in 1934, was a director of fourteen different community organizations and that his successor, G. H. Harman, has followed closely in his footsteps, being connected with almost as many.

CANADA'S FIRST BANK

The Bank of Montreal has the distinction of being the first permanent bank in British North America, having been founded in 1817—fifty years before Confederation. It owes its inception primarily to the disorganized condition of affairs that then prevailed in the business life of the country and the crying need for some means to make easier the wheels of trade. At the time of the bank's founding, a quarter century before Fort Victoria was built, Canada was a sparsely settled country of less than 400,000 people, and the only organized portions of what is now the Dominion were the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces. Westward was a vast unsettled country practically unknown. In this nucleus of the Dominion there was fast forming a body of opinion that the time was ripe and the need urgent for some system of organized finance. History reveals the pointedness of the need, for at that time the country's money consisted of a motley agglomeration of coins—American, British, French and even Portuguese and Spanish coins were in circulation. The ratios of exchange between the various currencies fluctuated considerably, and as a consequence domestic trade was carried on principally by barter, and international trade was on a very uncertain basis.

ORGANIZED FINANCE

The ever old cry, "something should be done," was met by nine merchants of Montreal who signed Articles of Association for what was to be the Bank of Montreal. Their action marked the beginning of organized finance in the country and the beginning of the entire Canadian banking system. Quickly they began operations, and in a short time had issued the first stable currency, both bills and coins, that the country had known. Within a short time the institution had become the centre of the business life of the community, and plans were made to extend banking facilities to other centres. This was commenced immediately, and the policy then adopted became one that has been followed for over 119 years. Today there are more than 500 branches at strategic points across Canada, and the bank, in addition to having its own offices in the financial centres of Great Britain and the United

States, is represented by banking correspondents in every country of the civilized world. The later history and development of the bank is a matter of more or less common knowledge. On the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, which occurred in the year of Confederation, the bank had more than a fourth of the banking assets of the country, a proportion that it obtains today. As evidence of the confidence that it has held, it numbers on its books more than a million deposit accounts.

HIGH STANDARD

As the pioneer bank in Canada, the Bank of Montreal set its own standard, and this it has followed by a record of progress that has kept it in the forefront of Canadian finance. Among many items worthy of note, the bank's history shows that it was the first bank in the capital of Upper Canada (Ontario), first of the present banks in Ottawa and the first to establish west of the Great Lakes. It was also the first to establish a transcontinental system of branches and the first to assist in financing the foreign trade of Canada.

Thus in Victoria there is represented, by two branches, an institution that throughout the whole of the Dominion has been for more than a century an integral part of the life of the country, and one that in its field has constantly striven to further the progress of each community it serves.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS PROGRESSED STEADILY

Continued from Page 31

tion amounting in 1936 to 367,539 books is not conducive to a quiet, leisurely atmosphere for readers.

A comparison of statistics of 1906 and 1936 shows an increase of 1,733 per cent in book stock, of 1,449 per cent in registration of borrowers, and of 2,354 per cent in the circulation of books. The first structural changes in the building since it was opened were made last year, when by means of a generous grant from the city, a mezzanine floor was constructed, and the lighting system modernized throughout the library. The additional space has greatly relieved the congestion on the main floor.

Of all departments within the library, the reference department shows the greatest development in recent years. The need for reference books and technical works beyond the reach of the individual's purse was recognized as far back as 1891. But funds were not available for many books of this kind. It is noted that in 1898, the Encyclopedia Britannica was presented to the library by the late Mrs. Dunsinuir. The gradual collection of valuable reference material, books, magazines, newspapers and documents, with their various indexes, has been the work of many years. The department has become one of the most important in the library under Miss Clay's regime, and its organization has been the work of Miss Thressa Pollock, reference librarian and first assistant.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

The children's room, opened in 1913, is now one of the busi-

est departments, with a stock of nearly 10,000 books. Last year, 5,208 children were registered borrowers, and 58,000 books were circulated. Miss Hazel King, the children's librarian, works directly with the elementary schools as well, supervising in 1936 the distribution of fifty-three classroom libraries. Due to the emphasis on the use of books by both pupils and teachers in the new course of study, the co-operation between library and schools has become a very large feature of the work.

Some idea of the growth of the library is shown in the increase of staff from one librarian and an assistant in 1906 to eighteen members, including book-menders and the junior pages and janitor. The demands on the service for specialized work have made necessary the employment of fully trained assistants, and eight members of the staff are graduates of accredited library schools. No history of the library would be complete without mentioning the name of Miss Mary Stewart, who retired in 1935, after twenty-six years of service. There have been many changes in technical methods, and the development of the library has been outstanding. But looking back over seventy-three years, the greatest change of all has been in the quality of library service, to meet the changing needs of the reading public.

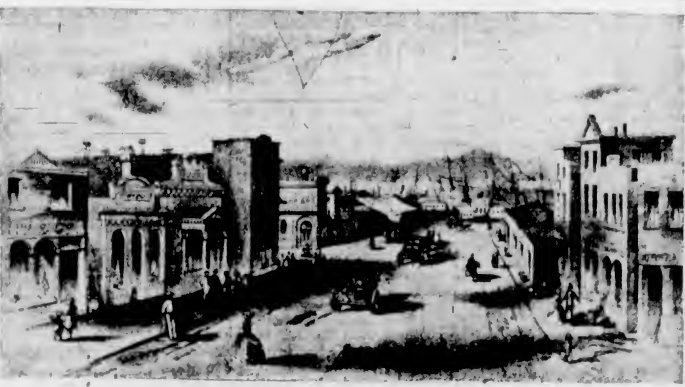
ALL KINDS OF STUDY

In the sixties, the individual drank at will from the "fountains of knowledge," and the recognized activities of a literary organization were lecturing, debating and elocution. Today, books are much more definitely related to all kinds of study—in the elementary and high schools, in technical classes, in the college curriculum and in organized adult education. The reader of yesterday was a "bookish" person; the reader of today uses books as the tools of his trade or profession. The library is also in constant touch with study and discussion groups in current events, political and social questions of the day. And for the individual reader, though he may drink at will from the fountain, if he wishes, there are planned reading courses on any subject in which he is interested.

The development of the library is due in large measure to those citizens who have given generously of their time in serving on the board of trustees. Among those who acted were: Alderman W. G. Cameron, A. Henderson, W. H. Langford, A. Peden, J. H. Baker, George McCandless, W. Marchant and W. J. Sargent. Others were: J. H. Gillespie, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, A. C. Pike, J. H. Hill and Mrs. M. G. Craves. The present board consists of Rev. Robert Connell, the chairman; Alderman J. D. Hunter, Mrs. Edna Godson, Kenneth Ferguson and Percy Richards.

The Victoria Chamber of Commerce has its beginning on February 9, 1863, when a meeting was held for the purpose of drawing up by-laws and making other arrangements for organization.

Cornerstone for the first Presbyterian Church of Vancouver Island, corner of Blanshard Street and Pandora Avenue, was laid on April 9, 1863, by Chief Justice Cameron.



AN OLD SKETCH OF EARLY VICTORIA —B.C. Archives' Photograph. Above is Shown a Contemporary Artist's Conception of Lower Yates Street in Pre-Incorporation Days. To the Left is Shown the Old Bank of British North America Building, Erected in 1859.

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An Entirely New "Nine"—a true Flying Standard for only \$940.00!

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Growth of City Churches Parallels Progress Shown In Other Endeavors

BY ERNEST L. BISHOP

STARTING, as have most of the institutions that now play an important part in the life of Victoria, with most modest beginnings, the Christian churches of this city have had an even longer history than the city itself, and since incorporation, have paralleled every major stride forward that the city has made with equally notable advances of their own.

From the time when, in 1843, Rev. R. J. Staines arrived with his wife to fill the post of chaplain in the Hudson's Bay Company's old Fort Victoria, and so become the first Victoria clergyman, up to the present, when the visiting tourist may attend divine services conducted by any one of more than twenty-five denominations in more than twenty places of worship, there has been an ever perceptible growth, now rapid, now slow, of the Christian congregations in this city. This article is chiefly concerned with the historic beginnings of church growth.

BEFORE INCORPORATION

There were seven congregations already well established when Victoria was incorporated in 1862. They represented six denominations, the Anglican parishioners, first in the field, being also the first group to form a second congregation in the rapidly growing community, the population of which was then about four thousand people. It is interesting to note that in the Confederation year, almost a decade later, there were the same number of church groups, but only five denominations represented in the city. This did not mean, as might at first be inferred, that the long-time movement of church union had already begun to make itself felt in the young colony. Indeed, long before any significant unions had been consummated in the church trend of Victoria, the opposite trend, with which we of today are still all too familiar, that of schism and separation, had split the ranks of the city's largest

faith have served the Church and fed the Christian flocks on this Coast than the pastors who ministered to those early congregations. Their courage, pioneering spirit, ingenuity, and passionate devotion to their cause made them of the order of Milton's Lycidas, who "has not left his peer." Of widely variant religious beliefs, they were all here to plant the Gospel in the new world, and on more than one occasion they sank their differences in creed for the furtherance of their common cause.

VICTORIA DISTRICT CHURCH

Rev. Mr. Staines, who, with Mrs. Staines, taught the first school in Victoria, and conducted the first church services in this part of British Columbia—not in a church, but in the old Fort Hall—has been mentioned. He suffered an unfortunate death by drowning in 1853 while traveling to San Francisco, en route to England. It was in the same year that construction began on a monument to his memory in the form of the city's first church, the Victoria District Church, as it was called at the time. In 1855, Rev. Edward Crigge came out from England to succeed Mr. Staines and was appointed school inspector as well as district minister by the Legislative Council in the following year. Under Mr. Crigge's guidance the Anglican completed the construction of the District Church in 1856, and the edifice became Christ Church Cathedral in 1857. It was destroyed by fire four years later, but was rebuilt on the same site, Burdett Street Hill, in 1872.

In the meantime, to be specific, in what is probably the most significant year in Victoria's church history, 1859, there left from England one of the most pious and effective Christian workers that this city has been fortunate enough to know. Our reference is to Bishop George Hills, who, on February 24, 1859, was consecrated first Bishop of British Columbia, with his see in Victoria. His work among the miners, Hudson's Bay Company employees, pagan, and, in those days, often savage, Indians, and early settlers, during the thirty-three years of his episcopate, has been and will long continue to be, a challenge and an inspiration to those who have come and who are yet to come, to take up pastorates in Victoria's churches.

BISHOP MODESTE DEMERS

So much for the early cathedral clergy and their widely-loved Bishop. No less heroic were the first priests of the Roman Catholic communion who worked among the settlers of early Victoria, and no less revered than Bishop Hills was Bishop Modeste Demers. After increasingly lengthy expeditions from Oregon to British Columbia, then called New Caledonia, Bishop Demers first landed at Cadboro Bay in 1859. His efforts to gather together the members of the Roman persuasion were soon rewarded by the erection, on Humboldt Street, of St. Andrew's Catholic Church. This church, its interior woodwork of California redwood beautifully carved by one of the priests brought out by "the good bishop," was moved in its entirety at a later date, to become the chapel of St. Ann's Academy. With the exception of Emanuel-Synagogue, it is the only one of Victoria's first six churches that continues to be used regularly as a place of worship. Both the Synagogue and the Academy Chapel remain in almost the same perfect condition that they were characterized by at the time of their construction.

Mention has been made of St. Ann's Academy. Explanation should be given that one of the earliest acts of far-seeing Bishop Demers was to invite from Montreal a number of the Sisters of St. Ann for the purpose of establishing a school for girls in the city. The present St. Ann's Academy on Blanshard Street stands in its beauty to bear witness to the good judgment of the pioneer bishop.

WESLEYAN METHODISM

The Wesleyan Methodists were not wont to lag behind the other communions in matters of missionary and evangelistic endeavor. Nor did they do so in the case of Victoria. On February 12, 1859, the largest single group of religious leaders to arrive in the city up to that date reached Victoria from Eastern Canada. Although considered a strong contingent at the time, its personnel included only four men. They were a quartette of Methodist missionaries, Rev. Dr. Ephraim Evans, Rev. Edward White, Rev. Arthur Branning, and Rev. Ebenezer Robson, sent out at the expense of the Wesleyan congregations of the East to establish Methodist missions on Vancouver Island. In the year of their arrival, on August 14, Governor James Douglas laid the corner-stone of the Pandora Avenue Wesleyan Church, mother church of Methodism in British Columbia. The building still stands, and is now used as a warehouse.

CONGREGATIONALISTS

Another Nonconformist body followed close in the wake of the



FIRST DISTRICT CHURCH
This Pioneer Place of Worship Was Built in 1856, But Was Destroyed by Fire a Few Years Later

Methodists in church organization. They were the Congregationalists, whose first stormy pastor, Rev. F. W. Clarke, arrived in the city on August 14, 1859. Although he stayed for only a year, his work here had a great influence on the later church life of the district. Immediately on his arrival, he plunged into the controversy then raging on the subject of Church and State relationships. As will have been gathered from remarks already made, the Anglican Church, here almost before there was any semblance of government, had shown signs of becoming, as in the Mother Land, a State church. Mr. Clarke became the leader of a movement to sever the State-Church connection, and with the coming of Bishop Hills, his efforts culminated in success in 1860. Mr. Clarke devoted himself so thoroughly to the task in hand that he had not time to think of church-building. He conducted his services in the Assembly Hall,

city had it not been for the missionary work of the established religious bodies of the time. The largest single donation made by a missionary-minded individual to the cause of the Christian faith here was the presentation of a block to the community of St. John's Anglican Church by Miss A. (later Baroness) Burdett-Coutts, of England, who in 1858 endowed the Colonial Diocese of British Columbia and provided for a Bishopric and two Archdeacons. The St. John's edifice was erected on the corner of Douglas and Fisgard Streets in 1860 on land donated, as in several other cases, by the Hudson's Bay Company. It was a curious set of circumstances that even-

tually led up to the repurchase of the plot at a fabulous price by the company for the site of their present departmental store.

St. John's Church was termed "The Iron Church" in the early days, owing to its walls and roof being built from corrugated iron brought from England in 1860 by Bishop Hills. Its construction made it, though not the most beautiful of the first houses of prayer, one of the most serviceable. Its early clergymen were Rev. R. J. Dundas, M.A., rector, and Rev. C. T. Wood, M.A., lecturer. Rev. Percival Jenks, scholarly rector who took charge in 1868, set what is probably a record in the church history of the Province so far as the length

of pastorates is concerned. He occupied the pulpit of St. John's for nearly half a century, remaining in service here until his death in 1915.

PRESBYTERIANS

Scottish Presbyterianism became firmly established here with the building of a church edifice by the followers of John Knox in 1863, with Rev. A. Hall as its first pastor. The church was a notable structure, and stood on the corner of Blanshard and Pandora. A thistle on the tip of the steeple and a remarkably fine, heavy-toned bell were two of its interesting features. The bell, be it noted, still calls

Continued on Page 37, Column 5



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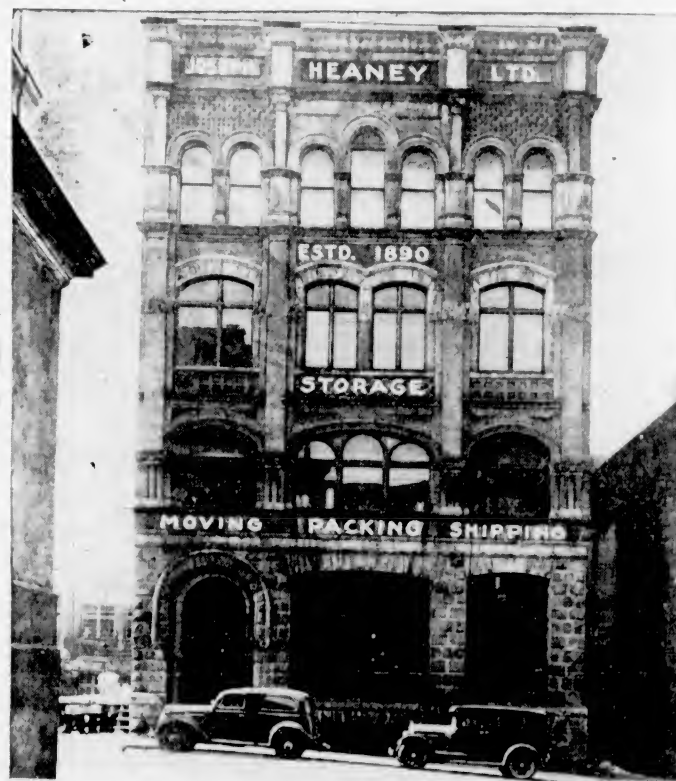
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We have marked Victoria's Jubilee Year by a move into new, more commodious quarters at 521 Bastion Street. Our growing business has made this greater space essential. Five floors of dust-free temperature controlled storage space, with private rooms available, and every facility for the handling of delicate furniture... from our loading platforms start our large furniture vans, specially padded, designed to give the maximum protection and safety.

A move locally or across the world will find us ready to serve you with the most modern equipment, and cleanly uniformed men, trained in their work. We are specialists in handling any load, from massive machinery to a boudoir table... we have the experience and the equipment.



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We Have Served Pet
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Since 1920, the children of Victoria have delighted in our display of pets, have roamed our store at will, and when the time came, have chosen their pet from our pens and cages. Since 1920 we have been relied upon by owners for advice and friendly help.

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1108 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

PHONE G 2021

Fire Loss Kept Low in Victoria by Efficient Fire Department

CITIZENS are proud of Victoria's Fire Department, an efficient organization under Fire Chief Alexander Munroe that has kept fire losses per capita lower than any other city in British Columbia for many years. The record is also borne out by favorable fire insurance rates in effect here.

Early fires in Victoria were laboriously extinguished by voluntary bucket brigades, securing water either from the harbor or wells that dotted the city. After a blaze which destroyed a building known as Patrick's Corner in 1859, Governor James Douglas appointed Ned Crocker fire chief and ordered organization of a fire department.

Crocker was provided with \$1,000 and dispatched to San Francisco to look for fire equipment. He secured two hand pumps and several lengths of leather hose, fastened with copper rivets. Three voluntary fire companies were speedily organized, the Union Hook and Ladder Company, the Deluge Engine Company No. 1, and the Tiger Engine Company No. 2. The Union Company established headquarters on the corner of Bastion and Wharf Streets and secured a loud bell, later used at Yates Street fire hall.

LARGE MEMBERSHIPS

At one time the Union Company had 128 members, the Deluge Company 125, and the Tiger Company 193 members.

Early foremen of the Deluge Company, with the dates of their appointment, were: H. Koshland, March 21, 1860; John Dickson, May 14, 1860; S. Drummond, October 14, 1861; John Dickson, March 14, 1864; Archie Doo, March 13, 1865, and George Basch, October 9, 1865. Tiger Company foremen were: J. M. Thain, March 25, 1860; Edward Cokes, January 18, 1861; S. L. Kelly, July 2, 1861; John E. Hunt, July 5, 1865, and John C. Keenan, January 2, 1866.

In 1862 the fire voluntary department was thoroughly reorganized, with John M. Thain as chief and John Malowanski, assistant. Delegates were appointed from each of the three fire companies to constitute an executive, presided over by D. W. Higgins. Under the Firemen's Protection Act, firemen were exempted from jury duty, except at coroner's inquests. This resulted in many resignations from the three voluntary companies on the part of those who were referred to by citizens as "kid glove" firemen.

STEAM PUMPER ADDED

In 1867 it was decided that a steam pumper was a dire necessity. As city buildings increased in size fire hazards grew at a rapid pace. Charles Gowen, A. M. Hutchinson, Thomas J. Burnes, Samuel L. Kelly, Emanuel Levy, H. J. Keyser, H. E. Levy and Simon Duck were appointed a subscription committee, with an objective of \$3,900. Donations included: Imperial Fire Insurance Company, \$200; Phoenix Assurance Company, \$50; Hudson's Bay Company, \$50; Bishop of Columbia, \$50; James Douglas, \$20, and a large number of smaller subscriptions.

On November 30, 1868, Governor Seymour ordered the steam pumper sent from England, via New York, the Panama Railway and steamship to the Coast, admitted to the port free of duty. He also authorized payment of



ALEXANDER MUNROE
Fire Chief of Victoria

and Robert Jenkinson, delegates from Union Company.

That same year the board of delegates agreed to pay for candles, gas, coal oil, cleaning oil, matches, cotton waste, lamp wicks, buckets, scrub brushes, heater, coal, firewood, general repairs, drag and bell ropes, oil and tallow, torches, lanterns, stationery and repairs to engines used at the three fire company headquarters.

They ordered the fire chief to wear a white cap at fires, foremen and assistants to wear white fronts on their caps. Members of the board of delegates were requested to wear black coats, black trousers, black hats and a belt with the grade of their office painted thereon.

Ordinary firemen wore red shirts and black trousers. Their annual picnics and sporting events, held at Medina's Grove, James Bay, attracted hundreds of citizens.

VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED
Eventually days of the volun-

teers were ended.



EARLY DAYS OF MOTOR EQUIPMENT

Motorization of the fire department commenced in 1910 when Fire Chief Thomas Davis was supplied with a roadster carrying a small tank of chemical fluid. The above photograph, taken in 1912, shows a piece of apparatus on the right, at headquarters, still pulled by three sleek white horses.

teer department ended. Volunteers of the three companies disbanded on January 1, 1886, and Fire Chief C. J. Phillips, with Assistant Fire Chief Thomas Deasy, organized a paid department.

On June 6, 1889, a fire department steamer was shipped to Seattle to help put out a conflagration that practically wiped out the city. At that time Seattle was a far smaller community than Victoria.

Thomas Watson was chief of the fire department in 1902. Fire halls were maintained at headquarters on Cormorant Street, Yates Street, James Bay and Victoria West. Equipment included steam engines Nos. 1 and 2, hose wagons Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

H. P. McDowell was assistant fire chief; W. Duncan, captain of chemical wagon No. 2; W. P. Smith, captain of truck ladder No. 1; R. Petticrew, captain of hose wagon No. 3; George Lund, engineer, and W. B. McMicking, electrician.

In the days of horse-drawn vehicles fire halls were maintained at headquarters, Yates Street, James Bay, Fernwood Road, Fairfield, Victoria West and Duchess Street.

MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

In 1910, when Thomas Davis was fire chief, fire wardens provided him with a roadster fitted with a small chemical tank. It was the first motorized piece of equipment. The following year the department began to gradually replace horses. At headquarters the aerial ladder was the last vehicle to be drawn by the team. Fairfield fire hall was the last station to use horses.

Today there are seventy-seven firemen under Fire Chief Alexander Munroe, Deputy Chief Joseph A. Raymond and Deputy Chief Robert Taylor at headquarters, Burnside and Yates Street fire halls. All fire fighting equipment is concentrated at the three halls to insure efficient protection twenty-four hours per day.

Equipment on hand includes one aerial ladder truck, one city service truck, a service truck in reserve, four motor pumps, one combination hose and chemical truck, one spare combination, a foamite trailer, chief's and deputy chief's automobiles, and about five miles of hose.

SEVERAL CHAIN DRIVEN

It is interesting to note that several of the modern engines are chain driven to insure a quicker start and more power delivered to the rear wheels. They are capable of speeds in excess of sixty miles per hour.

Estimates of the fire department for 1937 included \$117,481.96 in wages; \$2,800, clothing; \$1,150, fuel and light; \$2,823.10, telephones; \$1,075, public liability insurance; \$900, fire alarm system; \$850, apparatus repairs; \$800, gasoline and oil, and \$500 for hose.

Laundering Now Large Industry

Wash Day! Mothers who were girls thirty years ago will remember the family wash day. It was not always on a Monday, but mostly. Wash day meant the old wooden tub, the scrub board, the muscle-tiring wringer, the hot kitchen and the old clothes line that often broke under the strain of heavy blankets—and at the end of the day a worn-out mother.

There were lots of other things associated with the task of keeping clothes clean. The steam laundry came along and lessened the task to some extent, and served the community, and from the steam plant evolved the "washing industry" of today, a highly-technical industry. But what a change from the "grey wash" of yesterday to the "white wash" of today! The change was not made overnight. It took years of expert investigation, careful planning and modernization of machinery to build up the modern laundry to the place it holds today. The cost was stupendous when measured in dollars and cents, but the result was service to the community on an efficiently-organized basis.

Science has been brought into the laundry business. Who is responsible? Two agencies—the Institute of Laundering and the Laundryowners' National Asso-

ciation of the United States and Canada. The reason: Because laundryowners all over the continent realized the need for a better way of handling a commodity of major importance to meet the growing demand and to give protection to customers in the handling of costly fabrics. It was necessary to build up confidence, and to that end the associations adopted the Approval Seal. In the Approval Seal lies the success of the movement.

MILLION-DOLLAR PLANT

It may not be generally known that the American Institute of Laundering maintains, at Joliet, Illinois, a million-dollar "proving and improving station," devoted to textile and laundry research, vocational training and other services and activities directly connected with the laundry industry. Two thousand one hundred laundries in the United States and Canada jointly own and operate the institute through the Laundryowners' National Association of United States and Canada. These laundries have 20,000 routemen, who call on the public daily; 3,500,000 laundry bundles from twice as many customers which amounts to more than \$400,000,000 in laundry business annually.

In the textile industry great interest is being taken in the efforts of the Institute of Laundering to establish approved standards in the manufacture of textiles. The better class textile producers are eager to obtain the Institute Seal of Approval for their fabrics. This seal is a guarantee to the public that the fabric will stand up under repeated washings without shrinkage, fading or undue wear. Textile manufacturers are proud to display the institute's seal in their national advertising in newspapers and magazines.

To secure the Textile Approval Seal, merchandise must measure up to the institute standards covering: quality of cloth, color fastness of fabrics, trimmings, threads and buttons, shrinkage within a satisfactory tolerance, construction of finished product and satisfactory laundability as shown in tests under actual laundering conditions. To insure uniform maintenance of standards, it is necessary to check an approved line of merchandise monthly. This service calls for twenty or more tests per month and a minimum of 240 for the year.

NEW METHOD HERE

The New Method Laundries, Ltd., of Victoria, in the year 1935 had the honor of being the first

laundry in Canada and the first in the entire Pacific Coast to win the Institute Seal of Approval. And, further, W. F. Pinfold, president of the company here, was, last year, elected as a director of the I.L.A., an important position considering the 3,000 members in the United States and Canada.

The advantage of laundry washing, that is approved laundry washing, are manifold, and it would take pages to describe them. There is the one important thing to be considered by the housewife, approved laundered fabrics—"They have long life and stay whiter when the laundry does them." The approved laundry guards your family's health.

Karl K. Krueger, writing in a recent edition of The Rotarian under the heading "Cleaning Up the Laundry Business," gives an excellent account of what has been accomplished over a period of years.

BIG INSTITUTION

Writing of the Laundryowners' Association, Mr. Krueger says: "That organization, typical of many trade organizations today, embraces 3,000 members, who own 2,500 power laundries. It is even more international than its title suggests, for it has members in more than a dozen overseas countries. And, of course, the association breaks down (and builds up from) local, state, and interstate laundry-owners' associations.

"To be sure the association binds no spells, works no magic and hasn't solved all the problems of the laundryowner, an assertion its spokesmen would be quick to confirm, but it has shown laundryowners that their separate circles of influence do overlap and that in those lapped areas they can, and ought to, co-operate intelligently—for the sake of their customers, themselves and the industry.

MINDING BUSINESS

"The association has shown, and continues to show, laundryowners that the best way to mind their business is to practice the best in laundry science and engineering, to maintain the fairest competitor and employer-employee relations, to build a service-giving sales and merchandising force, and, above all else, to remember that these several things are being done, first of all, for the customer.

"That science angle," Mr. Krueger continues, "is one of the most important angles of the association at the moment. It is deeply developed in the American

Congratulations, Victoria!

NOT only as the Capital City of a young, growing province, but in recognition of its unique character as a city among cities does every community in British Columbia join in congratulating Victoria upon the attainment of its 75th birthday.

As the Queen City of British Columbia's Pacific Coast, may Victoria continue to grow and prosper while retaining undiminished the distinctive charm that stamps it one of the truly "unique" cities of the continent.

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Agricultural Development On Island Traces Back to Settlement of Nootka

By J. B. MUNRO, M.S.A.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

THE agricultural industry on Vancouver Island was already seventy-five years old when Victoria was incorporated as a city in 1862. The birthplace of agriculture on the Pacific Northwest Coast was at Nootka, where, in 1786, under the direction of James Strange, the land was cleared and the first garden sown about the beginning of Summer.

Although several sailing vessels bound for the Pacific Northwest coast had carried agricultural products and livestock, which included goats, prior to the early Summer of 1786, there is no record of any of the animals having been disembarked or any seeds sown in these northern latitudes until after the arrival of James Strange and his associates.

During the voyage from the Orient to Nootka the officers and men accompanying James Strange on his fur-trading enterprise suffered from the ravages of scurvy. In order to provide a change of occupation, surroundings, and diet, Mr. Strange had the suffering members of the crew put on shore at Nootka, and under the supervision of the ship's surgeon, John McKay, they were given suitable treatment. As soon as they were strong enough to work they were set to clearing land, tilling the soil and sowing seeds.

FIRST BRITISH SETTLER

When James Strange departed from Nootka, to return to the Orient, John McKay, by his own volition, was permitted to remain at Nootka as the first British settler on the Pacific Northwest coast of America. With him there were left suitable implements and a wide variety of garden seeds, and he was instructed to devote a part of his time and efforts to agricultural pursuits. The seeds for Nootka were brought from Europe and Asia by way of the Pacific route.

Among the very meagre records available in connection with this first settler is a statement to the effect that in addition to implements and seeds a number of goats were left in his care. As far as is known, goats were the first domestic animals brought to Vancouver Island, and it is believed that they have been here continuously for 150 years. In the early days they proved valuable as a source of milk supply for settlers and sailors, and in recent years goats have been a very important branch of animal industry in British Columbia.

Vancouver Island, a few years ago, was rather more famous for its milk goats of high production than it is today, but even now it has some high-producing animals. The goat population of the province is variously computed to embrace between 12,000 and 15,000 animals, and this branch of livestock boasts the longest continuous period of domestication on Vancouver Island of any class of farm animals.

THE FIRST GARDEN

The early attempts at gardening made by John McKay, who left Nootka in 1787 in company with Captain and Mrs. Charles W. Barkley aboard the sailing vessel Imperial Eagle, were followed up shortly after by the Spaniards, who took possession and erected fortifications at Nootka. Later on, when the establishment was relinquished by Bodega Y. Quadra, of Spain, in Captain George Vancouver, of Britain, there was a very fine garden in the vicinity of the fort. This garden was largely the work of Don Pedro Alberni, of the Spanish command, under whose direction a creditable agricultural establishment had been developed. Besides the garden produce, the Spaniards had developed a representative foundation of livestock and domestic fowls. The following extract from a Spanish record of 1792, dealing with Nootka, reads:

"The houses had all been repaired and the gardeners were busily employed in putting the gardens in order. The poultry, consisting of fowls and turkeys, was in excellent condition and in abundance, as were the black cattle and swine; of these Sen. Quadra said he should take only a sufficient quantity for passage to the southward, leaving the rest, with a large assortment

which we got paid by Bank of Exchange on St. Petersburg."

From this record it is evident that the pioneers at Nootka were resourceful men and turned to advantage odds and ends of metal and wood which might have been completely



HARVEST TIME IN STRAWBERRY FIELD

There Are Few Crops of the Temperate Zone That Will Not Do at Least Fairly Well on Vancouver Island, Due to the Long Growing Season and the Absence of Extremes in Temperatures.

of garden seeds, for Mr. Broughton, Senrs. Galiano and Valdez added all they had in their power to spare, amongst which were three excellent goats: I had likewise both hogs and goats to leave with him."

Nootka became the birthplace of agriculture of the North Pacific Coast a century and a half ago, and in the intervening years gardens have been flourishing continuously at various places on Vancouver Island. Although Nootka has not become prominent agriculturally, it has the credit of commemorating a century and a half as a centre in which the farmers of this province are very much interested.

FARMING AT VICTORIA

According to records in the Provincial Archives it appears that the site of Victoria was selected as a trading post and a commercial centre partly on account of the stretches of arable land adjacent to the port. From the very beginning the officers representing the fur company directed their attention to the development of these agricultural lands, and in this connection the following extracts from the diary of Roderick Finlayson are of interest:

"After the fort and buildings were put up, the next object was to cultivate the land, so as to raise food for the maintenance of the establishment, as after the first year, any application for agricultural produce from headquarters would be ascribed to a want of energy on the part of the officer in charge, hence every effort was made to be independent of this source. Wooden ploughs were made, with mould boards of oak, dropped out with the axe. Harrows made of the same material with oak trees. Horse traces made from old rope got from the coasting vessels. As a favor we were supplied with a few iron plough shares from the Depot at Vancouver, and our plough moulds, we got lined on the outside with iron hoops taken off the provision casks first supplied us. In about four years from our arrival here, we had over 300 acres of land under cultivation, and besides supplying our own wants, delivered about 5,000 bushels of wheat with some beef and butter to two Russian vessels which came here for supplies for

Ver Island" was forwarded to His Excellency Governor Douglas. The object of the society was the promotion of agriculture in all its kindred branches so that they might be of the greatest advantage to the communities into which they were introduced. The prospectus stated that the object "shall be to encourage practical agriculture, raising and improving the breeds of stock, and gardening in all its branches."

THE FIRST BEEKEEPER

One of the branches of agriculture that was receiving encouragement at that time was the honey industry. Residents of Victoria were paying \$1.00 a pound for honey produced in

4, 1859, the first honey bees brought to this colony were two hives imported from Oregon by J. D. B. Ogilvie, who resided about two miles from town on the Victoria Arm. In their first year the bees produced a surplus of excellent honey, and in the first season Mr. Ogilvie had increased his apiary to six colonies and hoped by the end of the second Summer to have twelve colonies ready to carry over Winter.


Naturally the price of honey did not remain long at \$1.00 a pound when the local product came on the market, nor did bees continue to command the price of \$1.00 per colony, which prevailed up to the time of the importation being made by Mr. Ogilvie. The honey industry has progressed since 1862, and today Vancouver Island has many beekeepers, and, particularly in the Cowichan and Comox districts, honey of the best quality is produced in commercial quantities. The annual surplus honey production for British Columbia as a whole is approximately 1,500,000 pounds, but even that quantity fails to satisfy the appetite in British Columbia for "Nature's purest sweet."

AGRICULTURE IN SAANICH

Saanich Peninsula was the mainstay of British Columbia agriculture in the days prior to the linking-up of the Pacific province with the eastern part of the Dominion and various occurrences referred to in both American and Canadian histories had a bearing on the agriculture of the peninsula. Even the Cayuse War of 1848, which forced the use of the Fraser River route to the Interior, by way of Hope, in place of the Columbia River route, stimulated agricultural production in the vicinity of Victoria. Later the gold rushes, which brought people to Victoria on their way to the Fraser River, the Cariboo, and other interior regions, created keen demand for the products of the soil.

One of the oldest agricultural associations in British Columbia is that of Saanich, which, since shortly after the time of Victoria's incorporation, has maintained an annual fair that becomes bigger and better every year. These Fall fairs at Victoria and in Saanich are now serving as meeting places for the third generation of the tillers of Vancouver Island soil. It is interesting to note in the books of the Saanich Agricultural Association some of the references to the efforts that were made at developing the agricultural community adjacent to Victoria. These books are now in the Provincial Archives at Victoria, and they tell the story of a pioneer people establishing a permanent home for

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Clayoquot Joined With Early History of First Settlement

CLAYOQUOT is the Indian name of a beautiful little island, a large inland Sound and one of the strongest Indian tribes on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Without doubt Clayoquot is one of the most poignant names in the story of the early settlement of this rugged outside coast. The story of Clayoquot is fraught with more courage, hardships and adventure than is the early history of many another place on Vancouver Island.

The history of Clayoquot commenced well back in the eighteenth century. This little island, situated at the mouth of Clayoquot Sound and adjacent to Deception Channel and Disappointment Inlet, circled by a beautiful sandy beach, sheltered on the inner side and exposed to the heavy ocean swells on the outer—flanked by reefs, rocks and tiny islands—Clayoquot is one of the most picturesque and intriguing spots on the West Coast.

SPANISH LANDED

There is proof that the Spanish visited here as early as 1774. Spanish coins have been found in the district dated during the reign of Charles III. The ship *Sandiego*, in charge of Don Juan Perez, is said to have landed at Nootka at this time. Clayoquot's history is second to that of Nootka, because it too is associated with the early exploration of the West Coast.

Where is there a place that is so rich in lore as the home of the Clayoquot Indians? A comparatively large number still live on the reservation, sealing, hunting and fishing as of yore. Legend unites this tribe with many thrilling tales of the ancient Maquinna and the famous "old chief," Wakemish, who played such prominent parts in the making of West Coast history.

SEALING FLEET

Much of the romance of this tiny island is interwoven with the stirring activities of the old sealing fleet which combed the sea annually for the rich harvest of fur seals. Sealers have figured largely in the story and progress of this place. According to the demands of the international sealing treaty, the Indians are still allowed to seal in their primitive manner with canoe and spear. This is hazardous work in the rough water, but the natives still pursue it just as they did before the white man came.

For many years the name Clayoquot symbolized the tireless West Coast. The pioneers who came to this part of the island tell a similar story of hardships common to the first settlers of any land, but, in addition to the other difficulties they encountered, they were forced to travel from Victoria through practically uncharted waters in large canoes or small sailing vessels. This was always an adventurous journey, many

times ending in disaster, depending on the vagaries of the weather, wind and tide. This stretch of coastline was known from the outside world, the Pacific, these early days were indeed daring ones.

ONLY HOTEL

For some time Clayoquot was the terminus for the West Coast boats plying from Victoria as often as twice a month bringing passengers, freight and news from the outside world. For many years it boasted of the only hotel in all this scattered territory.

There is little that man will not venture to obtain riches. The first sea-rovers dared this treacherous coast in order to secure sea-otter skins, and then later to obtain seal pelts and other valuable furs. Then gold was discovered and this brought many more treasure seekers who were ready to risk their lives in order to find this yellow metal. Perhaps one of the most interesting periods in the growth of this part of the West Coast was when gold was found at Bear River, Ekki River, Wreck Bay, and other creek-beds. The recording office was at Clayoquot for this vast territory, and many gripping stories are told of the first gold claims to be recorded on this isolated and almost inaccessible shore.

MEDICAL MISSIONS

To comply with a most urgent need one of the first medical missions on the West Coast was established here. This hospital and mission was for years in the able charge of the late Dr. M. Raynor, recently of Victoria. Dr. Raynor's name will always be associated with the early missionary work on the West Coast.

In more recent years when the fishing industry commenced to develop to the tremendous extent to which it has now reached Clayoquot Sound was in the fore in the sockeye, coho and Spring salmon runs. The Clayoquot Sound Canning Company was one of the pioneers in the salmon-canning business on the West Coast and the late Mr. J. L. Beckwith, of Victoria, took an active interest in fishing enterprises in the Clayoquot district over a long period of years.

EARLY PIONEER

Undoubtedly the pioneer name which will always be coupled with Clayoquot and which played such a large part in its



VICTORIA CRICKETERS BACK IN 1865

Cricket has long been a part of the sports activities of Victoria, inter-city matches with Mainland eleven being played more than seventy years ago. The contests are still held annually with Vancouver and Victoria Saturday and Wednesday League sides playing home-and-home games. There are many old established clubs in British Columbia, and one of the oldest is the Victoria Cricket Club, whose present home is the spacious and well-kept Macdonald Park. Members of this veteran local organization—it was established in 1865—are pictured above, while in the bottom picture are players of the Victoria and the M.C.C. side which is making a tour of Canada will play in the city. Composed of leading cricketer amateurs from the Old Country, the M.C.C. will do much to aid the game during their visit to the Dominion.

affairs for nearly half a century is that of Mr. Walter T. Dawley, now resident in Victoria. Mr. Dawley operated a trading post at Clayoquot in the days when the sealing fleet was at its height.

This little island, one of the most beautiful spots on the West Coast, bathed in the warm summer sunshine or lashed by an ocean gale, lies rich and secure in the story of the past and ready for even greater things in the future.

FARMING TRACES TO NOOTKA SETTLEMENT

Continued from Page 35

Ishan and Chilliwack, followed the question through to a successful conclusion. It happened that the "Stock and Carcass Act" passed in the early sixties had ceased to operate, and hogs which were affected with cholera were being imported into the province. In their appeal to their sister organizations and to Ottawa the farmers of Saanich stressed the fact that British Columbia was the only province in Canada in which the "quarantine law" was not operating. These farmers saw far in advance how essential it is

to protect the farm livestock from communicable diseases.

On more than one occasion Her Majesty's forces were called into action on Saanich Peninsula, due to troubles arising from the interest of Indians in livestock and their owners. In the Provincial Archives there is an account of Sheriff George W. Heaton leaving Victoria on November 28, 1859, for North Saanich with Lieutenant Sparsholt in command of a party of Royal Marine light infantry. This armed body marched on the first day as far as Thompson's farm, and on Sunday, November 27, they arrived at the Indian village, which is now the Cole Bay Indian Reserve. This visit was the result of threats made by the Indians on the life of the herdsmen, who had charge of livestock belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

SAN JUAN ISLAND DISPUTE

It was a hog belonging to a British settler on San Juan Island that precipitated hostilities between Canada and the United States in the Summer of 1859 and resulted in the joint occupation of the Haro Archipelago for a dozen years. At that time the Hudson's Bay Company had 4,500 sheep, forty cows, thirty-five horses and forty hogs on San Juan Island. One of these hogs got into Lyman A. Cutler's vegetable garden in June, just as the early vegetables were giving promise of appetizing and nourishing meals for a hungry family. Cutler shot the hog and the Hudson's Bay Company claimed damages. Although trouble had been brewing in and around San Juan Island for many months the slaughter of that hog brought matters to a head.

It was not long before General W. S. Harney, military commander for the Department of Oregon, visited San Juan. On his instructions, Captain G. E. Pickett, with sixty United States soldiers were landed before the end of July, 1859.

Governor Douglas had definite ideas about the proper location of the boundary in these waters. He immediately ordered H.M.S. *Tribune* to proceed from Esquimalt to San Juan Island, and Colonel R. C. Moody with fifteen of the Royal Engineers and forty-four marines arrived from the Fraser River on H.M.S.

Plumper. Reinforcements for both sides continued to arrive until there were 401 United States troops with fourteen guns on the island facing 1,961 Britishers on five men-o-war with 187 guns on the water.

With a superior force at his command Admiral Baynes was in a position to be forbearing and by refusing to land a force he averted bloodshed. On the arrival of General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the United States Army, Captain Pickett was superseded by Captain Hunt. From then until the dispute was settled by the decision of the Emperor of Germany in 1872, the island was jointly occupied by armed forces representing the United States and Great Britain.

NOT ALWAYS PEACEFUL

These are only a few of the exciting incidents in connection with early stock raising on Saanich Peninsula and adjacent islands. There were many other episodes of equal interest, but these serve to show that stock raising has not always been a peaceful, pastoral pursuit in the Gulf Islands and on Saanich Peninsula. Also they indicate that during Victoria's first ten years after incorporation there were anxious times in the town.

In those days Victoria was a free port and goods from many countries were brought here for reshipment to the various ports on the Pacific Coast. Trade extended to the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. Even Russian posts on the Asiatic coast got some of their provisions direct from the port of Victoria.

One of the reasons for the establishing of a post and farm on the southern end of Vancouver Island had to do with relations with Russia. Another had to do with the boundary settlement following the "Oregon Treaty." The Hudson's Bay Company more than a century ago arranged for the lease of the long coastal strip of Alaska that extends down 54 degrees 40 north latitude. The rent was to be paid largely in farm produce, but sometimes imports were necessary.

The Russians were hearty eaters, but poor providers. They had attempted to farm at one time at the mouth of the Columbia River, and later they succeeded in establishing an ag-

ricultural colony at Bodega Bay, California. Though the Bodega venture was not satisfactory the farm establishment must have been sizable, for in 1841, when Etholin offered the whole plant to Douglas as a going concern, at a sacrifice price, the figure he asked was \$30,000. He quoted the 1,500 sheep at \$1.50 a head and the 3,000 horses and cattle at \$10 each.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT
Many of the sheep were brought up to the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Company's farms from California. They were a horned breed with thick wool, and when improved by the introduction of South down blood they produced excellent mutton. The cattle were somewhat rangy and not very large, but their defects were remedied in succeeding generations by the importation of purebred Short-horn stock from England. Both cattle and horses from the South made rapid gains when put on Vancouver Island pastures.

For thirty years or longer the Russians provided a market for our farm produce. Not only were they hearty eaters, but they maintained fifteen vessels afloat off the coast of Alaska plying between America and their Asiatic ports. Their annual account for provisions averaged \$6,000, and at prices then prevailing, quite a tonnage of potatoes, cereals, peas, meats and dairy products was involved.

So promising was the trade between Victoria and other Pacific ports, both Asiatic and American, that the Hudson's Bay Company had four barks of 800 tons each built in London, England. Then the Beaver and several other vessels were engaged in the trade as well. As already mentioned by Finlayson, on occasion not long after Victoria was established, the post was visited by two Russian vessels that took on 5,000 bushels of grain, besides other produce.

These happenings occurred in the days when Victoria was a free port—when the commerce of the North Pacific radiated to and from her harbor. But there were those who agitated for protection against foreign imports. The advantage of the free port was not recognized, and instead of seeing the beginnings of a vast shipping business growing up in Victoria those advocates of protection saw home production injured.

The fact that more than half a million dollars worth of agricultural products were annually coming into Victoria from other countries was perhaps not weighed against the further fact that these products were finding an outlet. They were not consumed by the 5,000 inhabitants that peopled the place when the settlement was only twenty years old. The free port period came to an end and home products got protection.

INCALCULABLE VALUE

This aggregation of facts concerning agriculture on Vancouver Island prior to and immediately after Victoria's incorporation as a town, is necessarily meagre and rambling. The annual returns for crops and livestock products were comparatively small in colonial days, but year by year the cash value has consistently increased. At the same time there has been a value in the home-grown commodities which cannot be calculated in terms of dollars and cents. The pioneers had little knowledge of the value that their home-grown vegetables contained. They had not heard of vitamins A, B and C, and other alphabetically designated substances that now engage the notice of doctors and dietitians. As far back as the days of Captain Cook and Vancouver it was recognized that diet had an important effect on human health, but it was James Strange who demonstrated that garden produce grown on Vancouver Island could make sick sailors healthy and keep normal human beings in good condition.

While agriculture is not usually regarded as first among our primary industries in its annual cash return to the farmers, it is readily admitted that it ranks first in its fundamental importance, both as a labor-engaging industry and as a life-sustaining occupation. During the years in which records have been kept agricultural commodities to the value of \$1,855,720,000 have been produced in British Columbia up to the end of the year 1936. Worthy of mention is the fact that our lands have not been depleted by this immense production, particularly where good farm practices have been followed. The past year's agricultural production for the whole of the province is estimated at \$47,300,000, and for the current year the crop prospects are all sections of British Columbia, including Vancouver Island, indicate that 1937 will be one of the most prosperous years our farmers have yet enjoyed.

With a market that extends all over Canada and to most parts of the Empire, Goddard & Company have been manufacturing their boiler compounds and water treatments in North Saanich since 1921. The company claims that, by analyzing the water, they can give far more accurate service to their patrons than by the old hit and miss method of one cure for all types of water. The business includes treatments for domestic water supplies as well as for commercial steam plants, marine and industrial units. A quart sample bottle of water is all that is necessary for them to determine the chemical content of the water and the seat of the trouble.

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Responsible Government Dates From B.C.'s Entry Into Confederation

DEVELOPMENT of responsible government on Vancouver Island from the standpoint of the citizens of the time was painfully slow, but as a matter of history evolution of government was extremely rapid. First semblance of government was that established by the Hudson's Bay Company with the founding of Fort Victoria in 1843 and it was only thirty years before responsible government was complete.

It was in 1849 that Vancouver Island was designated as a Crown Colony by the Imperial Government. Richard Blanshard was appointed Governor, and he took up his duties on his arrival at Victoria on March 10, 1850. While he was vested with powers of full control, he found that the residents preferred the advice and counsel of James Douglas, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, a man whom they had come to love and respect. The situation was not satisfactory to Governor Blanshard, and he resigned his office the next year after establishing a Provincial Council of three members, one of whom was Douglas, who, in turn, was appointed Governor before the year was out.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

For the next four years the Island Colony was governed by Governor Douglas and a council appointed by him. This council was composed of Douglas' former fellow-members, John Tod and James Cooper, and Roderick Finlayson, who had succeeded Douglas as chief factor and whom Douglas appointed in his stead on the council. This council acted as advisers to the Governor until 1855, when a Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island was established. For purposes of the Assembly, the Island was divided into electoral districts. The Assembly was formed by members partly elected on limited franchise, confined to property-holders and partly appointed by the Governor. The appointees of the Governor held a majority of the seats, with the result the appointed members became known as the "official vote." The first Legislature was composed of six members. Later the number was increased, and in 1860 Governor Douglas met a House of fifteen members, still partly elected and partly appointed.

The limited franchise of these days was so restrictive that there were few qualified voters. In 1859 the member for Nanaimo was elected on one vote. This situation gave rise to considerable agitation for responsible government, but, while improvements were made, it was not until after Confederation that this was achieved.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS

These Buildings House, in Addition to the Administrative Offices, the Provincial Archives, the Museum and Many Other Points of Interest.

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Even after the establishment of the Legislative Assembly the council continued to exist, acting as sort of an Upper House

colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia in 1866. The Colony of British Columbia was established in 1858, with a similar government to Vancouver Island and with Governor Douglas governor of both colonies. When Douglas retired, Frederick Seymour was appointed Governor of British Columbia, and on the union of the two colonies in 1866 Governor



SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.M.G.
Who Was Installed as First Governor of the Crown Colony of British Columbia on November 10, 1850.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

On May 16, 1871, under the British North America Act, British Columbia was created a province of Canada by Imperial order-in-council, and was admitted to Confederation on July 20 of the same year. The Crown was then represented by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council. The system of government that prevailed in colonial days of mixed elective and appointive legislatures gave place to responsible government by members elected entirely by popular vote on a basis of a very liberal franchise. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, appointed on July 5, 1871, was the first Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. J. F. McCreight was the first Premier. Since that time there have been fifteen Lieutenant-Governors and twenty Premiers.

The first Cabinet after Confederation consisted of five members. In 1900 the Department of Mines was separated from other portfolios, with a minister of its own. In 1908, the Departments of Lands and Public Works were separated and placed under separate ministers. In 1916, the Department of Agriculture, then under the Finance Department, was separated and given a minister of its own. Subsequently Departments of Railways, Education, Labor, Fisheries and Industries were created. Most recently created is the Department of Municipal Affairs and a Department of Trade and Commerce is planned.

LAUNDERING NOW LARGE INDUSTRY

Continued from Page 34

lean Institute of Laundering, a scientific approving and testing ground, owned and operated for the benefit of the industry by the association. At Joliet, Illinois, in a splendid new building, dedicated to the advancement of laundering are a proving and improving station of laundry methods, materials and equipment, a training school for future laundry executives; a complete modern commercial laundry; a clearing house of information on all phases of production, operation, marketing, and financial control; and the administrative offices of the Launderers' National Association.

"The American Institute of Laundering is definitely a service organization. It would be difficult, indeed, to think of any service it does not provide.

THOSE COMPETITORS

"That laundrymen and home washing-machine manufacturers are competitors is news to no one, but that the Launderers' National Association recommends certain principles of conduct in this competitive situation to its members may be of interest. Truth and sincerity in advertising are expected of every member. The association urges its members to advertise the advantages of commercial laundry service with these 'provable facts': convenience, cleanliness and attractive appearance, sanitation, dependability, economy. Brochures supporting these claimed advantages over home laundering are available to every association member.

"The charge that the commercial laundry is not so sanitary as the home laundry has, the institute believes, been effectively exploded by an extensive survey in which careful tests were made in homes and laundries. The commercial laundry, the tests showed, proved more thorough, and easier on the fabric.

MODEL OF INDUSTRY

"Housed in the capacious institute building is the American Institute Laundry, a complete,

functionally designed commercial laundry where the latest available equipment is in daily operation. It is in no sense an experimental laundry in that it employs a separate organization and serves thousands of families in Joliet and vicinity. It is, however, a plant in which visiting laundrymen may see actual laundry work being done under ideal conditions. Production here is 'straight line' and, indeed, the course the clothes take as they pass through the identification department, wash wheels, extractors, tumblers, fluffers, and garment presses has few if any time-taking curves in it.

"Housewives in many localities readily recognize the Approved Laundry Seal carried on the trucks and bundle wrappings of many laundries. That seal signifies compliance with an extremely exacting set of standards, which the Institute has made the basis for approval of member laundries desiring to have their methods and service checked by qualified Institute inspectors.

GROWTH OF CHURCHES PARALLELS PROGRESS

Continued from Page 33

the members of First United Church to Sunday worship. The old building was burned down in 1882, but was rebuilt on the same site and remained in use as a Scottish conventicle until 1915.

CONGREGATION EMANUEL

The first Hebrew temple erected in this part of the world was Emanuel-El Synagogue, which was built, as has already been noted, in 1863. Four years previously to this, however, on June 5, 1859, the "First Victoria

66 Years of Service



SINCE 1871 the House of Willis & Co., Ltd., Montreal, has been very closely associated with the musical history of this country. It has been purveyor to Royalty at Government House, Ottawa, conservatories of music and to the public in general.

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Hebrew Benevolent Society" was organized. Its officers were A. Blackman, president; S. Davis, vice-president; S. S. Hymes, secretary, and K. Gambitz, treasurer.

VICTORIA Y.M.C.A.

Though not a church in the ordinary sense of the word, the Victoria Y.M.C.A., established on September 3, 1859, deserves some mention in any survey of the pioneer church activities of the city. For the formation of the Victoria branch of the great international organization represented one of the first tangible corporate enterprises of church people in the community. The branch was organized by a group of individuals, representative of several denominations, who felt that the work of the city's churches could be broadened and

strengthened by such a move. Throughout the years, the fine building that the supporters of the movement were in the course of time able to erect has been a centre around which the churches proper have organized many of their corporate endeavors. Without denomination, the Victoria Y.M.C.A. has made a contribution to the religious life of the community that could ill have been done without.

One could go on to trace the steps made since the days when Victoria was becoming a city, and the history of the new congregations formed and the new churches built, together with the story of the many new sects that have come to the city since the early days, would undoubtedly prove just as fascinating and just as challenging as the brief review here attempted. Indeed,

the Christian folk of Victoria have made progress; they have "kept the faith." If one were selecting a single event that has happened in the church life of the city in more recent years as indicative of the strides that may be anticipated for the future, the union of three of the communions dealt with in this sketch, the Methodists, Congregationalists, and most of the Presbyterians, into one body in 1925, might be chosen. The years have shown that church people here have tended to forget age-old antipathies in the great task of the extension of the Kingdom of God.

St. Andrew's Church was dedicated on April 4, 1869, in the presence of a large congregation.

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To provide food supplies for this increasing population is the task which BURNS & Company have successfully undertaken during this period. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that today the volume of BURNS' meat and dairy products takes care of a large proportion of all the food requirements of Western Canada.

So fast is the movement of fresh meats from stock herds to consumers' tables that even this great distributing organization could not succeed were it not for the good will and merchandising ability of some 12,000 retailers who handle BURNS' products and have caught some of the pioneering spirit of the late Senator Pat BURNS, who founded this house.

Through half a century BURNS' food products have played an important role in sustaining the health and vigor of Western Canadians.

We take pleasure in extending congratulations to the City of Victoria on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary.

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Stan Cross' Orchestra
Good Swimming and Fishing

North Saanich Shows Many Improvements In Recent Years

THE casual visitor to North Saanich in the past has recollections of three things. First the beauty of the drive around the sheltered bays, secondly the little farms and ranches around the countryside, and thirdly the somewhat bedraggled aspect of the town of Sidney clustered around the lumber mill, its broad main street disfigured with unsightly old buildings.

But much of this has changed in recent years. The growth of the district has been more rural than urban, and each year more and more homes and farms are being built around the countryside and along the waterfront of this beautiful area; and with the closing of the lumber mill and the moving of the Hindu and Oriental peoples from the district, the town presents a brighter appearance, the main street is now clean and tidy, with the beginnings of a boulevard already started. The old Chinese shack buildings have been razed, a fine new postoffice has been built, and plans are being made for the erection of a new Customs house at the end of the main street, beside the wharf where tourists arrive in large numbers from across the waters of the Gulf.

It has been rumored that the Department of National Defence is considering the building of a big air training depot over the very suitable terrain lying contiguous to Sidney, where there is a large stretch of flat land at present occupied as farms. This district offers possibilities for such training both for land and seaplanes in a combination which cannot be equalled anywhere else on the southern part of Vancouver Island.

UNDEVELOPED AREAS

There is still a large acreage of undeveloped land, some heavily timbered, over the area of this district, and the growth of North Saanich as a residential area is noticeable in the gradual clearing of such areas and building of fine homes along the splendid rugged coastline. Roberts Bay, All Bay Point, Roberts Point and Shoal Harbor around Resthaven show marked growth in the last few years, and as these areas offer the conveniences and facilities so essential to modern life, one can live right out in the country here as comfortably as in the suburbs of a city, and with the added attraction of the rural charm which is not possible in suburban life.

Here also is an area capable of holding hundreds of small fruit ranches and chicken farms, with many acres of land ideal for culture of berries, small and large fruit of all kinds, and particularly cherries and pears. The growth of the number of farms of this kind, with the facilities already established to care for the sale and marketing of the produce of the district, assures North Saanich of a splendid future. At Sidney the fruit is canned, strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, cherries and other fruit, at the Saanich Cannery, which brand is well known throughout Western Canada, and a large quantity of locally canned fruit is exported from this area.

The Dominion Government operates an experimental station at Sidney, as well as maintaining there pathological laboratories for the study of plant disease and control, and for the study and control of animal diseases. North Saanich is well known also as a Summer resort, and the swimming, fishing and general holiday attractions of the district have long been recognized.

When the coming of age of H.R.H. Prince of Wales, who subsequently became King Edward VII, was celebrated in Victoria on November 10, 1892, nearly 4,000 persons turned out for the races which were the highlight of the celebration.

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AND OUR SALESMAN WILL CALL

CITY'S POPULATION IS LARGELY ENGLISH

Victoria has the reputation of being the most English city in Canada. Census figures of 1931 support this claim as, at that time, English, for census purposes, totaled 21,196, Scotch 7,301 and Irish 3,380. In Oak Bay the English population totaled 3,723, the Scotch 1,209 and the Irish 582, while in Saanich the English totaled 8,534, Scotch 2,035 and Irish 900. In Esquimalt there were 2,152 of English extraction, 620 of Scotch and 295 of Irish.

chinery or even stumping powder. Fire was the farmer's best friend, and that burnt day and night in the clearings. The first year the land was ploughed between the roots and these only removed when they rotted out. One of the first public buildings to be erected in North Saanich was the schoolhouse at what is now known as the School Crossroads. This was built by community work in 1873. Two years later the Institute Hall was built, a centre for social gatherings, to which the settlers flocked on foot, by wagon or sleigh, whenever there was occasion for a public meeting.



SUNSET ACROSS PATRICIA BAY

Above is a glimpse across the water toward Deep Cove, looking out onto the Saanich Arm. This is a favored spot for those in search of a perfect holiday, where sport and restful seclusion are combined. Good accommodation is to be found in the district.

Pioneers Recognized Possibilities Held by Saanich

SIDNEY, the commercial and industrial centre for North Saanich, has a history that reaches far back to the early days of settlement of Vancouver Island. In the days when this was still a crown colony, and farther back still, when the Hudson's Bay Company held sway, North Saanich was recognized as an agricultural district. A few scattered farms were established along Bazan Bay and Shoal Harbor in the early sixties. It was a hazardous journey to Victoria over a wagon road that wound its way over the shoulder of Mount Newton, scorching such conveniences as bridges, relying on fords at every creek. Oxen were the only means of locomotion, and it was a full day's journey to take produce to the market.

In 1874 the East Road was built and a stage commenced a fortnightly run. This and the establishment of the lumber mill in 1887 focused attention on Sidney and North Saanich, and settlers began to come in readily. The first store in Sidney was opened about this time, and was operated by L. Dickson, who also had a store in Victoria, at the corner of Pandora Avenue and Douglas Street.

One of the biggest contributions to the development of North Saanich was the construction of the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway, a resounding title to shortly become standardized as "The V. & S." Amor De Cosmos applied for the original charter, but this being delayed, Julius Brethour applied and was granted one in 1891. The line was completed in 1894, and served the district for some twenty-five years. At first the Victoria terminus was on Topaz Avenue, but later it was moved to town. To facilitate the handling of farm produce, a spur line was built to the Victoria Market. The improvements to the highway and the increasing popularity of motor transportation finally signed the death warrant of the railway.

North Saanich has been what

NATIVE-BORN FORM HALF OF POPULATION

The population of Greater Victoria, according to the 1931 census, which is the latest official compilation, is 61,216, which includes that of the city of Victoria, 39,082. The Asiatic population in the combined area is 4,117. Of the whole population half is native born. The adult population of Victoria City is given as 14,370 males and 12,844 females. In Oak Bay the adult males total 1,793 and the females 2,205, while the ratio in Saanich is reversed, there being 4,590 males and 3,917 females. In Esquimalt also the males outnumber the females by 1,127 to 986.

Not the least of the attractions of the Saanich Peninsula are to be found at Deep Cove. Here all the delights of a seaside holiday may be combined with the pastoral scenery of a true farming community. Tennis, golf, fishing and boating are added to the delights of a quiet, restful stay deep in the heart of the country. The famous fishing grounds are easily reached, and it is but a short run from town.

The foundation stone for the first Jewish Synagogue in Victoria was laid on June 2, 1893, during an imposing ceremony.

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WAREHOUSE AT E. & N. RAILWAY TRACK

Duncan Has Made Big Strides in Years Since Incorporation

THE City of Duncan, incorporated in 1912, has grown with the district it serves and today it is one of the most picturesque, yet up to date of its size in British Columbia. In 1886, when the E. & N. Railway was just completed, Robert Dunsmuir made a tour of inspection by rail. A group of settlers met him at Duncan's Crossing, where the road to Maple Bay crossed the metals, and petitioned him to give them a station at this point. In this way the little settlement started that later developed into the progressive city it is today.

Until 1912 Duncan was a part of the Corporation of North Cowichan, but at that time it was clear to those in charge that it was unfair to the town to have the controlling votes in the rural districts. The ratepayers met, a Mayor and Corporation was elected, and Duncan was incorporated.

MANY CHANGES
Today the city boasts eight and a half miles of surfaced roads and streets, the main business section being concreted. This is a tremendous change from the days when the streets were so muddy as to prevent foot passengers crossing save on planks laid down, and these were none too sure. The merchants at the time of incorporation supplied their own lighting by means of oil or individual gas lights, and the installation of a lighting system was one of the first steps taken by the new City Council. At first the needs were supplied by a diesel plant, which was greatly augmented in 1915. The Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities took over, and today serve the majority of the districts throughout the Cowichan Valley in a fifteen-mile radius. Water first secured from a reservoir up Evan's Creek was replaced by a gravity system in 1925, pumped from the Cowichan River.

At the time of incorporation a two-roomed school was sufficient to serve Duncan's educational needs, today there being twelve schools throughout the district, with an eight-division brick building and primary schools and a high school. Duncan has also two excellent private schools, one for boys and one for girls.

FIRE BRIGADE
A volunteer fire brigade supplies adequate protection to the townsite with the most up-to-date equipment to hand. Duncan is in the fortunate position of having exceptionally little tax sale property and is in an enviable financial position.

Duncan is the acknowledged distributing centre for North Cowichan, one of the oldest established municipalities in B.C., being established in 1873. In all the municipality has a population of approximately 3,600, and relies upon lumbering and agriculture as the chief sources of livelihood. There are, however, a large number of retired ex-service and business men who make up a considerable portion of the community, testifying to the pleasant living conditions which prevail. On the whole, the municipality has 140 miles of roads, eighteen miles of which are surfaced. It extends from the Cowichan River on the south to Oyster River on the north, with the Island Highway running up the centre of the valley. Chemainus is the principal industrial centre of the district, being the headquarters of the Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, with one of the largest mills in the world established here. It has a population of approximately a thousand.

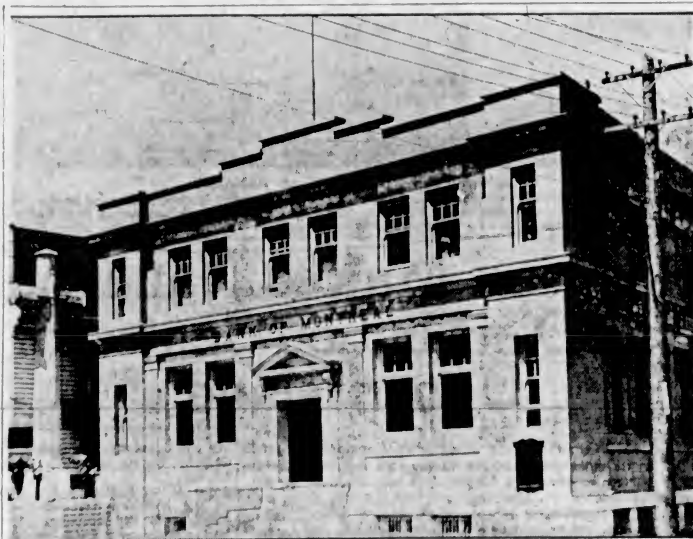
Under the direction of W. B. Hudson, The Green Haven gives Duncan the highest type of fountain and light lunch service, with booths operated in conjunction. Recently complete alterations and redecoration has been undertaken, the entire appearance of the premises being changed. A long counter, giving far greater seating capacity, runs the length of the premises, with the private booths opposite. The fittings throughout are the finest and most up-to-date type possible to imagine. A full line of magazines is carried, together with confectionery.



SPORT AT COWICHAN LAKE

Above is shown a typical catch of fish taken from the waters of Lake Cowichan. Trolling and Fly Fishing are Equally Popular, and Boats and Launches are Available at the Foot of the Lake.

Corbishley's Coal Depot, with offices and warehouses across the railway tracks from Front Street in Duncan, was established in 1920 under the management of W. T. Corbishley, the present proprietor. Today an extensive business is carried on with coal, wood and builders' supplies. Mr. Corbishley supplies wood from his own wood yards, and brings into the district Island and sootless coals. A department which has recorded steady expansion is that of the builders' supplies, including cement, Gyproc, hard wall plaster, drain tiles, etc. Many of the most important building commissions in recent years have been supplied by this firm.



FINE BUILDINGS FOUND IN DUNCAN
The Bank of Montreal, one of the many first-rate buildings which line the main street of Duncan. To the left can be seen a glimpse of the War Memorial which stands opposite the station.

Cobble Hill Is Farming District That Holds a Great Future

COBBLE Hill, the business centre of a thriving farming district, came into being as a townsite in 1912. For years it had been an important station, with a hotel serving the needs of travelers, but in the boom times of 1912 the development was rapid and extensive. The subsequent war days saw the partial stagnation of the district as in so many cases but community spirit and unremitting labor on the part of the far-sighted businessmen of the district put it back in the picture once more.

The area served by Cobble Hill is one that combines the beautiful scenery that is the charm of this part of the world with rich farming lands and the opportunity for very real development. For many years no small part of the revenue has been derived from lumbering, but today the supply of logs is getting somewhat scarce. The residents are turning more and more to various forms of agriculture to bring them a mixed living.

MIXED FARMING
The first commercial poultry farm to be operated in British Columbia was started at Cobble Hill, and every Spring thousands of eggs and day-old chicks are shipped to outside points. Poultry and mixed farming is favored in the locality, with a marked trend toward bulb and seed farming, to which the prevailing soil of the district is well adapted. Mill Bay, a few miles distant, is the site of the Queen Alexandra Solarium, where crippled children from all over the Province receive treatment and the benefit of sea air and sunshine. Mill Bay is rapidly becoming a well known summer resort, well served by tourist accommodation and with boats and launches available, giving access to the fine fishing to be had in the bay.

Indians in British Columbia number approximately 24,000. Early explorers variously estimated their numbers at from 50,000 to 200,000. The present Indian population occupies 740,247 acres of land set aside in reserves. They have an estimated wealth of \$18,000,000, including the value of the reserves.

Cowichan Famous for Fishing

Cowichan Bay, in the early days of settlement in the Cowichan Valley, bulked large in importance to the district. Here it was that the newcomers landed, supplies were piled on the wharf in the shadow of Mount Tzouhalem, across the bay from the present wharf, and hospitality was offered at the old John Bull Inn, long since razed by fire and forgotten by all save a few old-timers.

Today it is brought back to the attention of the public through two reasons. One is the fact that it is the terminus of a branch line from Cowichan Lake, built a few years ago by the C.N.R. Here logs are dumped, booms made up, and lumber from Youbou is loaded for all parts of the world.

But it is through the tourist trade that Cowichan is winning the greatest amount of attention. The bay has long been known to hold some of the finest salmon fishing to be found on the Coast, and this is gaining wider fame each year as visitors from all over the world enjoy the magnificent sport that is offered. Well served by hotels, camps and cottages, Cowichan Bay is looked upon by many as an ideal spot at which to spend an entire summer. It is the anchorage of many pleasure boats and the centre for trips of exploration to the adjacent bays and islands.

For those who are looking for delicious meals, daintily served in harmoniously decorated surroundings, The Black Cat stands ready to serve Duncan. Breakfasts, lunches, teas and dinners are served, with a special feature made of the local turkey lunches served on Sundays. The decorations of the establishment are such as to raise considerable comment, the motif of The Black Cat being carried out in every detail on wall and ceiling.

A familiar figure in the business world of Duncan is C. B. Mains, proprietor of Mains' Meat Market, on the corner of Government Street and the Island Highway. Just at the latter enters Duncan. Operated for twenty-seven years, this butcher shop has always been up to date in every respect, and is the oldest established business of its kind in the Cowichan District. It is also the only store in Western Canada with Vitrolite fittings.

Log Church Was Built In '80's

The first church in the Parksville district, and among the oldest on the Island, notable by being one of the few remaining log churches, is St. Ann's, close to French Creek, built and donated to the people of the parish in memory of his mother by the Rev. Charles Edward Cooper, M.A., in 1894.

Prior to the erection of this church a few services had been held in the district. On one

occasion the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hills, first Bishop of British Columbia with the assistance of The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and the Rev. Canon Good, of St. Paul's, Nanaimo, held a service at the childhood home of W. H. and Harry Lee, with the aim of establishing a mission. Nothing further, however, was done.

CHURCH BUILT

In 1893 the Rev. C. E. Cooper (later Canon Cooper), arrived in the district. He was bent on the building of a church and he traveled the district and through to Alberni asking the co-operation of the settlers. Although Alberni had no building of the kind, the decision to build was made at French Creek. Mr. Cooper purchased the land himself and gave the land for the building of the church. A general meeting was called in the little schoolhouse for Englishman's River, which stood where Corfield's Garage now is, and after discussion which extended to a second meeting it was decided to build. A bee was held for the clearing of the ground and the walls were raised June 24, 1894. The whole settlement turned out to help in the raising. The contract was let to John McKinnon who supervised the choice of the cedar logs and hauled them to the site with ox teams. The lumber for the inside of the building was brought by scow from Andrew Haslow's mill in Nanaimo. Just a month after the beginning of the building the completed church and the grounds were consecrated, July 26, 1894, (St. Ann's Day), by Bishop Perrin, assisted by The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Canon Good, Rev. E. G. Miller, of Cedar District, the Rev. J. W. Hinton, of St. Matthews, Wellington, and the Rev. Charles E. Cooper.

The Rev. C. E. Cooper was appointed to the living of St. Matthews, Wellington, with St. Luke's, Northfield, and St. Ann's, French Creek, in 1895. St. Ann's was served from Wellington for some time, a fortnightly service being held. The first resident clergyman was the Rev. Hugh Wilson, the present incumbent being Rev. R. Arthur Bagshaw.

Cowichan Lake Gives Fishermen Good Sport

From end to end, Cowichan Lake measures twenty-two miles, reaching a maximum width of about two and one-half miles. It is the centre of a watershed for a wide area of mountainous country, being fed by the Robertson River and numerous smaller streams, while the Cowichan River flows out to Cowichan Bay on the east coast of Vancouver Island, a distance of about twenty-five miles in direct line, but more than twice as much by the river's course. Visitors to the lake frequently make the river passage to the sea by canoe under Indian pilotage. The journey occupies two days, and very good fly-fishing can be had en route.

Deer are exceedingly plentiful in the district, and in spite of the numbers shot annually, a continual increase is noticeable. Conditions are admirably suited to wild game such as inhabit the Island.

For 27 Years a Standard of Quality

COWICHAN MEAT MARKET

C. B. MAINS, Proprietor.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF LIVESTOCK

DUNCAN, B. C.

PHONE 18

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Duncan, V.I., B.C.

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS

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SEEDS - BULBS - PLANTS
BOUQUETS AND FLORAL DESIGNS
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Our Greatest Aim at All Times:
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CARRIES ALL THE NEWS OF THE WHOLE COWICHAN DISTRICT
Duncan, Soanenos, Westholme, Crofton, Chemainus, South Cowichan, Cowichan Bay, Cobble Hill, Mill Bay, Shawnigan, Glenora, Sahlman, Millicent, Mayo, Lake Cowichan, Youbou.

PHONE 26 DUNCAN, B.C.

SUDDABY'S For Satisfaction

IN PRESCRIPTIONS, DRUGS, TOILETRIES
AND STATIONERY

It is our constant aim to give you the Highest Quality Obtainable and to render the Utmost in Service.

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SUDDABY'S DRUG STORE
DUNCAN, B.C.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls

Preparatory to Matriculation

Principals:

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MISS D. R. GEOHEGAN, B.A.

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SINCE 1922

A Standard of Style
and Value in

NANAIMO

For fifteen years we have served residents of Nanaimo, with a policy designed to offer quality merchandise at the highest possible value in ladies' ready-to-wear and household staples. We take this opportunity of thanking the public for their support and patronage which has enabled us to maintain the highest standards of service.

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1324 Douglas Street
A. W. WHITTINGHAM
Proprietor

A. W. Whittingham

Commercial Street, Nanaimo
L. FAIRHURST
Manageress

MALASPINA BEAUTY SHOPPE

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ZOTOS
PERMANENT WAVE

The ultimate in quality, giving perfect results with no machinery, electricity or harmful chemicals.

IT CANNOT GET TOO HOT

- JAMAL
- VAPOR MARCEL
- ROUX SHAMPOO TINT
- WE SELL AND APPLY NOTOX

We are specialists in hair styling, using the most modern equipment and methods, in the hands of trained experts, integrating the latest mode to suit your individuality.

HOTEL MALASPINA

MR. AND MRS. W. H. BATE

PHONE 266, NANAIMO

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SHELL GAS — TRITON and MOBIL OIL

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COMOX ROAD

SAM LEE 27 Commercial Street, Nanaimo, B.C.
Opp. Odd Fellows' Hall

All Kinds of Choice FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in season. Business. Wholesale and Retail. Free Delivery in City. Phone 636.

DAVENPORT CAFE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—MRS. I. BURT

PHONE 333 NANAIMO

DELICIOUS HOME COOKING — SPECIAL LUNCHEON AND DINNER
MENUS — FOUNTAIN SERVICE

THE Third OLDEST DAILY IN B.C.

With 64 years of continuous service to city and rural homes in the Upper Island, the Nanaimo Free Press is proud to be associated, today as in the past, with the development and progress of Vancouver Island.

NANAIMO DAILY FREE PRESS

COMMERCIAL AND SOCIETY PRINTING

Established 1874

P.O. Drawer 3

SMART!

*Wearing Apparel
For Men and Boys*

NEW STYLES — NEW TRENDS

In Overcoat and Suit models selected from the rarest of wools in the finest mills in England, Scotland and Ireland.

FORSYTH'S SHIRTS — MCGREGOR HOSIERY

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BILTMORE AND STETSON HATS

HARVEY MURPHY

METROPOLITAN BLOCK

NANAIMO, B.C.



BIOLOGICAL STATION NEAR NANAIMO

At Departure Bay, Three Miles from Nanaimo, is a Marine Experimental Station, Maintained by the Biological Board, Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Researches Conducted Here Are of Very Material Value to the Fishing Industry. An Outstanding Marine Museum is Open Every Thursday to the Public.

Position Makes Nanaimo The Distribution Centre for Upper Island

NANAIMO, which owes its early development and much of its subsequent growth to the coal industry, has departed far from the destiny that was apparent twenty-five years ago. From a mining town the city has changed to become the distributing centre for the Upper Island, relying upon the more staple resources of timber, fisheries and agriculture rather than the diminishing supply of coal. The history of Nanaimo is bound closely with that of the development of Vancouver Island and today it stands as the second largest city on Vancouver Island. It was in August, 1852 that James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island, sent J. W. MacKay to take possession of "The Coal Beds at Wenthuysen Inlet," as it was then called, thus founding the industry which, until recent years, has meant so much to Nanaimo.

TRADE AREA

Nanaimo and the immediate suburbs holds a population estimated in 1936 to be over 10,000, the city giving distribution to an area holding approximately 40,000 people. An increasing number of prominent wholesale houses now find it advisable to maintain warehouses in Nanaimo in order to give proper service to the Upper Island points. In addition to the E. & N. Railway, which taps the districts, North and South Nanaimo is linked by scheduled freight trucks with all points in the trading area. Passengers are carried by the Vancouver Island Coach Lines to all parts of the Island.

SUMMER VISITORS

The tourist business is one to which Nanaimo turns with the assurance of ever increasing success. Linked to Vancouver by modern passenger and auto ferries it is a logical landing place for visitors to the Island, it being only seventy-six miles to Victoria on good roads. Statistics show that 60 per cent of the automobiles visiting the Island from Vancouver land at Nanaimo. Last year saw an increase of 50 per cent in volume of tourist business over the 1935 figures and these again were up 47 per cent over those of 1934. Newcastle Island, acquired and developed by the C.P.R. in 1931, is a popular amusement centre and drew over 40,000 visitors last year alone.

ASSEMBLY WHARF

Not the least of the sources of revenue is the lumbering industry and, in order to give full scope to this the Federal Government completed, in 1935, an assembly wharf on the waterfront at a cost of \$165,000. An excellent harbor is the port of call for all kinds of shipping and a centre for fishing boats. Pleasure craft are to be seen arriving and departing all through the Summer months.

Nanaimo was incorporated as

are the Caledonia Grounds, the Central Sports Grounds and Robbins Park, (the cricket grounds) all bearing testimony to the keenness and sporting instincts of the Nanaimo citizens. Millstream Park, deeded over to the city by the Western Fuel Company, is well wooded with the waters of Millstream flowing through the picturesque ravines and shady dells. The Nanaimo Auto Park is situated in the Millstream Park, a quarter of a mile north from the city limits. There is every modern convenience for tourists, including a kitchen and a dance hall.

One-Time Mining Area Has Turned To Farming

Ladysmith, a few miles south of Nanaimo, was at one time a thriving mining town. Incorporated as a city it supported a considerable population, gathered on the slopes above the harbor. With the decline of the mining industry the district turned to other sources from which to derive a livelihood and now is making splendid progress as the centre of a thriving agricultural area. At the present time the good price offered for logs has given fresh impetus to the lumbering trade and the highway is frequented by the huge logging trucks with their trailers hauling the big sticks down to the sea. Ladysmith has the good fortune to boast unusually fine scenic beauty. Shell Beach, across the harbor from the city,

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Serving the People of the Upper Island Delicious Quality for 20 Years

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Deliveries in Every District North From Cowichan

CONGRATULATIONS

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ON COMPLETION OF 75 YEARS SINCE INCORPORATION

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We call at Duncan, Cowichan Lake and all way points, and Port Alberni, Courtenay and Cumberland and all way points.

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY

COMPANY, LIMITED

COMOX ROAD

NANAIMO, B.C.

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SMARTEST
LADIES'
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Mail orders for birthdays, anniversaries, etc., given prompt personal attention. Parcels wrapped in gift fashion and mailed. You can rely on this personal attitude to your many needs.

Miss Grace Medall
Proprietress

Call When in Nanaimo and Become Acquainted

35A COMMERCIAL STREET

is one of the most lovely spots imaginable, with a long stretch of snow-white powdered shell. Here the bathing is warm and the sloping beach is safe for children, attracting many visitors.

Under normal conditions the district of Ladysmith is a good mixed farming area, with dairying, small fruit farming and chicken raising carried out extensively.

Much has been heard in recent years of overcrowding in Victoria's hospitals. Among the earliest records of such complaints is one appearing in The British Colonist on September 8, 1862, when it was stated there were twenty-seven patients in the Royal Hospital, which was nine over capacity.

The present Pattullo Administration is the twenty-third Government to hold office since Confederation. The average life of a Government has been approximately three years. The McBride Government remained in office the longest, twelve and one-half years.

Vancouver Island has a length of 285 miles. Its area has been computed at 13,049 square miles.

HOTEL MALASPINA NANAIMO

An impressively good hotel with a magnificent scenic situation. Stop in and rest and enjoy our friendly hospitality. In addition to our noted dining-room, we have just opened one of the finest

COFFEE SHOPS AND SODA FOUNTAINS

in British Columbia, featuring delicious warm-weather suggestions as well as complete meals.

YOU WILL ENJOY THIS NEW SERVICE

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MATINEES MONDAY TO FRIDAY

2:30 to 4:30

EVENINGS—7 to 11 o'clock

SATURDAYS—CONTINUOUS, 12 NOON TO 11 P.M.

J. H. Good & Co., Ltd., the oldest furniture house on the Island, congratulates Victoria on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

For nearly fifty years J. H. Good & Co. have enjoyed the loyal support from the buying public of the Upper Island.

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

Congratulations VICTORIA...

On 75 Years of
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From

The City of NANAIMO

We extend our heartiest felicitations to our sister city, with whose steady development has been linked that of Vancouver Island. We pay tribute to the enterprise and courage of her pioneers, no less than to the community spirit of her citizens today, which has brought Victoria to her acknowledged position as a thriving commercial centre, famed for its beauty the world over.

FOR 63 YEARS THE DISTRIBUTING CENTRE
FOR THE UPPER ISLAND

Since 1874 Nanaimo has been second only to Victoria in size and importance on Vancouver Island... today it is recognized as the distributing centre for Upper Island points, serving a rich and growing community, a salient factor in the development of Vancouver Island's natural resources and industries.

Parksville and Qualicum Noted Holiday Resorts

Parksville and District BOARD of TRADE

Wish to congratulate the citizens of the Capital City of British Columbia upon the 75th Anniversary of the Incorporation of their City and to express their appreciation to the large number of Victorians who every year holiday at Parksville.

THE ISLAND HALL HOTEL

Right on the Beach at
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FULLY MODERN - STEAM HEATED - EXCELLENT COOKING
—LOW RATES—

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AUTO REPAIRS - BATTERY SERVICE - TIRES - TUBES - ACCESSORIES
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PARKSVILLE WING'S PARKSVILLE AUTO CAMP

"On the Sea"
A New Camp in a Beautiful Location on the Island Highway and Beach
Two, Three and Four-Roomed Cottages for Any Period at Reasonable Rates;
Completely Furnished
Spring Filled Mattresses, Sinks, Running Water, Electric Light, Modern
Sanitation, Showers, Laundry—TRAILER SPACE
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GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY AND CAMPERS' SUPPLIES
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KINGSLEY'S

PARKSVILLE, B.C.
The Home of Men's and Women's Beach and Holiday Supplies
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CAMERON LAKE CHALET

600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
—a typical mountain hostelry on the shores of Beautiful Cameron Lake,
where you can fish, bathe, boat, picnic and laze amid lovely scenery and
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\$3.00 to \$3.50 Per Day — \$19.00 to \$22.00 Weekly
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Parksville Meat Market

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"Quality and Service" Our Motto
PHONE 61 PARKSVILLE, B.C.

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EVERYTHING IN MERCHANDISE
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WOOLS—SOUVENIRS AND NOVELTIES
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ETHYL AND REGULAR GASOLINE

PHONE 301 - QUALICUM BEACH, V.I., B.C.

Parksville Different To Early Settlement Of Years Ago

It is a far cry from Parksville as we know it today to the unexplored tract that faced William and George Rath when they landed their canoe below Englishman's River seventy-eight years ago. Parksville is now known as one of the most charming and centrally located Summer resorts on Vancouver Island, famous for its beautiful beach, its warm bathing, excellent fishing and ease of access. Served by the E. & N. Railway and situated right on the highway, where the road branches off to the Alberni, Parksville is only 100 miles from Victoria and an easy drive over good roads. The sweeping sandy beach, known as "The safest children's playground on the island," is one of the principle attractions. Fishing is at its best, with the Qualicum-Parksville Fishing and Game Association offering gold, silver and bronze buttons for fish of specified weight and size taken in the approved manner. One of the sportsmen who enjoyed excellent fishing here last year was Warner Baxter, Hollywood star. Fresh water fishing is also good, the rivers and streams and Cameron Lake being of the best.

Parksville is well served by fully modern stores, garages and public utilities. Electric light and power comes from the National Utilities Corporation. Telephone and telegraph offices are in the settlement. The finest accommodation is offered the visitor through the mediums of auto camps, hotels and cottages. Parksville also supports both grade and high schools.

Weather conditions are a proud point with residents of Parksville. They claim less rainfall here than at any other point North of Victoria and no fog or severe wind storms.

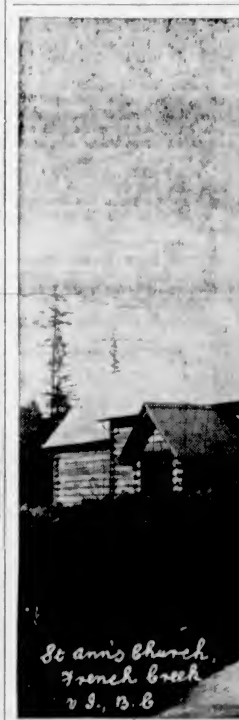
It was in the Winter of 1858 that William and George Rath came to Victoria from the United States. They were looking for a place to settle. Disliking civilization as typified by the frontier town, they came up the coast by canoe, landing a mile or so below Englishman's River, the Spring of the following year. Liking the spot they later filed on it and today the land is still held by the widow of one of the brothers, now Mrs. Roberts, and her son, George Rath.

CROWN COLONY TRAIL
In 1869 John Hirst took up land around the mouth of Englishman's River and commenced farming. Alex Trafield was in all probability the next arrival, hunting and trapping the Errington district. At this time the only communication they had with the outside world, except by water, was the Crown Colony trail that ran through the district and via Horne Lake to Alberni. In 1884 the Parks brothers arrived on foot over this trail from Nanaimo, Edward, Frank and George, camping on the land now occupied by Wing's Auto Camp and later building the first log house north of the river on what is now the community park. Later they were joined by their father, Nelson Parks. Mr. Parks senior was made postmaster for the district and the settlers paid him the honor of naming the district Parksville. About this time the road to Alberni as we know it now took its first crude beginnings, the first contract for a trail being awarded Sam Price and later the work on the wagon road being done by a Mr. McPherson. In 1888 Frank Parks transferred his land to the Gairlin brothers, Herman, Henry and Gus. The following year saw an influx of settlers, among them Dunc McMillan, W. Morrison, Swayne, W. R. McCarter, Jim and Bob Craig, Jim Lowry, Bill and Harry Lee and Mr. Lee senior, and Ned Despard. McCarter opened the Halfway House on the Alberni Road and presently became the first postmaster for the district of Errington. In 1887 a wagon road was cut from McCarter's to Parksville Beach. The Parks relinquished their holdings to the Hirsts and in 1900 the area on the waterfront was cut up into lots and the village as it is today began to take shape. The Errington postoffice was moved twice before being settled in its present location.

PIONEERS REMAIN
Many of the people mentioned are living in the district today, among them being Mrs. Hirst, widow of the son of John Hirst, who arrived here in 1869. Coming to the district in 1885 Mrs. Craig, and though in his nine for the past thirty-six years, although her active duties are

First Pioneers Settled Nanaimo In 1849

While Nanaimo first attracted official attention with the discovery of coal in 1852 the first white men who made Nanaimo their home were a company of twenty-one who made their way out from England in the barque Harpooner, landing on the shores of Nanaimo Harbor in 1849. The names of these early pioneers were as follows: Alfred Benson, surgeon and clerk; William Walker, blacksmith; James Yates, carpenter; John Flett, cooper; James Cathie, baker; James Rose, engineer; William Macdonald, joiner and carpenter; Thomas Tolmie, carpenter; James Morrison, farmer; William Fraser, farmer; William Munroe, farmer; Thomas Munroe, farmer; John McLeod, farmer; John Muir, Sr., overman. The following



SERVING PARKSVILLE

St. Ann's Church, one of the few remaining log churches left, was built in 1894 through the efforts of the Rev. C. E. Cooper. The work was done largely by community effort on the part of the settlers.

were colliery workers. Archibald Muir, Andrew Muir, Robert Muir, John Muir, Michael Muir, John Smith and John McGregors.

Free schooling became available in Victoria on August 1, 1865, when Central School was opened by Governor Kennedy with an enrollment of 102 boys and eighty girls. Mr. Lessop was principal and Mrs. Fisher principal of girls.



FALLS NEAR QUALICUM

Little Qualicum Falls, one of the beauty spots between Cameron Lake and Qualicum. The full body of the Little Qualicum River thunders down into a mossy ravine at this point, a marked difference to its leisurely progress where it crosses the Island Highway at Qualicum.

Qualicum Beach Holds Splendid Reputation As Resort

WITHOUT exaggeration one may say that Qualicum Beach is known throughout the English-speaking world as an ideal spot for the perfect holiday. Visitors from the Orient, from the Old Country, from all parts of the United States, spread its fame after every visit, and they return year after year to repeat the vacation they have found so enjoyable. Qualicum is unique among the well known resorts inasmuch as it has retained the charm and simplicity of a far less noted spot with the un-

QUALICUM BEACH

It is hard to believe, when one sees the development that has taken place here, that in 1911 there were only a few scattered farms and homes to mark Qualicum. About that time British capital, under the name of The Merchant's Trust and Trading Company, Limited, purchased several hundred acres and a fine hotel was built. The war temporarily put a stop to the activity and during that time the hotel was used as a military hospital. It was in 1925 and from then on that Qualicum saw the greatest development since the founding of the resort. Many homes were put up and parcels of land taken up.

BEAUTIFUL HOME
Among the many lovely residential homes to be found at Qualicum Beach is that of General A. D. McRae. In the centre of three hundred acres of sea front, a beautiful home was built by the local contractor, to a design which has left nothing to be desired, inside and out. In addition to the residence is a big farm behind the townsite, shortly to be stocked with prize, imported cattle.

Qualicum Beach is a recognized centre from which to explore the Upper Island. Not far away are such beauty spots as Little Qualicum Falls, Spider, Horne and Cameron lakes and the much talked of Cathedral Grove. Fishing is excellent in all the local waters, trout being taken in the lakes and rivers sea trout at the mouth, and in the bay coho and grise and spring salmon in season. Shooting, including grouse, deer and cougar is plentiful. A Fish and Game Association has been started this year and buttons and trophies are arranged for members capturing fish of certain size in the adjacent waters.

Schools include a modern boys' private school, buildings for which are now under construction and a public school, taking children from primary grades to junior matriculation.

Some idea of the size of British Columbia's forest giants may be obtained from a knowledge that 65,000 feet board measure has been cut from a single Douglas fir and 60,000 feet from a Sitka spruce.

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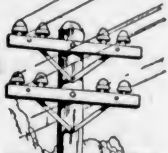
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Today, electric service is the "servant" in the home. To industry it is the "silent partner," and our whole scheme of things in this country—our carrying on as individuals or as communities—is built upon the continued efficient operation of these utilities.

The utility company and the community it serves have mutual interests—what is of benefit to the one is of benefit to the other. The utility company and the community are partners in progress.

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Alberni Owes Much to Lumber Industry for Development

APPROPRIATELY enough the Alberni district was the first on Vancouver Island to boast a sawmill and to that industry the district has owed a great percentage of its steady progress and development. Today the twin towns of Alberni and Port Alberni present a busy sight, with mills running full blast, deep-sea shipping lying at the wharves and the streets active with the business that inevitable follows healthy industry.

As the only place on the West Coast where deep-water shipping reaches a spot where unlimited water and potential power is available, the head of the Alberni Canal holds undoubted possibilities as an industrial centre. Carloads of fish go through the port daily, for here are the headquarters for the Barkley Sound herring fleet, deep-sea fishing and the salmon catch. Mining is a source of potential revenues yet in embryo in the district. There are those who claim that untold wealth lies hidden in the hills that surround the valley.

TOURIST BUSINESS.

Not the least of the claims that the Alberni Valley lays to prosperity is found in the growing tourist business. Thousands annually cross the mountain by the freshly improved highway to enjoy the unsurpassed beauty and recreational activities to be found in the valley. Fishing in river, stream, lake and sea is famous the world over, and such beauty spots as Spruce Lake, Central Lakes, Stamp Falls and Della Falls lie waiting the visitor.

A considerable amount of farming is carried on, supplying the mills and workers with produce. Not so long ago the Alberni were cut off from the outer world, with only infrequent boats coming up the canal and a four-horse stage connecting them with Nanaimo. Today the E. & N. Railway crosses the mountain, while the road, changed out of all recognition from a narrow winding trail to a broad surface highway, brings Parksville, Qualicum, the Island Highway and Nanaimo within an hour's drive. The Vancouver Island Coach Lines maintain a comfortable and efficient bus schedule, connecting with the Vancouver boats and Nanaimo and with the stages from Victoria. By the medium of the Alberni Canal, Port Alberni is the logical distributing centre for the settlements of the West Coast.

First Mill On Island Here

Alberni and Port Alberni have a long history of prominence in the timber trade. In 1885 Messrs. Anderson, Anderson & Co., ship brokers of London, heard of the wealth of timber which was to be had on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. After con-

siderable hesitation they decided to utilize this trade and in 1886 they sent out Captain Stamp to investigate the truth of the matter. Captain Stamp chose the site now occupied by Port Alberni as the place best suited for the erection of the first sawmill on Vancouver Island, not only on account of the timber in the immediate vicinity, but on account of the convenience and handiness to a shipping point where vessels of any draft could come in to load spars and timber for all parts of the world.

In the same year the Government of the day sent Mr. Gilbert M. Sproat with two vessels, the Meg Merrilees and the Woodpecker, to take over this land from the Indians. About 1886 the early settlers began to take up land in the extensive and fertile valley to the north of the town, Alberni, which was founded at this time. Now known as the Old Town, Alberni lies up the river two miles from her more industrial sister, Port Alberni. In 1910 the Canadian Pacific made the terminus at the port and the town of Port Alberni came into being. Two years later it was incorporated as a city. At that time it was estimated that there was more than twelve billion feet of timber within sight of the port and there lay her potential wealth. Today Port Alberni is a thoroughly up-to-date city in every respect.

Babine Lake is the largest body of fresh water in British Columbia. It covers an area of 280 square miles.

Gold Found In Deposit By Sea

Lying between Kennedy Lake and the West Coast of the Island, and extending from Uclulet to Tofoino Inlet, is a flat coastal plain composed of unconsolidated sands and thin beds of blue clay. The plain is about sixty feet above sea level and is bounded along the coast by a perpendicular wave-cut cliff, at the foot of which is a beautiful beach sloping out to the sea. These sediments contain a certain amount of black sand and fine gold which is being continually concentrated by the action of the waves against the foot of the cliffs. Prospectors and campers come periodically and clean up the gold by panning the black sand found at this spot. Several attempts have been made to use small concentrating machines, operated either by hand or by a gasoline engine. A number of years ago some of the local settlers organized a company and installed a flume and sluice boxes, from which were obtained several thousand dollars worth of gold, this being the first time that these wave-washed concentrates had been worked. The gold comes in all probability from the gold-bearing quartz veins known to occur in the mountains to the west of Kennedy Lake.

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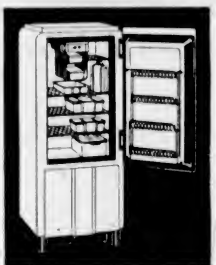
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Area Was Settled in 1862

Strange though it may seem to those who know the lovely and fertile Comox Valley, it was disappointed hopes that caused the first settlement in the district. In 1858, word of the Cariboo gold rush was noised abroad. The news took long to reach England and longer for the suggestion of adventure to permeate through English country life. Whatever the reason the delay, it is certain that a party of fifty landed in Victoria in 1862, too late for the gold rush and left out of the excitement.

The return to England entailed the long journey round the Horn, and they were loth to weekly ship home with no effort to conquer the new land. Consequently they turned to farming and settled at Comox, the only open arable land north of Victoria. Ten years later these pioneers were followed by another influx of settlers and these perforce took up the bush land. Communication in those days was maintained by water only. Roads only existed between farm and farm and were just passable for oxen and home-made carts. It was a big step in the development of the district when the road to what is now Courtenay was completed and the bridge was built.

In 1878 the mines were opened at Cumberland and this opened a new market for the farmers' produce, which before had been marketed mainly in Nanaimo. The Government pushed a trail through, linking Comox and Cumberland and, in order to be nearer their market, many settlers moved across the river.

In approximately 1900 the sawmill was built on the river bank and about this time the E. & N. finished the line, making Courtenay the northern terminus. This naturally gave a tremendous boost to the settlement and a small boom was started. The land was subdivided and built up and in 1915 the town was incorporated as a city, Mr. Dan Kilpatrick being the first mayor.

Cameron Lake Is Lovely Holiday Resort

For those in search of a holiday, high above sea level, yet within easy reach of a wonderful beach, then Cameron Lake is the spot for them. Situated on the road to Alberni it combines the most magnificent scenery with the opportunity of indulging in practically every form of summer sport. The deep, still waters of the lake reflect the tree-covered hills which through park-like land with the Quallcum River goes hurrying away to the sea, to plunge over the well known falls not so far from the foot of the lake. Fishing is good and there are lovely walks within a short distance. A short distance away is the Cathedral Grove, one of the finest remaining stands of natural timber left on Vancouver Island, the highway running through park like land with the forest giants, firm hemlock, cedar and spruce, rising away to a height of two hundred feet in some cases. Cameron Lake is the starting point for a climb to the summit of Mount Arrow-smith, approximately 8,000 feet high. It is an easy hike along a well marked trail and one which is more than repaid by the glorious view to be had from the top.

There are thirty-four mountain peaks in British Columbia that each measure more than 11,000 feet.

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Courtenay, V.I.



LOOKING DOWN THE MAIN STREET OF COURTENAY

Part of the Business Section of Courtenay, With the Bridge Over the Puntledge River Just Visible in the Distance. This Progressive Centre Serves a Large Agricultural Area While Considerable Logging Is Also Carried On.

Comox Valley Offers Much to Prospective Settler

THE area embraced in the term "The Comox Valley" is one that holds tremendous possibilities for the future. The area relies, not upon dipinishing natural resources but upon the staple background of agriculture to supply a livelihood. Lumbering and mining have played their part in the development in the past. Cumberland owes its very existence to the coal mines opened in 1878 while Courtenay was first a cluster of houses grouped around a sawmill. But today the mines are nearly closed and the sawmills contribute only their rightful share of the life blood to the progressive little city. Both Cumberland and Courtenay are now making themselves known as the distributing centre for a growing agricultural community.

Today Courtenay boasts a population of 1,225, covering an area of 840 acres. All the public utilities are owned by the city, the water and electric light system having a net asset value of \$271,541. The town is well laid out along the banks of the Puntledge River with Lewis Park as a recreational centre. Here is one of the best six rink bowling greens on Vancouver Island, together with a good tennis court, baseball diamond and a football ground.

There are two nine-hole golf courses, one at Comox and one at Sandwick. Both are in excellent playing condition and are claimed to be the best north of Victoria.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Comox, one of the oldest settled communities on the Island, relies upon Courtenay as her main shopping centre. Nevertheless, Comox holds unrivalled charms which might well be envied by a more ambitious neighbor. As a tourist centre, Comox has few rivals, being the entrance to a playground that includes the finest fishing, bathing, tennis, golf, hiking and boating, all in the setting of the most glorious scenery. The whole district, Courtenay, Comox and Cumberland, is well served with hotels, auto camps and accommodation for visitors and tourists.

LOVELY HOMES

All through the district attractive homes and small farms are to be found and the area holds great possibilities for those who are considering settling there. The ideal climate is a drawing card which few districts can equal when considered from

this centre of Vancouver Island a sanctuary for bird and beast. Today in its 100 square miles not one man lives or makes his home. To this superb playground of nature there are two entrances, one by way of Dove Creek, and the other through Bevan and Mount Beecher. The end of the Dove Creek Road is seven miles from Courtenay, then it is twelve miles to Croteau's Camp by saddle horse and pack train or on foot. The second route is via Bevan at the foot of Mount Beecher. Half way up this mountain is the Forbidden Plateau Lodge, accessible by car over a scenic mountain road. Here also saddle and pack horses await the rider and hiker. The trail goes over the top of Mount Beecher, through cool, sub-alpine forests and meadows.

Contrary to its name, the Forbidden Plateau extends a warm welcome to strangers. At both camps serving the plateau, comfortable beds in clean cabins or tents are provided at reasonable rates.

Had No Motors But Were First B.C. Tourists

The Indians were the original tourists of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and although they did not have automobiles to carry them from place to place, they did have their tourist camps. Some tribes had as many as half a dozen villages in different localities and not one of them could have been called "a permanent home." With every move the household goods and chatties accompanied the family. They were also good providers and it was not uncommon to find salmon dried and packed and tucked away in the branches of trees to await the return of the villagers. The Indian method of cooking salmon is described by one of the early writers. They put the fish into a huge wooden bowl filled with water, into which they dropped red-hot stones.

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The Beginning of Victoria



NINETY FOUR YEARS AGO

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AND NOW... WE MARCH ON TO
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Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1870



British Columbia in London

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COLUMBIA
HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE AGENT-GENERAL

By PAUL SEVERIN

READING
ROOM and
LIBRARY

ENTRANCE

B. C. HOUSE

IF British Columbians value history and tradition, they have chosen well in picking the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth as the church in London of the Province of British Columbia in this great city of churches. The actual date of the original church on this site is unknown, but it was pulled down and a new one built in 1438. This one was partially destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, and was restored by Sir Christopher Wren. Not long after, during the reign of Queen Anne, the building was considered dangerous and was pulled down. On Easter Day, 1727, the new church was opened for Divine service. Since then other changes have been made, and in 1897 it was closed for three years to allow the South London Tube Railway to install its Bank Station beneath the church. All the bodies buried in the crypt were removed to the City of London Cemetery at Ilford. It is thought that the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth is built on the site of a Roman temple. While digging for the foundations of the present building, many specimens of Roman pottery, bones and tusks of animals, tessellated pavement, Roman coins and other antique pieces were found twenty feet below the surface.

In Heart of London

THIS new link with the Province of British Columbia is on Lombard Street, in the heart of London's financial and business district. If you take the Underground to the Bank Station, the exit is beside the church, but in the building itself there is no sound or suggestion that the old building rests on steel girders and concrete above a subterranean railway. It was in this church a short time ago that the Lord Mayor of London, with his sheriffs and members of the Corporation, were present in state with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, the Canadian Minister of National Defence and the Archbishop of New Westminster, the Most Rev.

A. U. McPencier, to hold the first annual service in British Columbia's newly adopted church. In this way the Church of England in British Columbia further cemented the bonds already established by the gift in 1936 of one of its beautiful Elizabethan gilt flagons to Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria, B.C., which was presented on behalf of the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth during a visit of the then Lord Mayor when in Canada last year.

Later the same day, which was the 139th anniversary of Captain George Vancouver's death, the annual ceremony honoring his memory was held at St. Peter's, Petersham, where the great navigator is buried. After a short service in the church, a procession was formed to Captain Vancouver's grave. Rear-Admiral J. H. Edgell, Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, represented the First Lord of the Admiralty, Hon. Ian Mackenzie represented the Dominion of Canada and the city of Vancouver, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Acting Agent-General of B.C. represented British Columbia. The proceedings and the speeches by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Canadian Minister of National Defence, and the Mayor of Richmond were broadcast with a running commentary by a B.B.C. announcer and relayed to the Pacific Coast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Lower Regent Street

ON Lower Regent Street is British Columbia's permanent London address: British Columbia House. It was built, and is owned and operated, by the Government of British Columbia, and is entirely self-supporting. Considering that all other Provincial Houses in London have been closed as measures of economy or political expediency, it is to British Columbia's credit that she maintains this important and valuable aid to commerce and tourist trade.

In the main entrance and lobby of B.C. House are large colored photographs of

the Province, exhibits of fruit and vegetables grown for export, examples of various kinds of finished lumber grown and exported, and samples of different minerals mined in British Columbia. The large and pleasant reading and writing-room and the main administrative offices are on the first floor.

The visitor to British Columbia House is made to feel welcome at once by many little courtesies. His mail is taken care of and held until his arrival and forwarded each day to any given address. If he wishes, advice on hotels in London or abroad, information regarding train departures, boat sailings and reservations are obtained. The Agent-General can obtain for visiting British Columbians passes to several places of interest, such as Lambeth Palace, the King's stables, the General Postoffice sorting branch, Royal Mint, drill at the London Fire Brigade headquarters, the Mansion House, the parade service on Sunday mornings at

the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, the House of Commons when the House is sitting, the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and Broadcasting House, the home of the British Broadcasting Company.

Suggestive of Home

IN the reading-room the visitor will find most of the newspapers published in B.C., as well as other interesting periodicals, and may also use the writing desks. Effort is made to be helpful in every possible way, and no visitor from the Sunset Province need feel the slightest hesitation in using the friendly service offered by the Acting Agent-General and his staff. The latest help to visitors is an attractive little publication entitled "A London Handbook: A Guide for Visitors From British Columbia," issued by the Agent-General for British Columbia, British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. The twenty-four helpful

pages are bound in a medium brown bookcraft cover bearing the title in dark brown, and the crest of British Columbia embossed in gold. Besides much general information, it contains further helpful hints to the sightseer, grouped under such headings as: "Sightseeing in and Around London," "National Collections," "London Markets," "London Docks," "London Monuments," "London Parks and Gardens," "Sightseeing Near London," "Clubs and Institutions," "Golf Courses Near London," "British Columbia's Church in London (St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street)," "London Churches," "Canada in London," "Canadian Banks," and a handy map of the West End of London.

But it should not be thought that B.C. House is maintained merely for the help and entertainment of visitors from the Province. Its chief function, besides being the official office and residence of British Columbia's representative in the Empire's Capital, the Acting Agent-Gen-

eral, Mr. W. A. McAdam, is to further in every way the trade and financial interests of the Province. To quote from "A London Handbook":

"To aid the development of the huge natural resources of the Province—its timber, fruit, fisheries, minerals, agriculture—is, of course, its 'British Columbia House' prime business, but apart from finding new openings for its products and encouraging capital and enterprise in establishing new industries, it is particularly active in promoting tourist traffic and the settlement of people with assured incomes in the Province. Furthermore, as the official centre of information in Europe on all matters relating to the Province, it not only attends to the inquiries which are addressed to it from practically every part of the world, but also keeps British Columbia constantly in the public eye. A monthly News Letter is circulated throughout the British Isles, informative articles with topical photographs are contributed to the press, official booklets are widely distributed, and slides for lantern lectures and other aids to publicity are freely supplied.

Helpful to Trade

"BRITISH Columbia House is a well-recognized institution. It is extensively used by trade organizations, commercial and financial houses, Chambers of Commerce, and the business communities generally in London and the Provinces as a source of authoritative information.

In the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Surrey, is another reminder of British Columbia. The flagstaff was cut from a Douglas fir tree on Vancouver Island in 1914, and is 214 feet high. The original height of the tree was between 280 and 300 feet, and the present pole weighs eighteen tons. It was brought to England on the deck of the *Sa Merionethshire*, dropped into the Thames, towed up the river and taken to its present site. The flagstaff was a present from the Government of British Columbia to Kew Gardens, but owing to the Great War it was not erected until 1919.

Two other places of interest to visitors from British Columbia are the statue of Captain Cook, by Brock, in the Mall, and the grave of Captain George Vancouver, R.N., the first circumnavigator of Vancouver Island and the discoverer of Burrard Inlet. He is buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's Church, Petersham, near Richmond, Surrey. The laying of a wreath on the grave on behalf of the Native Sons of British Columbia each May 18, the anniversary of his death, has become an annual ceremony.

Also in British Columbia House are the offices of the British Columbia Timber Commission, Mr. R. Douglas Roe, and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. The secretary of which is Mr. G. H. Ward.

The Real Thing

By Frederick Nebel

IN the first place, I didn't know how things stood, and, in the second, I was only six months in plain clothes and still feeling my oats. But mainly, I'd fallen for the girl. She was a blonde. Back of the glass and chromium cigar counter in the Miles Standish lobby she made a picture.

The second day I was in the third precinct I cut through the hotel lobby and lapped her. I went right through and outside and then I turned around and came right back in again and took a long look at her from behind one of the marble pillars. I stopped there four days in a row and she didn't even look at me. On the fifth, as I was getting my change after buying a pack of cigarettes, I said to her:

"Beautiful, don't you ever smile?"

"Matches, sir?"

It didn't get me sore. I gave a little laugh and strolled off and on my way to the Congress Street exit I ran into Abe Horner, the house officer.

He said, "Kind of using the Miles Standish lobby as a national highway, ain't you, Charley?"

"How's things?"

"Sweet and lovely. Peaceful. Like I like 'em."

"That's just swell, Abe."

He put a hand on my shoulder. "No kidding, Charley?"

"What do you mean?"

He had cagey grey eyes. "I mean, is there anything going on here I ought to know about? You ain't been hanging around here every day, sometimes twice, because you like the murels."

I wasn't paying much attention to him because I was looking across the lobby at the blonde. "What's her name?" I asked.

"Huh?"

"Cigar stand."

"Who, Helen Cosgrove?"

"Thanks."

I COULDN'T get her out of my head. I thought of a lot of things I'd like to do for her. It was strange; it was new. I'd picked up girls, but this was different. So what happened a couple of days later was, for me, the most natural thing in the world.

This guy was standing by the counter. He was tight—I could tell that by the way he was shutting on his feet. His chin was snapping this way and that and he was dressing her down plenty. She looked angry and embarrassed.

I came up behind him and took hold of his arm and spun him.

"Get going," I said.

He was a big kid, about twenty, and hefty. He said, "Take your hands off me, buddy."

The girl cried in a low voice, "Eddie!"

"You pipe down," he told her.

SHE struck the counter with her fingers and cried, "Please, please! Let him alone!"

Abe Horner came up and said, "Listen, Charley. No rough stuff around here. You know that. No 'stand for it'."

"You won't stand for it?"

"Don't get tough, Charley."

I happened to look beyond him and saw a guy watching us and it was the way he was watching us that held my attention.

"Who's that guy, Abe?"

Horner turned around and when he looked at me again his face was a dead pan. "How should I know?"

I turned away from him and saw Eddie on his way out, far across the lobby.

Horner got very friendly. "It's just this, Charley. We don't like any fuss in the lobby. Bad for the hotel. I ain't trying to tell you your business, but—well, hell, the kid's her brother."

That was a stiff blow to the wind, and after a minute, I stepped to the cigar counter and said, "I'm sorry about that. I didn't know he was your brother."

"I didn't know him from Adam," I went on. "He was just some punk getting fresh with a girl and I—There seemed to be nothing I could say that was right, so I shut up and strode off."

I hid hung around outside, under the glass marquee. It was raining and windy and getting dark. She came out a few minutes past six. She was having trouble with her umbrella and I said, "Let me try it."

She was confused. "Oh—thanks—"

"Which way?" I asked, holding it up.

"But I—"

"You'll get soaked. Let's grab a cab."

"Oh, no, I couldn't."

Jerry, the doorman, laughed. "He's all right, Miss Cosgrove. He's Charley Miller, a cop."

"Flag a cab, Jerry," I said.

INSIDE the cab, as we drove off, she was a little breathless, and I leaned back in my corner of the cab and watched her.

After a couple of minutes she turned suddenly and said to me, "Eddie's just bad or anything like that. It's just—he's young and sometimes he takes a drink too much."

"Sure. He's probably a good kid," I laughed.

She wasn't at ease. She kept her hands clasped tightly together in her lap and was ready to get out a block before the cab reached her address, and the minute it stopped she opened the door. But I beat her out.

On the sidewalk, she said, "Thank you so much, Mr. Miller. I—I suppose I ought to tell you my name. It's—"

"Helen. I know Helen Cosgrove. Horner told me." I reached down and

grabbed her hand. "Listen, Helen, don't be scared of me, will you? I'm a right guy. Honest."

WHEN I got around to the precinct house, Hank Leon, my partner, said, "Well, baby, what you been doing around the Miles Standish?"

"What's Horner got the jitters about?"

"Wasn't Horner. Phillips, the assistant manager. He phoned the skipper. Said, 'We have a competent house officer here to take care of minor unpleasantnesses in the lobby.'"

I nodded. "Yeah, I made a mistake."

"I told the skipper I'd tell you. Listen, baby, I been twenty years on the force, twelve of them in plain clothes. Leave lobby stew alone."

His face, big and pink above his blue silk collar, unwrapped in a grin. He was a grand guy and took a lot of things in his easy-going stride. He reached out and slapped me on the arm. "Forget it, now. It's water under the bridge."

He looked at his watch. "We got a buzz through from central office to pick up a guy that's on the town. Larry McLennan. He does things like getting guys from Kokomo into crap and card games. No steady spot. He's a creeper. Here one day, there the next. They want him out in Cleveland."

He knuckled a circular lying on his desk and I looked over his shoulder, and the guy in the photograph looked familiar. It took me only a second.

"This is a break," I said. "I saw him half an hour ago in the Miles Standish lobby. I knew then I'd seen him before. Must have been in the mug files downstairs."

"Living there?"

"I don't know. But he was in the lobby. I think he spotted me for a cop."

We went over to the Miles Standish and found Horner in his office at the back of the lobby. He said right away, "Now listen, Charley, I didn't phone your skipper. It was Phillips. He piped the act from the mezzanine and asked who you were. I said—"

"Leave it in limbo, Abe," Hank cut in good-naturedly. "We're looking for a guy named Larry McLennan."

"You remember," I said. "The guy I asked you who he was."

Horner's eyes wide open. "I said I didn't know."

"Well," I said, "did you see him around before, or after? Does he live here?"

"I never seen him before. There's maybe a thousand people living here."

"We'll just take a look at the register," Hank said.

We didn't find any name like Larry McLennan or the aliases he was known to use.

On the way out I said to Hank Leon, "How about Abe Horner? Can he be had?"

"Any guy, almost, can be had, baby. Won't hurt to keep an eye on the place."

"I'll do that."

That gave me an excuse to stop by the cigar counter more than once or twice a day. I said to Helen, next morning, "We're looking for a guy I saw here."

"Oh," she said.

"Do you mind if I stop by here? You know, and talk?"

SHE gave a little laugh. "Of course not." For three days I was in and out of the lobby and it was on the fourth day, when I went home with her, that she

asked me if I'd like to take potluck. I was not surprised. It was all working out; it had been in the wind a long time. Her mother said:

"Well, I've heard a lot about you, Mr. Miller."

And that was the first time I really saw Helen smile.

Eddie came into the room on his way out and his mother said, "Eddie, this is Mr. Miller. This is my son."

I grinned at him and held out my hand. His mouth screwed down at one corner and he shook my hand as if it were a hot poker and said, "Hello. Well, I got a date."

"But I made your favorite dinner, Eddie," his mother said. "Meat loaf."

"I got a date, Ma," he grunted, and went out.

We sat around for a while after dinner and then I took Helen and her mother to a movie.

I saw Helen next day, and that night she went to a movie with me and afterwards we dropped in Carliotti's for beer and a sandwich.

About eleven I saw Eddie come in with a long-legged girl and stand up at the bar. She looked older than Eddie.

Helen looked worried. I got up and went over to the bar and said, "Hello, Eddie. Come on and join us."

He looked around at me, and there was no friendliness, and then he saw Helen. He said, "We're on our way. And to the girl, 'Drink up, Vi.' They went out and left me standing there. I went back to the table and made believe I was laughing. It off."

"They've got a date," I said.

"Sometimes Eddie can be so kind," she said, her eyes preoccupied. "But he's all mixed up—he's all mixed up. It's the times, I guess. There's nothing for just a boy—just an ordinary boy. He's just twenty-one and—"

She let her voice trail off, and shrugged.

He hasn't stopped being a kid yet," I said.

HELEN looked at me gratefully and I changed the subject.

In the next couple of days I did things I never did before. I sent Helen flowers, the first flowers I ever sent to any girl.

And when she told me that her mother wasn't feeling well, I stopped by to see the old lady—and before that, mothers of girls were just so much excess baggage to me. I took Helen for a ride in the country, when she had an afternoon off, and we picked wild flowers and ate at a roadside place by a brook. And when we got home, in the dark, standing downstairs in the hall, I kissed her. She was my girl and I was her guy and I knew, there in that minute, that she knew it as well as I did.

So when she phoned me next afternoon at the station house and broke a date for that night, I didn't know what to make of it. She was short on the phone; she said she had a headache and was going to stay in. I said, well, couldn't I come around, and she said no. And then I suppose I did a rotten thing. At eight that night I phoned the house and

her mother said she wasn't in. On top of that, I went around and leaned against a pole across the street.

She came home at eleven, walking the block from the bus line. I crossed the street and stopped her as she was heading up the steps.

"So you were sick," I said.

I couldn't see her face clearly, for the darkness, and she didn't make a sound.

"Listen," I said. "You don't ever have to kid me, Helen. If there's another guy, or a number of guys, tell me. Because I'm not about you. But, get this, I'm not playing the field. I was going to ask you to marry me—I was going to ask it tonight. I'm asking it now."

She was poised there on the step when I'd stopped her. Her voice seemed to come from somewhere around her feet.

"I can't marry you, Charley."

"You kissed me last night."

"You kissed me."

"But you kissed me back and the way you did it—"

"Let me go! Don't be an idiot!"

That cut me. I let her go and she ran up the stairs.

I DIDN'T stop by the Miles Standish next day. I didn't stop by all week. It was on a Saturday that I got a phone call from Mrs. Cosgrove. She wanted to see me and there was something in her voice that made me ask no questions. I went out of the precinct house and hopped a cab.

She was alone and there was a grave, grave look on her face. "I didn't know who else to turn to, Charley," she said. "It's about Eddie."

Its tough when you've got to face a mother about her kid. "What's wrong, Mrs. Cosgrove?" I said. "Anything I can do—"

"Eddie's left home," she said slowly.

"He got a job?"

"That's what I'm afraid about." She shook her head. "I don't think so. You know, for a while he was a bellhop at the Morton Arms Hotel, but it didn't last. Then for months he didn't do anything, except odd jobs. Relief elevator operator or bellhop, here and there—but only relief jobs. If one of the boys was sick. Then, three days ago, Thursday, he left home. Packed his grip and left. I was out and when I came in there was a note. 'I'm leaving home,' he wrote. He didn't say where he was going."

"I'll find him," I said. "Don't you worry. And then I left."

She needed a friend. Well, I needed one too, and I had one. Hank Leon. I went to him and put my cards on the table. About Helen and her mother and about the kid.

"I saw him in Carliotti's one night with a frill I wouldn't trust any further than I could throw a safe."

"Woman trouble?"

"Maybe. Which means money trouble."

"Which means—trouble." He slapped my knee. "Okay, baby. We'll collect him if he's in circulation. He was a bellhop. Well, he knew bellhops. They talk among themselves. Let's go."

WE did the town. We went first to the Morton Arms Hotel, and from a couple of bellhops there we learned the other hotels where he'd worked at occasionally. We went to those, and we found bellhops who knew him, but that's all we found. None of them had seen him during the past week. We went to Carliotti's and I quizzed Carliotti himself and the barmen about the long-legged girl I'd seen Eddie there with. They didn't know anything about the girl except that she'd been there maybe half a dozen times with him. It was while we were having a beer there that I said to Hank Leon:

"Look. You remember I asked you once about Abe Horner."

"I remember."

"Well, Larry McLennan never showed up again in the Miles Standish lobby after that day he spotted me for a cop. If he spotted me."

"What do you mean, if he spotted you?"

"I was just thinking maybe Horner can be had and that maybe he tipped McLennan off."

"We could try."

I said, "Let me try. If there's a kick-back, I don't want you on the receiving end too. Now don't argue, Hank."

I found Horner in the lobby of the Miles Standish, sitting in a big leather divan.

"Out back, Abe. I want to talk to you."

He folded his newspaper, got up, and we went down the lobby and into his office. He sat on the desk, took off his hat and gave me his cagey look.

I said, "Think back to the day I was going to rough up Eddie Cosgrove."

"Go on."

"Larry McLennan was in the lobby at the time. I didn't know who he was then—but he took a hell of an interest in what I was doing. I asked you who he was. You gave me a dead pan."

"I gave you a dead pan. Go on."

"You knew who he was, Abe."

"You're kind of rough around the edges, like a bad corn, kid."

I said, "You can cut out the cheap cracks, too. Now listen, Abe. Don't try to kid me. Eddie Cosgrove's taken a run-out powder. I want him. It's no pinch. I just happen to like his old lady. Get me, I'm not looking for Larry McLennan. I'm looking for Eddie Cosgrove."

His eyes got very steady. "You're on the level?"

"As your lobby floor."

"He's living at the Adams Hotel. Room ten-o-six."

"How'd you find out?"

"I was over sitting around talking to Zimmerman, the house dick, yesterday. I saw him."

"How can he afford it?"

Horner kept looking right at me. "I don't know. You guess. That day you were going to rough him—he was talking to Larry McLennan five minutes before. What could I do? Helen's a grand gal, she's a million. Could I tell her? Could I tell the cops? I told McLennan to stay out of the lobby. But what else could I do?"

"Abe," I said. "I guess I had you wrong."

"I figured if you picked up McLennan you'd pick up the kid too. I wasn't going to be the cause of busting Helen's heart. That part," he said, taking a drag at his cigar, "is up to you."

I WALKED to the Adams. It was a long way, twelve or fifteen blocks, and by the time I got there my mind wasn't any clearer. I didn't know what I would do, whether I'd put the cuffs on him right away or take my sap and lay it over his head. I went upstairs in the elevator and when I got in front of 1006 I felt like turning right around and leaving. But I knew that if I didn't pick him up, some other cop would eventually. So I rang the bell.

He opened the door and I didn't say anything; I just looked at him. He didn't try to slam it in my face. His jaw fell and he swallowed, and I kept looking at him, straight at him, and then I walked in past him to the middle of the room.

"All right, close the door."

I turned around and saw him standing there, his feet spread, his fists clenched.

"Well, Eddie?"

"Well?" he blurted.

"How deep are you in this, Eddie? How deep are you in with Larry McLennan?"

His jaw was quivering and his voice was harsh, unsteady, when he said, "If you think I'm a squealer—"

"Who said you were a squealer? I know you're in with Larry McLennan, so what've got to squeal about? I know all about him. His record. What he does. I can figure the set-up here. You rent this room and that keeps him clean. He brings suckers here. You're his husky—his strong-arm guy."

His face was very red, grim, sweaty. "You ain't getting me to say a word."

"Listen," I said, "I'm not after McLennan. If I wanted him I'd camp right here and take him when he comes in. But I don't care about him, kid. I care about you. Well, about your sister. About Helen. I love her. If you know what that means. Forget I'm a cop. Right now, I'm no cop but a guy that's nuts about your sister. The girl's the thing—and if you'd be a right guy I'd like you too. I could do things for you."

ALL at once his eyes began to look hard. He tried out thickly. "Ain't I been thinking about her? And Mom?"

Do you think I wanted to land up this way? But no work, nothing steady, and living off them all the time!"

"How deep are you in this?"

He choked. "I ain't done—well—anything yet. I moved in here the other night—" He stopped and his jaw hardened again and he shook his head. "I ain't asking you for anything!" he blurted out. "I ain't a squealer and I ain't asking you for anything!" He held his hands out. "So go ahead, go ahead and put the cuffs on me."

I didn't move but I said, "What about the girl you were with in Carliotti's that night?"

"She's McLennan—" He closed his mouth tight and kept holding his hands out. "Go ahead, put 'em on."

"She's McLennan's girl," I finished for him. "You wanted dough to take her around. They knew it, Eddie—both of them. And then what? Then you didn't find out till afterwards that she was McLennan's girl."

His hands fell back to his sides and he dropped his head and for a second I thought he was going to bust out crying.

"You got a bag?" I said. "Get it."

There was a clicking sound, and the instant I realized it was the door, a voice said, "Not so fast, Shamus. Skip the bag, Eddie."

I turned around, my hand going toward my gun, but when I saw McLennan standing inside the door and holding an automatic I knew I was behind the eight ball.

"Get your hat and coat, Eddie," he said. "We'll blow." He kept his gun trained on me. I was maybe a dozen feet away from him and didn't stand a chance in the world. "Make a move," he told me quietly, "and you'll get plenty. Okay, Eddie, step on it."

More than anything else, I felt sick. I said, "Listen, you bum, leave this kid alone. He's only a kid."

"Why, so you can wait him over to the station house and give him a shellacking? Don't ever trust a copper, Eddie. Get your hat and coat."

And then all at once he was alongside McLennan and his hand closed over McLennan's wrist and forced the gun down and he choked out, "Larry, it's—"

Shocks and dismay and anger seemed to crack McLennan's face wide open and his whole body heaved violently against Eddie. "You lousy fool!" he screamed.

"Larry, listen now. I—I—"

"Let me go! Look out!"

EDDIE twisted McLennan's wrist till the gun fell to the floor. He let McLennan go and stepped back. McLennan jumped for the door and that was where I got him and slammed him against it. I held him there, my hand full of his grey silk muffler.

"You got an hour to get out of town," I said. I opened the door with one hand and threw him out with the other, and turned and said to Eddie, "Now get your bag. You're going home."

He looked at me stupidly and mumbled, "Home?"

"Sure." I took hold of his arm and shook him. "Come on, kid."

I was sitting in the precinct house a couple of nights later when the phone rang and Helen said, "Charley . . . Charley . . ."

I could tell by her voice that she couldn't say anymore, so I said, "I'll be right over."

She met me in the downstairs hall and there was nothing to say.

"Oh, Charley, you saved him—you saved everything!"

"Give the kid some credit, too. In the pinch, he showed he was a right guy. I talked to my father. He's getting him a job on the railroad. Something steady."

"I know," she cried against my shoulder. "And he's so happy, Charley. All at once he's grown up. And, darling, I didn't have a date that night. And I couldn't have married you, with things like that. I saw ahead, away ahead—Eddie getting in trouble and you a cop. I'd have hated myself, always asking you to get him out of scrapes."

All I could say was, "Whatever I did, I did for you, honey!"

"Hold me tight, darling!"

That was the way it was. That was the way I'd known it was going to be some day.

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Ancient Wedding Shops of Old England

Chronicles of Old North Saanich

By Walter B. Anderson

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Part III

WHAT a splendid game country was North Saanich in the early days! Blue and ruffed grouse were plentiful, and deer were so numerous that crops such as peas, turnips, etc., were often seriously damaged by their nightly raids. Mt. Newton on the south, and Mts. Arbutus and Sayacoom on the north made grand refuges for them. In yet earlier days this part of the country must have been a paradise for elk, as one could pick up many decaying antlers in the woods everywhere. However, these animals had completely deserted Saanich before our settling here. The last that was seen was a lone cow somewhere in Sluggett's swamp in South Saanich, sometime in the '70s. She evidently was a stray from the main herd in the heart of the Island, and had probably wandered around by the Goldstream Flats.

In winter, ducks, geese and Brent were plentiful, and during migrations sandhill cranes rested and fed on the many grassy openings. Naturally where deer were so plentiful panthers also frequented, with an occasional wolf. Dan Moses was a farmer particularly annoyed by panthers. Living as he did close to the bases of the two little mountains, he was certain to have occasional calls from these marauders. He came to our house one day and reported the loss of a young pig, and as he had seen the panther just as it was disappearing in the woods with his prey, he asked help to hunt the animal down. Next day, then, a posse formed of Jack Edwards, Jonathan Martin, my brother Alec and myself all trooped out to Moses' to slay the beast. I was too young to be allowed a firearm, but went along as an extra. Arriving at the spot, Moses led us on a path through the woods along which he had seen the panther go. It was a Sunday afternoon in mid-summer. Very hot, without a breath of air stirring. After proceeding cautiously for some distance, with Moses eagerly pressing ahead, Jack Edwards, by this time very hot and tired, watched his chance when Moses was well out of sight in the underbrush, suddenly gave a loud yell, discharged both barrels of his shotgun in the air and started back the way we had come at a run. The rest at once saw his game, and shooting off their weapons, all pounded back on a quick run, leaving poor Moses alone in the woods. By the time we had reached the clearing, Dan caught up with us, and at once seeing the joke, began laughing. He told us that when he first heard the shooting he made sure that we had got the panther. So home for that day.

Next day, just before dusk, as we were doing up the chores, Dan came flying down the road, kicking the sides of the old horse he was riding and yelling, "The panther, the panther!" at the top of his voice. When he got to our house, he told us that the beast had made another visit to his place that evening, seeking another piece of pork, and that his two dogs had chased it into the woods and up a tree, and that Mrs. Moses was on guard at the spot with the dogs. One Eye Jack, an Indian working for us, was the only grown man at the place at the time, my brother Alec being away. Jack seized Alec's double-barrelled rifle, and he and I made haste to Moses' ranch, about two miles distant. Sure enough upon arriving there we found the panther, an eight-foot female, stretched out on a limb of a big fir tree. Mrs. Moses still on guard, and the dogs raising hullabaloo at the foot of the tree. Jack fired and brought the beast down wounded. The dogs, including two we had brought with us, soon brought it to bay in the underbrush, and Jack, getting close up, finished it with the second barrel. Dan Moses, as the beast was kicking its last, fired two loads of buckshot into it. He was making sure it would eat no more of his pork.

When we started for home, one of our dogs, a bull terrier, was missing, and upon arriving at the house, found that the poor beast had got in before us, with one side torn out and the ribs exposed. He had no doubt rushed in to seize the wounded panther and got a blow from one of its powerful paws. Rough surgery was performed on the plucky little fellow and the place eventually healed over except for a small central patch. Poor little Tom was a noble dog, although a stray who came to us by chance.

Takes His Last Meal

SOME two years previous to this happening, a panther killed one of our young calves, and the remains of the carcass being found by the mother's loving about the spot, strychnine was inserted, and the next day Mr. Cougar was found dead—a "nine-footer." I was very young at the time, but was taken to the spot where the beast had been carried and, was being skinned. Its carcass was buried at the base of a large upturned tree root upon which had grown a wild cherry tree. For a long time I dreamed going to the "panther tree," as we called it. Some years after my father grafted the wild cherry with scions of a good cultivated stock, and the resulting tree bore us good crops of fine fruit. My dream of the "panther tree" was by then dissipated.

The West Road to Victoria was slowly



Here is the late Joe Stevens, "Pack-rat of Barkerville"—typical of the sourdough prospector who roamed the gold trails in a past decade. At right, his California counterpart, 30-year-old Peter Voss and his burro-drawn cart, reminiscent of the trek of '49. Like the prospector who works the hand type "rockers" in the top picture, these veterans of the gold hunt are a vanishing race.

improving, though still a very bad road as roads go. It still took three hours with a light wagon and team to make the trip. Five hours with a load. At intervals along the road were wayside inns, it being an unwritten law that a stop should be made at each of these and a little refreshment partaken of. The most northerly of these houses was Harry Wain's. Then after a seven-mile drive came the Mt. Newton Hotel at the junction of the Mt. Newton Crossroad. This was kept by Peter Lind, of one of the Nordic races. This house afterwards changed hands once or twice, being finally acquired by "Russian Jack" Henderson. Next in order was Stevens, or "Steve's," as it was familiarly called, away down opposite Prospect Lake. Then came the Royal Oak at the junction of the West and East Roads. Beyond that the road, instead of coming into Quadra Street as now, diverged at the far side of Christmas Hill and skirted the shore of Swan Lake, at the far corner

of which stood the Swan Lake Hotel, kept by a sister of Harry Wain and her husband, whose names I have forgotten. It may have been Smith. No other pub then to Victoria. It may seem strange to many people in this age that stops should be made at all of these places, but I can assure them that it was a boon to be able to get a glass of wine, or beer, or something stronger, and very comforting to warm oneself at the big log fire on a cold winter's day while on a long wearying drive over rough roads such as we had then.

District Blacksmith

JUST north of the Mount Newton Hotel was our district blacksmith, Peter Bartleman was the smith, a dour, pernickety old Scot. I often had to take from two to four horses to be shod by him with perhaps a couple of sacks slung over the back of one of them with plough points to be feathered or coulters to be

laid. Old Peter would get me to strike for him when laying the steel on a point or making a weld on a coulters. The sledge was so heavy I scarce could lift it, and as often happened, I made a miss stroke. Peter used to swear most horribly. I used to be horribly scared of him at first, but soon got to realize that his bark was far worse than his bite. I think I owe most of my vocabulary of swear words to Peter's teaching. Until Paddy Ryan came to live at Shoal Bay and opened a smiddy there, Peter Bartleman was the nearest smith, seven miles from Rosebank.

We had elections in those days, too. The first I can remember was contested between Jim Lowe, a Scot, who with his brother Tom, carried on an importing business in Victoria, and Amor de Cosmos, that old-time "Love of the World." Lowe ran on a Free Port ticket (there were no parties in those days) and de Cosmos on Confederation. Jim Lowe made an excellent fight, but Amor, being the more seasoned politician and plausible speaker, won out and Confederation carried the day.

Becoming an Officer

THE second election I was more interested in, being, let me announce, the presiding officer in our polling station. Imagine a ten-year-old boy acting as Deputy Returning Officer today. The one other reason I was interested was because my father was in the field as a candidate. The way I got my appointment was this. One cold winter day I drove to Victoria to get some necessities for the house, taking with me a basket of several dozen eggs to sell for my mother. Stopping, as directed, at the Driad Hotel, then situated on Government Street, somewhere near to where W. & J. Wilson's clothing store now is, I approached Monsieur Driad himself, who eagerly bought my eggs at \$1.50 per dozen, making me promise to bring in all I could later on, eggs being exceedingly scarce that winter. While the egg deal was on, a little gentleman approached us and spoke to Driad in a low tone. I was then formally introduced to A. C. afterwards Judge Elliott, who was Returning Officer for Saanich. For a few minutes he chatted to me and then said, "Look here, young man, I want someone to act as my deputy in North Saanich polling station at Harry Wain's. Now let me see your writing. Please write your name on this paper." This I did, the while apologizing for having cold hands from driving, and so not being able to write as well as I should. "That will do nicely," he said. As I have never written in anything but a

rotten hand, I have often wondered since what my boy's hand, chilled as I was with the cold drive, looked like in those days.

"Now," continued Mr. Elliott, "you must do so and so," and he went on to explain my duties, stuffed my pockets with a lot of papers, promised to pay me the colossal sum of five dollars, wished me luck, and sent me on my way rejoicing. And there I was a full fledged Deputy Poll Clerk and general factotum for our station in the coming election. In due course the election was held. My father was opposed by Arthur Bunster, the brewer of Victoria. The polling booth was in Harry Wain's sitting-room. The bar was open and handy to the booth, and there was plenty of free Bunster's beer that day. It was open voting, there was no voters' list that I can recall to mind, but each voter came to the table where I sat in state, gave his name, which I wrote down, named his candidate, which I wrote opposite to the voter's name, and that was that. My poor old dad sat near me at the table; Bunster had no scrutineer. As voters were few and the day was long, I had ample time to walk about the room and stretch my legs. From the open door and front window I could see the electors milling about outside and in the bar. One man, who was supposedly one of my father's strongest supporters, I could see was doing some heavy electioneering, and something which I saw, and a few words which I overheard, opened my boyish eyes to the fact that he was campaigning not for, but against, my father. I, of course, could say nothing, wouldn't have anyway. Time went on and the hour approached for the closing of the polls, still this man had not voted. My father, unsuspecting man, at last spoke to him, reminding him that he had not voted, and that the time was getting short. Finally he appeared before the table, pretty well sprung "Your name, please?" "William Blank." "For whom do you wish to vote?" "Bunster." The toll had been running heavily against my father all day, and when the name "Bunster" issued from the lips of Mr. B., he stood up and said, "And you, too, Mr. Blank?" I had never properly grasped the significance of Caesar's dying reproachful question until that moment, and though Blank had deceived my father up to the last minute, he had not fooled the kid deputy one little bit.

Well, the election was over, and Bunster's beer won the day. I think I can lay claim to the doubtful honor of being the youngest Deputy Returning Officer to ever act in all Canada, perhaps in North America.

(To Be Continued)

Spots on the Lion Cub Explained by Science

By STEPHEN M. SPENCER (Copyright, 1937, by The North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

MOST youngsters know Kipling's story about how the leopard got his spots. The original Ethiopian, the black being still fresh on his own new skin, touched up the leopard with his finger tips.

But the resourceful author of the "Just So Stories" did not explain the spots on the lion cub, whose parents have flawless complexions, or how a pair of wild pigs, uniformly drab in color, could have cute little piglets all striped like watermelons, or why the brilliantly hued peacocks, turkeys and pheasants should hatch out dull, brownish speckled young ones.

This being the nursery season at the Zoo, the question of why offspring so often don't match their elders is more or less timely. The question is old, but it's still open, because scientists have never agreed completely on the answer. The whole subject of animal coloration, in fact, has been provocative of a lot of scientific argument.

More than a generation ago someone suggested the young lions were spotted so their parents could find them in the dark lions live in. In dismal dens, you remember. But that theory is a little hard for modern students to accept. There are a lot of spots in the animal kingdom it wouldn't cover, and if you are going in for theories, you'd best pick the one which leaves the fewest cases unaccounted for.

Dr. Wither Stone, vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences and famous authority on birds, who exhibit this color peculiarity to a great degree, says the most generally accepted theory is that the young exhibit the coloring of their remote ancestors. This would be another expression of the well-known biological principle that "ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny" (the life history of the individual recapitulates the evolution of the race).

A Bit of Evolution

SO when you watch the young things at the Zoo sport their baby coats or feathers and then gradually lose this to assume the colors of their parents you are seeing, according to the recapitulation theory, a bit of evolution in quick review, hundreds of thousands of years telescoped into a few weeks or months.

Just as the ill slits in the human embryo are considered evidence that man's ancestor some ago lived in the water and breathed with gills, so the stripes on the Zoo's young European wild swine indicate that the ancestral hogs, including the

adults, were striped. Fossil remains support the recapitulation theory when it comes to bony structure, but since all the fossils lost their skins, fur, feathers and all to the demon decay, the theory is applied to coloration only by analogy.

A German scientist, Dr. G. H. Theodor Elmer, who contributed much to this theory of animal coloration, believed that in the carnivorous animals, and probably in all others, the first fashion was longitudinal stripes running lengthwise of the body, as in the young wild pigs. The stripes, through evolution, broke up into spots, and the spots later united to form bars or stripes running the other way, as in the tiger. Finally a uniform color became the style, he contended.

Whether they are out of style or not, spots and speckles certainly aren't very distinctive. Many species of birds, points out Dr. Stone, are hardly distinguishable when they are young because all have the same mottled baby plumage. This is an indication, he adds, that the common ancestor of these related species are speckled, the present-day colors being later specializations. Thus the bird world of a few hundred millennia ago wasn't such a bright and gay place as it is today, what with being just a mess of speckles.

This same thing applies to related species of other animals. Roger Conant, of the Zoo scientific staff, points out that it is most difficult to identify various species of deer when they are young, because all the fawns are spotted, much alike. They lose their spots as they grow older and take on species characteristics.

Young Resemble Mother

OFTEN the adult male and female differ in color, and when this is the case the young usually resemble the mother, as in birds. Several theories have been brought forth to explain this. Darwin pointed out there is an excess of males in nature, that the female had quite a choice at mating time, picked the brightest colored male and these qualities were thus accentuated in successive generations.

Recently a famous English physician and naturalist, Major R. W. G. Hingston, suggested that war rather than love explained the male's flashy attire.

"His theory is that fundamentally an animal's color is protective, a concealing color, one which will make him fade into his background. But superimposed on this is a system of 'threatening-coloration,' which makes him conspicuous, and more terrifying to his enemies. And since the male is usually the fightingest of the species, he is the one to sport the

war paint. The black mane of the lion, which is not so noticeable as he lies at ease, bristles out conspicuously when he's mad. He also waves his tail over his back, showing its black tip. The hackles of the rooster, the crests of many birds, are other threatening weapons, employed in what Major Hingston calls "psychological fighting." He notes that much bird fighting is largely a ruffling of feathers anyway.

And since the male does most of the battling, he is the one with the war paint. The peaceful female sticks to the more modest and protective "concealing coloration," and the nestlings, who do no fighting at all, are even more concealingly made up.

Major Hingston suggests, and with some anatomical evidence as the basis, that our ancestors could make their hair stand on end at will, not in fear, but to frighten their enemies. The modern bear skin of the King's guard, the crests of the Roman military helmets, the feathered headdresses of the Indian warriors, are all, he believes, "attempts or symbols of the attempt to stimulate that erectile fighting crest so essential for battle in our remote ancestors."

As for the beard, he thinks that, too, was furnished to terrify his foes and not to charm his women. He no longer needs it as a military accessory. And man, though he no longer does much personal fighting, still likes to look his best before the ladies. And if a beard helped him there, why, asks the Major, does he usually shave it off?

Honors Stradivarius

AT Cremona, where he was born, worked and died, it appears they will continue celebrating the second centenary of the death of the great violin maker, Antonius Stradivarius, well into the late Summer and the Fall.

The competition of modern string-instrument making in the Palazzo Guelfo at Cittanova is now being succeeded by the International Fair of Ancient Art in the Palazzo Trecci, while concerts of soloists, small orchestras and chamber music executants playing authentic instruments manufactured by Stradivarius, and congresses of every kind abound. There is grand opera in the Piazza del Duomo, concerts by the old Cremonese School, and sacred music with old Cremonese musical instruments and the Inzoli organ in the cathedral, terminating with the inauguration of the School and Museum of String Instruments on October 28.

In honor of Stradivarius, Cremona has been chosen for the grand national folklore rally at the end of September, and, because of the wonderful fiddles he made over two hundred years ago, you may travel to the festivities with a fifty per cent reduction on your rail ticket from any station in Italy.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda Flies Over Ocean

We are privileged to print below some notes made by one of his staff, describing the first cross ocean journey by air which His Highness Gaekwar of Baroda recently made, when His Highness flew from Jodhpur to Alexandria.

HIS Highness is seventy-three years of age, and succeeded to the throne of his state in May, 1875. He had full ruling powers at the age of eighteen, and has thus been administering Baroda, one of the largest and most important of Indian States, since 1881. His story starts from leaving Jodhpur.

"A solitary arc light shone in front of the control buildings, but in the distance twinkled the aerodrome demarcation lights.

"A whistle sounded as soon as the door had closed behind us and we had barely settled in our seats. A searchlight threw a solitary broad ray along the ground. The engines roared deafeningly as we sped along and gently rose. Through the windows we could faintly see farewell waves for a short minute. A half turn over the aerodrome as we rose, the lights grew faint, then complete darkness below us and a few twinkling stars above. We adjusted our chairs and settled to sleep. His Highness' great adventure had begun.

Glorious Sight

THE first portion of the flight was over rocky desert and roughly following the line of the railway from Jodhpur to Hyderabad. It was a glorious sunrise and below us we could faintly see irrigation canals served by the Sukkur Barrage. After crossing the Indus, it became bumpier again over the nearly featureless Sind Desert. This did not last long, however, and before nine o'clock we were safely in Karachi Airport.

"His Highness was not at all tired, and after a good breakfast in the rest house, he returned to the Airport and talked for nearly half an hour with Commander Watt, who is in charge of administration. "We left punctually at 10 a.m. in the R.M.A. Hengist, a four-engined Handley-Page.

"The flight from Karachi was neither interesting nor eventful, and His Highness and most members of the staff dozed fitfully. We flew over the sea for the first 150 miles and the coastline was rarely seen clearly until we saw the headland of Omara. There was a strong headwind and we were often flying in mist. As we approached Gwadar, conditions became worse, and we were able to see the peculiar rock formations near Jabal-i-Medhi. One part strongly resembles a vast irregular cathedral, and on flying maps this landmark has now acquired the name of Cathedral Rock.

"For over 200 miles we now followed the

Persian coastline. Around Gwattar, which lies just inside Persian Baluchistan, we could see a profusion of rocks piled up in grotesque fashion. Thereafter, as we flew along the Makran coast, there was little to be seen except the forbidding Persian tableland in the dim distance.

The Persian Gulf

THE Persian Gulf was falling as we landed on the aerodrome at Sharjah, where we found fifty-five Squadron R.A.F. flying from Aden to Baghdad. Sharjah is one of the several small independent native towns scattered along the Trucial Coast of the Persian Gulf. The rest house is built in the shape of an old-fashioned caravanserai and has an Arab guard provided by the Sheikh of Sharjah. The Arab guard was paraded on our arrival, a picturesque lot of ruffians strongly armed with a variety of weapons, some of which they were apparently not averse to sell to those willing to pay Bond Street prices.

"The plane left punctually at 5 a.m., and when we woke we were still flying over the Gulf, with nothing in sight but a faint coastline ahead. This was Cape Ras Rakan, and at 8.15 a.m. we had landed safely at Muharrak aerodrome on Bahrain Island.

"Bahrain seems destined to enjoy a fresh era of prosperity, for immense oil resources have been discovered in the vicinity and are now being developed by a company allied to the Standard Oil Company of California. His Highness discussed this potential wealth with Mr. P. W. Ohlinger, the assistant manager, who lives at "Messpers" in the island. Mr. Ohlinger invited His Highness to visit the new oilfields on his return journey as a guest of the company. Apparently no less than 500 Europeans are employed in the vicinity and a modern town is gradually coming into existence.

Too Much Fish

ALTHOUGH the air is lovely, the island looks completely bare and the aerodrome buildings consisted of tents and huts in a vast sandy waste. Excellent fish abounds—it formed the basis of our excellent breakfast—but in the absence of fodder, it forms the basis of cattle cake, with the result that the inhabitants complain that even the milk tastes of fish. However, efforts are now being made to stimulate the growth of alfalfa, and some success has already been achieved. It is curious how Baroda subjects are to be found nearly everywhere in the East, for we were informed before leaving that the leading general store in Bahrain is managed by Mr. Ashraf, of Baroda.

"Our next stage was a comparatively

short one of 265 miles to Koweit, and we took off from Bahrain shortly after 9 o'clock. With the exception of occasional small villages on the coastline on the port side and some fine cloud effects, there was little to see and most of the party dozed. At 11.30 we landed at Koweit to refuel, and found that we could not see the town on account of a wall seven miles long which encircles the town on the landward side. This wall has watch towers and loopholes and apparently was completed in forty days as recently as 1921. There was nothing to see except camels, donkeys and old cars in various stages of senility, a customs house at which an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent on everything is charged, and a junk shop in which Arabia and Woolworths seemed to be equally represented. It would be interesting to know the history of the battered King George V Coronation mug which figured in a place of honor. —From Imperial Airways Gazette.

Westminster Abbey Is Opened to Public

WESTMINSTER Abbey, open to the public again, and a more popular place of pilgrimage than ever since the Coronation, is a veritable museum of works of art. In addition to treasures of woodwork, like the canopied stalls in Henry VI's Chapel, treasures of ironwork, like the grille attached to the tomb of Queen Eleanor of Castile, and treasures of sculpture like the numerous royal effigies, the Abbey possesses a fine collection of plate, the most ancient specimen of which is an interesting Elizabethan Communion cup and cover, bearing the date 1571.

During the forty years which succeeded the accession of Charles II to the throne of England, the Abbey authorities took special pains to enrich their church with various fine pieces of silver-gilt plate, including two Communion cups and covers, very plain but of graceful proportions, two other Communion cups, elaborately chased and embossed with acanthus leaves; a great alms dish, nearly three feet in diameter, and richly decorated; and two magnificent silver-gilt candlesticks.

During the present century, the Abbey has been enriched by several gifts of great value. The late Sir Basil Lubbock gave an Abyssinian cross as a votive offering for the recovery of Edward VII from a serious illness, a costly professional cross was given by Rodman Wansamaker on Christmas Eve, 1922; the late Lord Rosebery presented a great altar cross of silver-gilt, weighing upwards of 600 ounces, and the citizens of Westminster gave four splendid silver-gilt alms dishes in memory of the late Dean Ryle.

Another treasure is a hearse cloth of white silk and ablaze with heraldry. In accordance with the precedent set by medieval examples, presented by the Actors' Church Union. The Abbey possesses six altars, all with hangings and frontals of great value.

In a Garden in July

By Robert Connell

It is the latter end of July, and the garden is beginning to show the work of "ripening Summer," as Alfred Austin called it. There is still plenty of color from the lingering campanulas and delphiniums to the roses and columbines and stocks, but there is also a touch of other tints, yellowing green and russet gold, that tell of a slowing down of Nature's factories in the chlorophyll cells of the leaves. And where, as one wishes were always the case, some seed-vessels are left by over-careful shears to ripen, they exhibit stiff but none the less striking forms, with something statuesque about them. The Iceland poppy, for example, when the petals have just dropped or are ready to drop, is a very beautiful object. In the centre is the shining prism of the ovary, with its upward-pointing stiff bristles, and on its summit the pale yellow plump of the stigmas, while about the base are the slender dark green filaments with the withered and empty but still brightly colored golden anthers.

The commoner glaucous poppy is possessed of a seed-box of great simplicity in its lines. From the summit of the green flower-stalk rises a more or less spherical smooth capsule on a neck of the same thickness as the stem, from which it is distinguished by the groove from which the sepals, petals and anthers sprang. The capsule has a white bloom on it like that of a cabbage leaf: this is what is meant by saying it is "glaucous." The summit of the sphere has a creased or scalloped edge, and from within this ornamental ring rises a disc bearing the stigmatic surfaces, varying in number but usually from eight to ten in well-developed plants, and each passing out into a square-tipped lobe of the disc. On the under side there are corresponding ribs that fit into the intervals between the scallops of the capsule's edge. Flat at first, the disc gradually becomes concave by shrinkage in the ripening process and finally the ribs rise out of their grooves and leave an opening through which the minute seeds may eventually escape. The same description applies to the Oriental poppy's seed-case, except that its shape is unlike, and to other kinds with similar reservations.

I have taken the poppy as a very easily analyzed example, but it is extraordinary what reward of pleasure there is in examining the less familiar characters of plants, as well as their rather neglected aspect. My attention was first called to the artistic possibilities of the withered stem and ripened fruit by a picture in Black's "British Water-Color Art," by Edwin Alexander, R.S.A. It was one of a collection presented to King Edward and Queen Alexandra as a Coronation gift. The subject is "A Study of Hawkweed." Hawkweed is one of those yellow dandelion-like plants plentiful in late Summer. In this picture the artist has not taken the blossoming stage of the plant but its seed-time, showing three stems, two of them with only the bare receptacle, the third with some of the plumed seeds still adhering, a quiet study in brown and pearly grey. This is perhaps the noblest end of art: the revelation of unsuspected beauty in common things.

Garden Visitors

THE only butterflies visiting the garden as yet are the cabbage and the White Admiral. The latter, with its garb of black, banded and spotted with white, is as active as a bird, flying here and there and up and down, rarely if ever resting, but rising high up over the trees on each side of the lot. The bees are the chief visitors. The blue eryngo is now their favorite plant, and its prickly heads are never without honey-bees all day long, so that one wonders how the necessary supplies are maintained by the little flowers. This garden representative of a well-known British seashore plant sometimes called sea-holly is an interesting example of adaptation, and one might almost say of mimicry, for its heads suggest at once the familiar family of composites of which the daisy and the thistle are types, but actually the eryngo belongs to the umbelliferous or parsley family, as an examination of its flowers and fruit shows. The bees' taste corresponds with our sense of beauty. Graveson, in his "British Wild Flowers," says of the sea-holly that it "is perfect in its coloring of delicately veined blue-grey leaves and deeper blue flower heads. It makes the desert of sand blossom as the rose, and painters have eagerly seized upon it to give color to their pictures of sandhills by the sea." And an old-fashioned poet thus describes it:

"Around her neck
A gorgeous ruff of leaves with snowy points
Averts all rough intrusion. On her brow
She binds a crown of amethystine hue
Bristling with spica, thick interwove
With clustering florets whose light
anthers dance
In the fresh breeze like tiny topaz gems."

And the Honey-Bee

IF the honey-bees are busy in the eryngo flowers, the humble-bees find their pleasure in the dense creamy-white inflorescences of the meadowsweet or queen-of-the-meadows, that delightfully scented native of British meadows and brook sides. It is really an extraordinary and amusing sight to see the black and gold velvety creature tumbling about in the luxury of these rich pollen pastures crowded with innumerable anthers. As they tumble you can hear their "mellow, breezy buzz," the note of thorough and undisguised enjoyment. It is pollen they are after, and you can see them arrive with empty hind legs and fill them with the yellow grains they first collect on their



ONE OF MANY BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA GARDENS

velvet by their tumblings among the flowers.

The other day I saw a dark bee carrying a green leaf slip under a small, flatish boulder where rock-plants grow. Lifting the stone carefully, I found below both the bee and its field of operations. The roots of two green tunnels were revealed, into the end of one of which the insect was disappearing. It was, of course, one of those bees that worry rose growers by the manner in which they cut from the leaves circular and elongated pieces, though not always, by any means, confining their attentions to roses. The tunnel is usually dug underground or par-

tially when a suitable roof presents itself like this boulder. Then the bee proceeds to line it with the green pieces she dilligently gathers. Having made a sufficiently large cell, a deposit of bee-food, mixed pollen and nectar, is made, and on it an egg is laid. The cell is sealed with circular pieces a little larger than the area of the tunnel's cross-section, and this goes on till sometimes as many as a dozen cells are thus constructed, each fitting into the other, and furnished with embryo life and food. It is a beautiful example of a "home without hands."

The cells are easily detached here, where only half is in the ground. Remov-

ing one, we find it is about the size of the little finger, slightly domed at one end, with the concave lid at the other. This lid is made of half a dozen green disks rammed home on the other like the wads in an old-fashioned muzzle-loader. When in an old-fashioned muzzle-loader, the lid is off we see inside a round dark brown object not quite so large as the cell's diameter. Removing it, we find it to be an object shaped like a medicine capsule, dark brown in color and made of a thick felt of silky hairs. Its length is five-eighths of an inch, its diameter three sixteenths. To open it it is necessary to snip off a corner carefully with scissors, and when this is done there is found inside

the waxy white pupa, the resting-place between the larva born from the egg and the full-grown bee. The pupa case is much smaller than the green cell and the space between is closely packed with the exuvia of the larval stage. If we now open one further ahead in the chain, that is, later formation, we find in it the white legless larva whose voracious feeding upon the rich nutriment of nectar and pollen provides the energy with which the pupa case is duly built and the foodless growth of the pupa is carried on. If the green cell is a wonderful bit of architecture, ever more amazing is the process by which this white helpless grub builds about itself a cocoon of felted silk as a home within a home.

Leaf-Cutter Bee

I HAVE said the leaf-cutter bee does not confine itself to rose leaves. At first I was puzzled by the pieces used in this set of cells. They were obviously not from a rose bush, but what they were I could not say. However, I discovered after much searching that they were cut from the foliage of a small robinia or false-jocust some little distance away. All the places were of the same kind and the soft texture of the material evidently recommended the robinia leaves to the bee's building instinct. While in this instance the cells were constructed under a large stone and so were easy of examination, it is not always so by any means. More commonly the bee chooses a piece of firm ground such as a well-beaten path and in it excavates a circular pit which she then proceeds to line with cells.

One of the early writers on insect architecture describes the leaf-cutting bee and some other species of somewhat similar habits as "upholsterer bees," and tells of those that use colored petals as the leaf-cutter sometimes does, the wild red poppy being one of the flowers chosen as well as the pansy. He tells how a French gardener discovered one of these cell-groups and was so convinced that it was a work of magic that he consulted his master about the proper steps to be taken to exorcise the evil force. Thus the curiosity came into the hands of one of the clergy, who wisely sent it to Reaumur, the noted scientist, who explained the apparent devilry. Our gardens are full of such wonders whose source lies in the creative wisdom of God.

The colors of the garden are, of course, an endless source of pleasure; in addition

to their aesthetic appeal, they furnish an intellectual stimulus through our curiosity. It is not surprising, therefore, that such scientists as Darwin, Wallace and Lubbock (to recall well-known names) devoted a great deal of attention to the colors of flowers and the part they play in the economy of Nature. Quite apart from deep scientific investigations, the garden's colors are worth more than mere passive enjoyment, though that is much and a reason for thankfulness.

Blue of Anchusa

THE finest color I see these Summer days in the garden is the blue of the anchusa, or, to give it an old-fashioned English name, alkanet. Like so many of our words, "alkanet" has a history behind it. We have had it for some six hundred years and got it from a Spanish diminutive derived from the Arabic words "al henna," "the henna." The transfer of name was due to the use of certain species as dye-stuffs producing a bright reddish brown. "Alkanet" is, therefore, a reminder of our debt to Western Asia by way of Spain.

I have been comparing the blue of the anchusa with the blues in Winsor & Newton's chart of modern water-color pigments, and I find that it approaches most nearly the tint known as small, an old-fashioned color used chiefly in flower painting. As in so many flowers, the blue beauty of the anchusa is greatly enhanced by the different color of its centre. This needs the use of a magnifying-glass for its full appreciation, but even with the naked eye the outer fringe of amethyst and the inner of silvery white are plain enough. The glass shows that the fringes are composed of glandular hairs arranged on five short squarish scales, and within at the base of the scales and alternate with them are the stamens with reddish purple anthers.

Although the anchusa appears to have the finest blue, there is nevertheless a tinge of purple in it as we should expect from the amethyst buds and hairs as well as the purplish stems. A purer blue is found in some of the delphiniums which approach the color called French blue. The color here is in the calyx, and it is set off in part by the creamy white petals in the centre. The delphinium nevertheless has its purple or amethyst tinge. Sometimes the back of a perfectly blue sepal bears it. Oftener it is at the base or diffuses itself into the blue. The various campanulas, including the Canterbury Bells, are all purplish when at their bluest, as is easily seen by laying one of their flowers by the side of cobalt, French blue, or ultramarine.

Colors and Tastes

THE interest of blue in the garden lies in its association with insect tastes. Experiments carried out by patient observers over many years tend to show that it is the favorite color of bees, and this, of course, is an all-important factor in pollination. Colors are part of the flowers' advertising, and a very important one since they are seen at a distance. More than that, the blue flowers seem to represent a higher development than the white, yellow and red ones. Thus in the buttercup family the almost fantastically formed flowers of the larkspurs and monkshoods have the most decidedly blue shades. The color of a flower is one of the by-products of the plant's biological activity, and it would seem that the greater that activity is the greater is the tendency to variation in form and to the production of purple and blue tints.

To revert to the aesthetic value of the garden colors, let me quote from Ruskin's "Modern Painters," in the section dealing with "The Mountain Glory." He says: "Consider the difference produced in the whole tone of landscape color by the introductions of purple, violet and deep ultramarine blue which we owe to mountains. . . . Large unbroken spaces of pure violet and purple are introduced in their distances, and even near, by films of cloud passing over the darkness of ravines or forests, blues are produced of the most subtle tenderness; these azures and purples passing into rose-color of otherwise wholly unattainable delicacy among the higher summits, the blue of the sky being at the same time purer and deeper than in the plains." Now in the blues of the garden with the associated violet and purple found so richly in campanulas and violas and the opening buddleia flowers we get these colors in homelier fashion, and there is one link between the two: in the garden the bees (and soon the butterflies) are abundant, as one may see the winged hosts on some alpine slope of our own higher mountains. Perhaps some of my readers will appreciate these lines from a forgotten poetess:

"Blue flowers! Oh, give me blue flowers!
So pleasingly their azure eyes
Uplook in mine in morning's hours.
Taking their color from the skies,
Of heaven they learn:
To heaven they turn
Their opening eyes at break of day."

Birds of the Garden

THE birds of the garden are few. Humming birds have been less numerous than usual and my best view of one has been through a field glass as she sat preening her feathers on a dead maple branch. Warblers, as usual, are the most plentiful and are no doubt many times unseen because of the protective character of their plumage among the light-flecked leafage of the trees. Twice I have seen a flycatcher and once found a single young, almost mature, white-crowned sparrow. Even the robins and the crows are little seen or heard, no doubt because the cherry tree has failed this year to offer its usual ruddy crop to these depredators.

Relic of a Kingdom

A LOVELY relic of the last days of the Kingdom of Poland is the Lazienki Palace, honored this Summer by the visit of King Carol of Rumania. It takes its name from the large park in which it stands.

An architectural gem, the palace was built by King Stanislaw August Poniatowski, the last King of Poland, who reigned from 1764 to 1795. Merlino, the designer, was assisted by the court architects, Fontanna and Kamsetzer, while for the decoration of Lazienki the King employed painters and sculptors from France, Italy and Germany. The palace constitutes today a museum of eighteenth century art, since the decorations and furnishings have remained intact since the reign of Stanislaw August. Usually it is open to the public.

The Russian Tsars used the palace as their residence during their sojourns in Warsaw between 1817 and 1917.

A Ghost Entertains

A BAND of young married women are bringing back the open-air social life of a hundred years ago. They have discussed the possibility of giving evening parties in some of London's wooded squares, and recently they organized a ball at the Zoo.

Colored flood-lighting, moonlight effects and animal "side shows" added glamor to the ball, and guests were further entertained by the "ghost" of the third Marquess of Hertford, generally supposed to be the original of the wicked Lord Steyne in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," who duly "walked" by the flaming pond and lightly drifted over the water. This shade was returning to his old haunts, for it was he who built the original St. Dunstan's, now the home of Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow. Jasper Maskelyne, famous magician, was responsible for the "ghost's" reappearance.

Stage Biography Popular

THE Stage Society, of London, ended its present season with a production of an English translation of Francis Porche's "Tsar Lenin," a biographical study of Lenin from 1910 to 1924. Basil Sydney took the name part, with May Agate as his wife and Arthur Hardy as Trotsky.

Another biographical play, "The Great Romancer," based on the life of Alexandre Dumas, although it "made" a new, young actor, Robert Morley, in the title role and was well received by the critics, ran for less than a fortnight at the New Theatre. All the same, stage biography is popular. "Victoria Regina" is a smash hit, the operetta "Paganiini," with Richard Tauber and Evelyn Laye, is filling the Lyceum, and "The Last Journey," dealing with Sir Walter Raleigh, is also doing well.

Attend to staking plants that make tall growth, particularly delphiniums and dahlias.

City of Victoria Host to Great Variety of Churches

By REV. DR. J. K. UNSWORTH

A SKETCH of the church life in the infant city of 1862 and some of the highlights of the intervening decades appear in another part of this issue. A few statistics by way of contrast between the then of the beginning and the now of the seventy-fifth anniversary may be added to the story.

On the first Sunday in August seventy-five years ago, seven religious groups assembled for their weekly hour of worship in the newly-incorporated city of Victoria. Today in Greater Victoria, ere the sun sinks behind the Sooke Hills, some sixty-five to seventy worshipping companies will have sought contact with the Unseen.

Five of the seven congregations had church edifices—Christ Church, St. Andrew's Cathedral, St. John's, Congregational, and Pandora Street Wesleyan. At the present time there are in Greater Victoria about seventy-five buildings devoted to church purposes, one for each year of the city's corporate life.

All but one of the seventy-five were erected since incorporation. The present chapel of St. Ann's Academy was the St. Andrew's Cathedral of the sixties of the last century. Its four companion edifices of 1862 were later burned, sold or dismantled. The synagogue of Temple Emmanuel-EI at the corner of Blanshard and Pandora Streets was erected the year after incorporation.

Another statistical contrast challenges our attention. There were six religious bodies here in 1862; today there are nearly twenty-six. Whence came the additional twenty? Here we come into touch with movements which lie outside the traditional life of this burgh on the tip of Vancouver Island.

Cause of Increase

THE expansion of population would sufficiently account, one might think, for the increase in the religious edifices from four to seventy-five. And part, indeed, of the increase is due to the enlarged number of adherents of the original denominations of 1862. The Anglican congregations have grown from two to fourteen; the Presbyterian from one to five, not including two who entered the United Church; the Roman Catholic parishes from one to four. The single Methodist group of 1862 had become ten when they entered the United Church in 1925.

These constitute a little more than one-half of the present number. What, then, are the remaining half? The answer to this, as suggested above, takes us out into the wide field of modern religious history. With the exception of the Lutheran congregations, whose traditions are rooted in the Reformation of Martin Luther, and the Baptists, who have a history of several centuries, and the Society of Friends, the newer religious bodies are the products of the past hundred years.

Of the twenty-six religious communities, bodies, denominations, groups, sects or movements now found in this city, more than one-third are the offspring of the later decades of the nineteenth century or the earlier years of the twentieth. The Dominion census credits this city with having adherents of more than fifty religious bodies. Evidently only one-half of these have a sufficient number to be organized.

Churches Since 1900

RESTRICTING any survey—and that of the sketchiest sort—to the congregations that have been established here during the present century, we find that both the Christian Science and the Seventh-day Adventist congregations were formed in 1902. The latter company entered its present house of worship on Hillside Avenue in 1912, while the Church of Christ, Scientist, held its first service in the graceful temple of Grecian design at the head of Pandora Avenue on August 29, 1920.

Preceded in point of time by St. Paul's Lutheran, the congregation of Grace Lutheran was organized in 1909 and entered its new house of prayer on June 25, 1911.

The fellowship of Oaklands Gospel Hall was begun in 1911, and the place of assembly near Hillside Avenue was built in 1914.

Douglas Street Baptist Church is no doubt preparing for its quarter-century celebration, for this congregation, since 1828 under the care of Rev. F. W. McKinnon, was organized on September 15, 1912. Their church building was opened in 1914. The third decade of the century brought quite a number of ecclesiastical newcomers to town—six at least. In the first year of the decade, 1920, Unity Centre was formed, with five members, of whom the late Mrs. Gordon Grant was leader. This body entered its present place of assembly and instruction on July 3, 1932. For several years it has been known as the Victoria Thought Centre.

Diverse Denominations

IN 1925 two religious organizations, widely diverse in their point of view and modes of worship, took foothold here. The Liberal Catholic Church is a daughter of the Old Catholic Church that came into being in London, England, in 1916. The local branch of the Liberal Catholic Church of St. George was organized here in 1925, meeting in the Old Catholic Church on Clare Street, and later at 1011 Government Street.

The Pentecostal Movement was born in the prayer room of a Bible school in a Western American city on New Year's Day of 1901. The local assembly was organized in 1925 and has commodious quarters at 1416 Broad Street.

In 1924 the City Temple was organized as an independent religious body under

Dr. Clem Davies. This congregation entered its present reconstructed building in 1931.

Rev. J. B. Rowell came here from Kamloops in 1927 to head up the Central Baptist congregation, one of the Regular Baptist Convention of British Columbia. October will bring this group to its tenth anniversary. The Pandora edifice was opened in 1929.

The second youngest congregation is that of the Christian and Missionary Alliance that was formed on January 1, 1928, under Rev. Daniel Walker, who recently resigned from the pastorate. This congregation opened its house of worship on Lower Yates Street on July 1, 1928.

The very youngest Christian congregation is that of the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart at Lake Hill, which not long ago entered its present edifice.

One of the major events in the church life of Victoria since the incoming of the twentieth century was the new alignment of congregations that took place at the union in 1925 of Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians of Canada. All of the Methodist congregations, ten in number, entered the new church, as did also the Presbyterian congregations of First Church, St. Aidan's at Mount Toimie, and St. Columba in Oak Bay. The Hampshire Road Methodist congregations merged with the latter into the Oak Bay United.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church did not enter union, nor did Knox, St. Paul's, George and Erskine congregations.

The Sikh Temple

A SKETCH of Victoria's twentieth century religions would not be complete without mention of the Sikh Temple on Topaz Avenue. This edifice, along with the accompanying hostel and priest's quarters, is the religious and social centre for the East Indians of Vancouver Island, most of whom adhere to the Sikh faith.

Sikhism must be clearly distinguished from Hinduism, out of which is came as a reformation movement nearly five centuries ago. Indeed, Nanak, the founder, was a contemporary of Martin Luther. Sikhism is monotheistic in faith, monogamous in family life, and abstemious in personal conduct. It is incorrect to designate the British Columbian East Indians as Hindus, very few of them are. Hinduism is a religion, like Christianity, to which two-thirds of the people of India belong. Both Sikhs and Hindus here are East Indians, but of a different religion.

Victoria has no Hindu temple as Calcutta, nor Buddhist temple as Vancouver, nor Moslem mosque as London. It has a Sikh temple, into which all must enter with bare feet. Here on a desk on a raised dais overshadowed by a silken canopy, rests the Holy Book of Sikhism. Hither come the faithful, their wives and children, to bow before the Holy Book, to make their offerings, to hear the priests read the sacred words and give homilies, and to join in Punjabi songs led by an East Indian orchestra. Respectful visitors are readily admitted.

Overcrowding in the cold-frame will raise havoc with your seedlings. Thin them out mercilessly.

Taxation in Britain

B.B.C. Talks to Schools—Sessions Near Close—Sir Montagu Barlow—Accident Tolls—Keepers of Castles—Marriage and Divorce

By J. Edward Norcross

LONDON (By Mail)—The Winnipeg Board of Trade is not the first semi-public body in Western Canada to suggest a fundamental change in the system of levying civic taxation.

Vancouver, Victoria and Edmonton have all toyed with the proposition that taxes on real estate should be paid by the occupant, whether owner or tenant, and based on the annual rental value and not the capital value.

This is the system in Great Britain, where, if there is no occupant, there is no tax. They look at it in this way over here: there is no income from vacant property, therefore nothing except the capital value out of which to pay taxes. But a tax which takes a slice out of capital is a capital levy and, except in the case of the death duties, taxation which eats into capital is regarded with horror.

Taxation, in fact, is levied, not against property, as in Canada, but on the person using the property. This means that the tenant, not the owner, pays, the basis being the annual rent.

It also means, and this is a most important fact, that real property is virtually never seized and sold for taxes.

Taxes Are Debts

LOCAL taxes, or rates as they are called, to distinguish them from national taxes, are in exactly the same position as other debts. The debtor can be sued for them and if he fails to pay the bailiffs may be sent to the premises to seize and sell any chattels available and so liquidate the liability.

If there are no chattels the debtor may be brought before the magistrates and sent to jail. Serving a sentence of a week's imprisonment or longer, according to circumstances, cancels the obligation. If, however, the debtor really has no means he cannot even be imprisoned. In either event, the municipality is out the amount of the unpaid rates. It cannot come back on the owner.

Presumably if an owner-occupant did not pay his rates and had nothing but the property, the bailiffs might take and sell the property, but extreme cases such as this must be very rare.

Before it came to that, however, the property would be so heavily mortgaged that the owner could raise nothing more on it.

Question of Mortgage

AND here, it may be observed, if a piece of property were sold under such conditions the mortgages would have precedence of the rates, so that the property might not sell for enough to discharge the liability.

The difference, as compared with the Canadian method of making the taxes a first charge, is of vital importance. For under the Canadian system it is impossible to give a first mortgage on a house and lot. The first mortgage is that of the city or municipality for taxes.

This is one reason why the terms on which mortgages lend money in this country are so much more favorable to the mortgagor than in Victoria.

Here one can borrow up to eighty-five per cent of the value of the property at rates of interest varying between three and one-half and four and one-half per cent. The Canadian lender, however, must take into account the possibility that the mortgagor will let the taxes run on for three or four years and that he will have to pay them in order to prevent the property from being sold for taxes. So, to protect himself, he lends no more than fifty or sixty per cent in the first place and charges from six to eight per cent interest in the second.

How many millions a year the capital levy form of taxation on the property itself costs Canadian mortgagors, that is, largely, Canadian home-owners, might well be a subject for inquiry by the Winnipeg or some other Board of Trade.

Taxing the Occupant

IT may be objected that taxing the occupant, whether owner or tenant, would put an unfair burden on the tenant who would have to pay both rent and taxes. In practice, however, it would make no difference. A given piece of property can produce only so much and this must be distributed between rent and taxes. The heavier the taxes the less the share of the landlord. In short, the change of system would necessarily be accompanied by a general reduction of rentals.

Let it not be imagined, however, that rental values would be less difficult to assess than capital values. At first sight it would seem the easiest thing in the world to assess a tenant paying \$500 a year \$500. Apparently, there could be no argument about it. As the tenant was paying that amount the landlord he could hardly claim that a rental valuation of \$500 was too high.

But it is not as simple as that. The tenant may be the victim of an extortionate landlord and the assessment committee will take this into consideration. On the other hand, he may be paying much less than other people would willingly pay. In that case the committee will raise the valuation above the rental.

The committee, however, has not the last word. The occupant may carry an appeal against a valuation through several higher authorities up to a high court judge. One occupant, for instance, having what he thought a clear case, took it the whole way. He lived on one side of a street opposite a row of "council" houses, houses built by the local council and rented to people of the working-class.

The houses were just as good as those on his own side of the street, but the council demanded less rent for them and



Until this Summer javelin and discus throwing have been the least popular field events with British girl athletes. News of their growing popularity with German and American women prompted Mrs. Florence Millicamp, a former English track star, to begin special classes to introduce them to British schools and clubs. These girls of Woodhouse School, Finchley, London, demonstrate the system of group practice which is in vogue through her efforts.

they were, therefore, assessed at a lower valuation.

The appellant, although paying a higher rent, asked for the same valuation.

It was found, however, that snobbishness had a definite cash value. The learned judge observed that Mrs. Jones would not live on the council side of the street if she were given the house rent free. The higher valuation therefore stood.

Allowances Made

IT may be thought that difficulties will arise for the civic treasury since, if a property stands vacant it pays no rates and the city suffers a loss of income. Under normal conditions, however, allowances can be made for this, just as in Canada allowances is made the other way round for taxpayers who do not take their discount.

But it should not be overlooked that vacant property in Canada, too, frequently pays no taxes. True, the unpaid taxes are charged against it, but, as many western cities have found out, civic expenses are met by the taxes that are paid, not by those that go unpaid.

Finally, there is no reason why taxation on a rental value basis should not be as productive as that on a capital value basis. The levy is for so much on the dollar in one case as in the other. That on rental value is, however, more flexible. The levy is not limited by the assessed value. It may be 90, 100 or even 110 cents in the dollar. Rates exceeding twenty shillings in the pound are not unknown here.

Broadcast to Schools

THE British Broadcasting Corporation put Bernard Shaw on the other day to talk to the senior pupils in the schools. For some years the B.B.C. has devoted a certain number of hours each week to broadcasts to schools and the fortunate pupils of some 7,500 of them all over the country, hear the very best exponents of special subjects talk on varied topics.

Geography is taught by famous travelers and explorers; well-known men discuss the affairs of the day, literature and music are dealt with by eminent professors; in addition there are actual programmes from dockside and factory. So high is the level maintained that thousands of adults who have the necessary leisure listen in to these instructive broadcasts—one of the advantages, be it noted, of the state monopoly of broadcasting.

It may be admitted that bringing George Bernard Shaw to the microphone was a sort of peak of high achievement even for the B.B.C. He was reserved for the last day before the holidays, when the school broadcasts close down until the new term begins.

It was rather daring, too, for there was no telling what Mr. Shaw would say. He did not, however, make the hair of the teachers stand on end.

Mr. Shaw Talks

MR. Shaw's topic was "School." He had been asked to speak, he said, because he had become eminent in the profession of Eschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Shakespeare.

"Eschylus wrote in school Greek," he continued, "and Shakespeare in English literature, which is a school subject. In French schools I am English literature; consequently all the sixth forms in France shudder when they hear my name."

"I am old: over eighty in fact. Also I have a white beard; and these two facts are associated in people's minds with wisdom. That is a mistake. If a person is a born fool, the folly will get worse, not better, by a long life's practice."

"Some of your schoolfellows may sur-

will turn out to be geniuses. Therefore always be nice to young people. Some little beast who is no good at games and whose head you may possibly have clouted for indulging a sarcastic wit and a sharp tongue at your expense, may grow into a tremendous swell, like Rudyard Kipling. You never can tell."

Hardest Schooling

THE hardest part of schooling," Mr. said, "was fortunately the early part," when you are a very small kid and have to be turned into a ready reckoner. You have to know up to twelve times twelve and how many shillings there are in any number of pence up to 144 without looking at the book"—this latter a bit of drudgery which the decimal system enables Victorian children to escape.

Routine, Mr. Shaw continued, made school life irksome until you got used to it and easy when you got used to it. The worst of routine was that though it was supposed to suit everybody, it really suited nobody.

"I can remember a time," he went on, "when English people going into Germany were astonished to find that German boots were not divided into rights and lefts: a boot was a boot, and it did not matter which foot you put it on, your foot had to make the best of it."

"You may think that funny; but let me ask how many of you have your socks knitted as rights and lefts? I have had mine knitted that way for the last fifty years. Some knitters of socks actually refuse my order and say that it can't be done."

"Just think of that! We are able to make machines that can fly round the world and instruments that can talk round the world; yet we think we cannot knit socks as rights and lefts. . . . Well, school routines are like the socks and the old German boots; they are neither rights nor lefts, and consequently they don't fit any human being properly. But we have to manage with them somehow."

Leaving School

AFTER talking about examinations and condemning examiners as being always twenty years behind the times, Mr. Shaw gave some general advice to boys leaving school:

"If you do as everyone does and think as everyone thinks, you will get on very well with your neighbors; but you will suffer from all their illnesses and stupidities. If you think and act otherwise, you must suffer their dislike and persecution," he said.

"I was taught when I was young that if people would only love one another, all would be well with the world. This seemed simple and very nice; but I found when I tried to put it into practice, not only that other people were seldom lovable, but that I was not very lovable myself."

"I also found that to love anyone is to take a liberty with them which is quite unbearable unless they happen to return your affection, which you have no right to expect."

"What you have to learn if you are to be a good citizen of the world is that though you will certainly dislike many of your neighbors, and differ from some of them so strongly that you could not possibly live in the same house with them—that does not give you the smallest right to injure them or even to be personally uncivil to them."

"You must not attempt to do good to those who hate you, for they do not need your officious services, and would refuse to be under any obligation to you. Your difficulty will be how to behave to those whom you dislike, and cannot help dislike."

ing for no reason whatever, simply because you were born with an antipathy to that sort of person."

Parliament Ends

BY the time this appears in print, Parliament will have adjourned for the Summer recess, to meet again October 28, when the work of the session will be wound up in two days.

The new session, which, it is expected, will be opened by King George in state—King Edward VIII opened that now drawing to its close—begins November 2.

As has been customary during the last few years, Europe having been in a state of more or less continuous crisis, the adjournment motion will contain a proviso authorizing the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker to summon the two Houses to meet during the recess should a serious emergency arise.

At this time of writing, the Agricultural Bill is occupying a good deal of the time of the House of Commons. Under this bill measures are to be taken to improve the fertility of the soil by subsidizing supplies of lime and slag for the farmers, the Treasury paying a large proportion of the cost of these.

Strictly speaking, this is a war measure. When the Great War began, it was found that production was hampered because a great deal of soil had not been kept up to the mark. The Government, very properly, is opposed to putting agricultural production on a wartime basis. The soil, however, is to be got into the best possible condition so that maximum production can be attained in the shortest possible time.

The bill will also stimulate the growing of cereals and provide for measures to eradicate animal diseases.

Another Commission

SIR Montagu Barlow is to be chairman of another Royal Commission. He last acted in that capacity, if memory serves, in 1935. One of the last measures of the Alberta Government which retired in that year was to invite Sir Montagu to come out and inquire into the state of the coal industry. Sir Montagu arrived in due course but, meanwhile, the Aberhart Government had come in and was not disposed to go on with the matter. So no additional commissioners were appointed, but Sir Montagu was permitted to sit and report as a whole commission in himself.

The movement of the industrial population south and the consequent growth of London, so vulnerable to air attack, has been giving the Government some concern, and the new Royal Commission has been appointed to "inquire into the causes which have influenced the geographical distribution of the industrial population of Great Britain and the probable direction of any change in distribution."

"To consider what social, economic, or strategic disadvantages arise from the concentration of industries or of the industrial population in large towns or in particular areas of the country, and"

"To report what remedial measures, if any, should be taken in the national interest."

The Commission is a strong one. There are thirteen members, and they include several eminent professors of economics and town-planning and industrial leaders, among the latter, Sir Francis Joseph, who started work as a railway messenger when he was only twelve years of age and is now director of a great Manchester textile firm, chairman of several colliery companies, a director of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire.

Another member, Mr. Francis d'Arcy, is

chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, a post to which he succeeded on the death of Lord Leverhulme in 1923.

Traffic Accidents

THE butcher's bill for the roads is again increasing. For a time, consequent on the strenuous efforts of the Ministry of Transport, under the direction of Mr. Hore-Belsham, it looked as if British highways were really being made safe for democracy. The casualty figures for the first half of this year are higher than those for the corresponding half of 1936.

On an average 589 people have been killed or injured every day since January 1, the grand total being 106,639. Every day, on an average, seventeen people have died from injuries received, 3,018 in all. The respective increases on the total are 829 and 189.

Fortunately, the rate of increase of casualties is trifling compared with the increase in the number of cars on the roads, 1,200 daily during the present season. The roads of this country, although proportionately it has the greatest mileage in the world, 180,000, are the most densely congested, with fourteen vehicles to every mile, not counting the army of pedal cyclists, doubled in the last five years.

Motor vehicles now number 2,650,000, including 460,000 motor-bikes. In 1922 there were only 860,900 of all classes.

Road-building has been going on at a tremendous pace for years, but it is apparent that it will have to go on faster still, or the state of the roads five years hence will be appalling.

Oxford Group

MISS Christina Foyle, the well-known actress, does not approve of the Oxford Group movement and told the Groupers so very plainly at a luncheon to which she had been invited by the founder and leader, Dr. Frank Buchman.

Miss Foyle listened to one of the confessions, or "sharings," which are a feature of Group gatherings. Called upon to give her testimony, she said:

"I consider a public confession such as we have heard at this luncheon to be psychic exhibitionism combined with sensual satisfaction."

"It is to me as shocking—shocking in the Victorian sense—as indecent and indecorous as if someone took off all their clothes in the middle of Piccadilly Circus."

Making a plea for modesty, she contrasted the Japanese view with that of the Groupers.

"They have no conventional idea of nakedness," she said. "They believe that the most sacred part of the human being is the soul. It should be guarded with secrecy and modesty."

The King's Castles

TIME was when the keepers of the King's castles had to be very sure on occasion that it was the rightful king who wanted to enter. So, as in ancient days, when His Majesty King George VI deigned to visit his castle at Edinburgh he found the gates slammed to in his face as he approached, while two sentries came out and leveled their bayonets toward him.

"Halt! Who goes there?" roared Sergeant Simpson, blessed with the most stentorian voice of all the Gordon Highlanders.

Lyon King-of-Arms advanced, crying, "His Majesty the King, and by command of His Majesty I summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its gates."

"Advance, Your Majesty," bellowed the sergeant, "all is well."

Then the Governor of the Castle marched down and presented the big gold key of the Castle on a crimson cushion.

The King touched the key and returned it, the Union Jack came down from the flagstaff and the Royal Standard went up.

Pretty much the same ceremony was enacted at Dumbarton Castle later in the week, and again the following week at Carnarvon Castle, where the King knocked on the door with his fist and demanded entrance, with the amazing result that Mr. Lloyd George, as constable of the castle, appeared with a huge key, weighing half a hundredweight, unlocked the door and then presented the key on a tray to the King.

Compliments Queen

AS graceful a compliment to the Queen as any paid during all these ceremonies of Coronation year was that of Prof. Mackintosh, Dean of the Faculty of Laws, when Her Majesty received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Edinburgh University.

"You have long been acclaimed the undoubted Queen of Scottish hearts," he said, "and when, like our founder, James VI of Scotland and I of England, you crossed the border, it was but to spread your conquest further and bind the Thistle and the Rose in closer union."

"Heiress of the romantic enchantment of Glamis and co-daughter of the North, you have cast the spell of a charming personality over all classes in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

In returning thanks, Her Majesty used the microphone for the first time since she became Queen.

The Marriage Bill

THE British genius for compromise was never better exemplified than in the amending of the first clause of the Marriage Bill in the House of Lords.

As the Bill came from the Commons it provided that no action for divorce for any cause should be begun within five years of marriage.

In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury approved this clause and was strongly opposed by a famous judge, Lord Atkin, who returned to the charge when the clause came up in committee. Again he adduced terrible cases which

had come within his own experience. One was that of a girl married to a man who, within two years, took to drinking, brought home women to a small house of two rooms and turned his wife and baby out of their rightful bed.

He did not know, Lord Atkin said, what the supporters of the clause had in their minds when they spoke of people in matrimonial difficulties stopping to think. What ought they to think about when such things happened? What room was there for stopping and thinking?

He drew the contrasting picture—that of a man who discovers that his wife has committed adultery. What was the man to do? Was he to stop and think about it? Was he to have a spurious child brought into his family?

For generations, he said, it had been accepted that the manly thing to do was to turn the wife out of doors. That was what, it seemed to him, he had the right to do.

But the man was now told to "stop and think," or, in the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he and his wife should "try to adjust their personalities."

"It seems to me perfectly disgraceful," Lord Atkin added. "I think the clause most cruel and oppressive."

Lord Atkin had made the House of Lords sit up. In the end the clause was amended, reducing the period to three years and permitting earlier application in extreme cases on the consent of a judge.

The House of Lords distinguished itself by sitting until midnight to complete the committee stage of the bill. Usually the House rises in time for dinner. On this occasion it decided to adjourn for that function. Only it did not "adjourn." It "interrupted" its proceedings until nine o'clock.

The Government will endeavor to make time for the Bill when it returns to the Commons, but, in any event, the law of divorce cannot now remain long unchanged. The debates in the House of Lords have roused the country to the necessity of reform.

The Holiday Season

WITH the holiday season beginning, the railway race to the North has been resumed. The contestants are the London, Midland & Scottish, running from Euston (London) to Glasgow, and the London & North-Eastern, from King's Cross (London) to Edinburgh.

For the moment the L.M.S. train, the Coronation Scot, holds the record for high speed, having done the 158 miles between Crewe and London in 119 minutes, an average of eighty miles an hour and with a high peak of 114. The L.N.E.R., so far, has accomplished only 113 miles an hour.

L.M.S. time from London to Glasgow, however, is six and one-half hours, while the L.N.E.R. does the trip to Edinburgh in six hours. These are regular scheduled times, and make the two trains the fastest long-distance steam trains in the world.

The L.M.S. has two handicaps, a distance of 401½ miles as compared with the 392½ by the East Coast route, and two mountain summits, Shap Fell and Beattock, to climb en route.

It may be added that one of the locomotives used on the L.N.E.R. is the "Dominion of Canada," which astonishes the countryside with its deep-throated Canadian whistle.

These crack trains, however, are only the very best. All express services are being speeded up throughout the country, nineteen Great Western expresses, for instance, running on schedules calling for an average speed of more than sixty miles an hour.

If, however, present-day speeds seem surprising to all but elderly people, it is because those of forty years ago have been forgotten. For the race to the North is no new thing.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century there was keen competition between the East Coast and West Coast routes. In 1889 a train from London reached Edinburgh in six hours nineteen minutes. The contest continued during the early nineties, but that record stood until very recently.

Forty years ago, however, a train took a curve in too big a hurry and disaster resulted. The public became alarmed and attempts at record breaking were abandoned for many years, the railways contenting themselves with modest speeds of fifty plus.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that one record held by the L.M.S. is not likely to be taken away from it. It runs the oldest scheduled train in the world, that which leaves Euston for Carlisle at 10 a.m. every day the year round. It was done so ever since 1848.

The run is the world's longest air-tight-year-round non-stop run—299 miles.

A Goldsmith Market

THIS Summer has seen the inauguration at Venice of a market of modern goldsmith work, which will be held in Venice every year in the Biennale Loggetta. The representatives of goldsmith workers and of allied arts and crafts, with the collaboration of the syndicates of architects, sculptors and painters, have started a series of prize competitions among artists, domestic craftsmen and regular goldsmiths throughout the whole of Italy.

The works submitted in these competitions may be seen in the market; they include not only regular gold and silver-smith work, but also silverware, jewelry and the very loveliest accessories for adorning both person and home.



Suburb and Country



AGRICULTURE IS A FIRST PRINCIPLE. ON IT RESTS THE LIFE AND HAPPINESS OF MANKIND—Julian A. Dimock

Youngberry Being Tested Under Island Conditions

THE Youngberry, like the Boysenberry, is quite new, at least in this country. Its coming to Vancouver Island preceded the coming of the Boysenberry by a few years. The growers who have had it under trial have been pleased with its behavior in some cases and not in others. At the Experimental Station we have the Youngberry under observation, but in so far as our report is concerned at present it is based on the evidence furnished by growers to the south.

The Youngberry has attracted considerable interest in Oregon in the last few years in part because of its rapid rise in popularity in the Southeastern States, but more especially in Southern California. Interest in this fruit has been due to its size, fine flavor, productivity and vigorous habit of growth. It has been found to be more disease-resistant than the Lucretia dewberry in the Eastern States and appears to be more resistant to disease and low temperatures than the Loganberry in the Northwest.

Origin

THE Young dewberry was originated by B. M. Young, of Louisiana, as a result of a cross of the Phenomenal (similar to Logan) with the Mayes dewberry, made in 1905. Plants of it were given to J. F. Jones, then of Jeanerette, La., but who later moved to Pennsylvania, taking the plants with him. Meanwhile, all the plants on Mr. Young's place were destroyed. In November, 1921, Mr. Jones sent a few plants to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., for testing. When they came into fruiting at the United States Horticultural Station at Glendale, Md., in 1923, they immediately attracted attention because of their handsome fruit and superior dessert quality. Plants were propagated and sent out for trial. Mr. Jones also sent plants to Southern Alabama, where the variety succeeded and soon was grown commercially. Since 1926 it has been widely distributed in various parts of the United States and also in foreign countries.

Characteristics

THE popularity of this berry rests primarily upon the superior quality of the fruit, especially when fully ripe. The berry is more pleasant to eat fresh than the Logan, because it is less acid and has a milder flavor. It retains its flavor especially well when frozen, and because of this quality it may be of value to the preserving industry, to the bakery trade for pie making, and for the home consumer trade. The color is dark purplish red.

The fruits are among the largest of the bramble berries, chiefly because of the number and large size of the drupelets. Berries will average sixty to eighty to the pound and many exceed fifty to the pound. The seeds, also, are among the largest of the berry fruits, but, because they amount to only 3 to 4 per cent of

the weight of the berry, are not objectionable. In fact, the seeds are so little noticed that this variety has even been called the seedless dewberry. Compared with the Logan, the plant grows vigorously, though not quite so large. The canes are somewhat more numerous but smaller and more brittle. In most respects the plants resemble those of the eastern dewberry.

Training

CARE must be taken in training to prevent breaking of the canes. The tips of the canes root readily, and it is easy to propagate if tips are covered with earth when the ends of the canes become a whitish green with small curved leaves, which usually occurs after the first fall rains, during October. The best methods of training have not been worked out. Various methods are now in use. In Eastern States, tying to stakes and training on a two-wire horizontal trellis are the most common methods. Pacific Coast growers have been using the two-wire vertical trellis which is used for the Logan. In most southern sections it is the practice to remove the old canes as soon as the harvest season is past.

It is not yet known whether there is any advantage in removing old canes at this time of year under Oregon conditions. It is best to cut the canes back somewhat, rather than allow the whole cane to fruit.

Disease and Hardiness

AT present there are no serious insect or disease pests of the Young dewberry in Oregon. Though leaf spot has been found on the canes, it has usually done no noticeable injury, and this variety is known to be more resistant than most other sorts. The Oregon Experiment Station is working on methods of control for sections where the disease may be serious. It is much more hardy than the Logan in the East, but may not be so much more hardy in the Northwest. It has been found hardy in sections with temperatures below zero when covered with snow, and will withstand considerable freezing weather without injury when not protected. At present it is not known whether it is adapted to any particular soil type. Plantations have been made on many different soils. Following the requirements of other berry fruits, it is always best to plant on rich, deep, well-drained soils which can be easily worked.

Uses

THE commercial canned product from this berry is soft and of excellent to poor color in general appearance, depending on the processing. It makes a first-class, attractive jam, and has been highly recommended by the National Preservers' Association for this purpose. When frozen fresh, it makes a product of fine appearance and excellent quality. As a fresh market berry it is rapidly attaining great popularity because of its superior dessert quality.

warrant seeding in Spring with a nurse crop. In such cases seeding should be postponed until about the end of June, and then done without a nurse crop, the intervening period from Spring until seeding being devoted as much as possible to thorough cultivation of the area concerned. Finally, the matter under discussion being still that of seeding down for pasture purposes, the grasses could be sown in Fall during early September without a nurse crop and the clovers broadcast over the grass area the following Spring. Under these conditions the covering of the clover seed may be left to the natural action of the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil. Of the three systems of seeding mentioned, the former two have given successful results at the Agassiz farm, while the latter, just in its initial stages at present, offers much promise so far.

Cutting Gladiolus

CUT gladiolus spikes in the cool of the early morning or late evening and immerse deeply in water. Be sure to make a slanting cut. The spike is ready to be cut when two florets open. Cut at this time the rest of the florets will open gradually in the house, the lower flowers being removed as they wilt.

If you wish to use the bulbs another year be careful not to cut the spikes too near the base. Leave at least four leaves to supply the bulb with food for next year's bloom.

Keep Violas in Bloom

VIOLA and pansy shoots which commenced to bloom in early April are pretty well exhausted. Left on, they will bear but few more flowers, and the few will be small and poorly colored.

While these shoots have been flowering, a number of young suckers have been forming on the centre of the plants. Your object, then, is to get rid of the worn-out shoots and give the young a chance.

Do not take out all the old growths at one go. Spread the job over three weeks, cutting out a third each week.

Clip off the old shoots at their base, or, when young shoots arise actually on them near their base, cut immediately above the youngsters' point of origin.



CLUSTER OF YOUNGBERRIES

The Youngberry is One of the Lesser Known Berries, and One Which Has Been Given Trial by Some Vancouver Island Growers. Its Place, if Any, in Saanich Peninsula Agriculture, Has Not Been Determined. Some Who Have Tested It Were Pleased With Their Results; Others Were Disappointed.

Nursery Plan Is Used to Test Forage Plant Introductions

AT the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., a forage crop nursery was established in 1933 for testing in a small way plant introductions and new varieties of grasses, legumes and miscellaneous plants, which become available from time to time, the nursery being a very convenient place in which to conduct such trials. Besides testing varieties and strains which may turn out to be unimportant, there are also included for purposes of comparison standard varieties which are known to be of great value in the district. As space is limited, only a few of the crop plants on test will be discussed at this time.

Timothy, as was anticipated owing to the fact that it is grown extensively throughout the Fraser Valley, proves to be one of the most important grasses in our nursery collection.

Italian rye grass grows profusely and is well suited for hay purposes. Perennial rye grass, which is possibly unexcelled as a pasture grass, gives much promise.

Orchard Grass

ORCHARD grass grows very abundantly, comes along very early, but makes a coarse hay unless cut at an early stage. When sown thickly it forms good pasture.

Of the blue grasses, Kentucky blue gives fair results, but Canada blue is not recommended. Meadow fescue gives excellent results for hay purposes, but tall fescue and reed fescue are rather coarse. Chewings' fescue grows abundantly and is well suited for lawn purposes.

The bent grasses on trial, namely red top and brown top, are well adapted. The former does well under low-lying wet conditions where other grasses do not thrive. Brown top or colonial bent is particularly well suited for lawn purposes under conditions as exist locally.

While brome grass thrives it is not recommended for local conditions where other grasses more suitable can be grown. Crested wheat grass, though suitable for the Prairies, is not well adapted to conditions which exist in the Agassiz area.

Red Clover

RED clovers, which are essentially pasture clovers, grow abundantly. The wild white is indigenous, while such varieties as Common White Dutch, Danish Morso, Stryno, English Wild White, two strains of New Zealand Wild White, and Ladino or Mammoth White give splendid results. Common White Dutch persists, while Mammoth White, though very productive, may not be sufficiently persistent under grazing.

Alfalfa are grown only with a fair measure of success, the Grimm and Ontario variegated varieties proving satisfactory under favorable conditions.

Such legumes as the Lespedeza, Zigzag clover and Crown Vetch are not well adapted. Annual lupines, with the exception of Yellow Sweet Lupin, do not thrive, but the perennial forms grow abundantly.

Soybeans are a questionable crop, because of the fact that such varieties as yield profitably from the standpoint of seed production mature too late in the season for climatic conditions generally speaking.

You can still plant cucumbers. Stick in seeds where the bugs have got the earlier ones.

When Delphiniums Seed

IF you wish to let delphinium form seed pods this year, do not leave all the flowers on the stalk to go to seed.

Cut off the top of the spike, leaving only the lower florets to form seed pods. This gives more nourishment to the remaining pods, forming stronger seed and saves much of the plant's energy.

Remove the pods from the stalk as soon as they are ripe, dry and yellow, to prevent them from opening and shedding the seed. Fully ripened seeds germinate better than partially ripened ones.

Keep the seeds in a cool, dry place and plant in July for best results.

Fall Crop Vegetables of Quality Obtained by Summer Planting

THERE is made in gardening a very justifiable effort to plant seed early, in order to obtain crops as soon as possible. Too frequently the operation of planting late to obtain Fall crops is overlooked, though late crops are only to be obtained in districts where frost is not a limiting factor. Succession planting is a term frequently used to denote planting a given kind of seed at intervals of ten or more days and planting for Fall crops is largely an extension of this idea, which may entail an interval of a month or more between the planting for the last Summer crop and a Fall crop. Many of our vegetables, such as tomatoes, corn, melons and parsnips, require a full growing season and do not lend themselves to the production of late crops. On the other hand, lettuce, spinach, carrots and beets mature in a comparatively short time. Lettuce and spinach particularly do not mature well in the hottest days of Summer, and carrots and beets, if planted in April or May and even early in June, become too coarse by September and October to qualify as first quality products.

In order to obtain the best from these crops for Fall use it is advisable, according to results obtained at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, to plant lettuce about June 15 in order to get firm, well matured heads in September and early October. Spinach, which requires a shorter length of time to reach marketable size, can be planted a month later than lettuce. For carrots and beets it is satisfactory to plant about the end of the third week in June.

Planting for Fall crops may, with some kinds of vegetables entail the use of a different variety than that used for the Spring or Summer crop. Cauliflower may be generally grouped in two classes, the early maturing kinds, such as Snowball or Dwarf Erfurt, and the late maturing varieties most frequently listed in seed catalogues as Broccoli. Amongst the different varieties of cabbage there are early varieties such as Golden Acre, and late maturing kinds suitable for Winter storage as Danish Ballhead. The production of Fall crops may be obtained as illustrated above by succession planting, late planting with crops such as lettuce and spinach; which do not satisfactorily mature in the heat of Summer and the selection of varieties which differ in the length of time required from planting to maturity.

Chicks will receive a check if they are allowed to grow out of their hopper accommodation. Any scrambling or pushing points to the need of immediately increasing the proportionate length of trough feeding space.

Propagation of Roses by Budding in Mid-Summer

A GOOD many gardeners nowadays bud their own roses, some finding it well worth their while to bud more than they require for their own use, so they have bushes to sell, says The Smallholder.

In this case briars or laxa bushes were planted last Autumn, to provide the stocks on which to bud good varieties of cultivated roses. But budding is not limited to those stocks; if you have a rose which grows well but does not flower satisfactorily, or which for some other reason you do not like, that can be budded, too.

July is the best month for budding, as sap is flowing freely, and there is a quick union between stock and bud.

Let us assume first that you did plant stocks in Autumn. What you require now are the buds, and the job can proceed straightway.

It is short buds you need, of course, and these should be taken from the best and most pleasing varieties in the garden.

One of the buds will be found in the joint of every leaf. Take the buds from the middle of strong, healthy shoots of the current year's growth. Examine one of these shoots, and on the inner side at the base of the leaf-stalk you will see a bud of the desired type.

First, cut off the leaf-stalk about one-quarter of an inch from its base. Now pass your knife blade through the skin of the shoot one-half inch below the bud, let it travel upwards behind the bud and come out one-half inch above it.

Make Bud Secure

YOU have secured the bud correctly if, on turning over the little piece cut out, you can see the base of the bud. If you cannot, it may be because there is a little piece of pith in the way. Remove this and the base of the bud will be exposed.

On the other hand, you may not have cut in deeply enough, with the result that the bud has been left behind. In this case the space where the bud should be will be empty and you must try again.

Having secured the bud you now turn to the stock. This may have several shoots, but a bud must be worked on to one shoot only.

Choose the strongest shoot, and at the ground-line make a "T"-shaped incision in the stem. Let the down-cut of the "T"

be one and one-quarter inches long, and take the horizontal cut half-way round the stem.

After making the cuts bend back the bark slightly and insert the bud. See that it fits snugly, then bind the incision with moist raffia, leaving just the bud exposed.

You will know forty-eight hours after inserting the bud whether the job has been successful or not. If it has, the bud will still be green and fresh. Should the bud be black and withered, it hasn't taken, and you must work in another bud, either on the other side of the branch or on another branch.

Treatment in Spring

IN Autumn the bud may begin to grow out a little. In any case nothing further need be done until next Spring, when you remove the unbudded shoots and cut back the budded shoot to immediately above the bud. That leaves the rose variety in command of the field.

That, of course, is the method of producing new bush roses. Weeping and upright standard roses are in the main budded on to Rugosa stocks, though if you follow the common practice of procuring some long-stemmed dog roses out of the hedge-rows and planting them, you can bud them with every prospect of success.

The important point in either case is to clear the stem of all side-shoots, leaving a head of four or five shoots at the top. Stake the stock. There must be no swaying during union and early growth time.

Afterwards work in, two or three inches below the head of growth, three buds placed equidistant round the stem—not at the same level, otherwise your standard will be lopsided. Let half an inch divide the level of the three buds.

Coming now to the budding of an existing rose bush which is not satisfactory.

The stock, of course, lies beneath the knuckle at the base of the main stem. There is plenty of room to get in there before you come to the roots. You may have to scrape away a little soil, but that is often done without any risk.

Where you have living standard stocks on which the varietal heads have died, they, too, can be budded, the topmost bud being at least three inches below the old head, clear of the taint which caused death.

Arranging Flower Boxes

NOTHING so quickly attracts favorable attention to a home or store building as flower boxes, even though they may only contain "greenery."

In choosing plants for such boxes be sure to include vines which can trail over the front edge, thus giving a softening, lacy effect. Back of the vines place plants given to profusion of green leaves and small blossoms. These will serve as "fillers" to set off the larger flowering plants which should be placed toward the back of the box.

If the boxes, of necessity, are to be situated in a dusty location, avoid using plants having "woolly" or fuzzy leaves, as they cannot easily be washed off, and plants in such location will require frequent washings, for both health and appearance.

Care of Cut Flowers to Preserve Them

FLOWERS intended for indoor decoration should always be cut in the early morning, before the sun has dried the natural juices in the petals. If the blooms cannot be placed at once in vases, immerse them up to their necks in a wide jar and stand them in a cool place. Newly-opened buds should be picked, in preference to full-blown flowers, because they last much longer.

Flowers such as Shirley poppy and eschscholtzia may be gathered before they have burst the bud. The life of most kinds of cut flowers may be much prolonged by charring the ends of the stalks lightly in a candle flame.

A good plan with dwarf annuals grown for cutting is to pull them up by the roots, wash off the soil and put them straight in vases. It is surprising how long Clarkias and Godetias will last treated in this way. The buds will go on developing and opening for some time after the plants have been removed from the garden.

Branches of foliage and flowering shrubs will last much longer if the ends of the stems are split with a sharp knife, thus allowing for greater absorption of water. A tablet of aspirin dissolved in tepid water will revive faded flowers, while a pinch of charcoal keeps the water sweet and clean.

Vases containing delphiniums, lupins, foxgloves, and other soft-stemmed flowers, should have the water changed daily, as these sappy growths soon decay under water. Flowers with wiry stems, like poppy and coreopsis, may be left in the water for a week without sign of deterioration.

Causes for early fading of cut flowers are crowding them too much in vases, allowing the ends of the stems to rest upon the bottom of the vase, and leaving them in a room where gas is burning.

Sheep Should Be Dipped Twice Annually for Parasite Control

TICKS in sheep are more easily discernible after shearing, and perhaps on that account the dipping of sheep in the early part of the year is more commonly practised than in the Fall. However, two dippings a year are recommended because a few ticks in the Fall may increase to large numbers by Spring. So far as early dipping is concerned, all sheep not already dipped should be attended to at once. In the warm weather there is little danger from cold and the lambs have reached an age to stand dipping well.

Ticks and lice are two external parasites that are common pests to sheep. They sap the vitality of both ewes and lambs and are the cause of much discomfort. To secure the best returns from sheep, dipping should be done in the Summer and early Fall of the year. The cost of dipping should not exceed 3 cents per head. Dips are sold in two forms, powder and liquid. Any of the standard dips carry directions for use on the package, and good results are usually obtained if directions are followed.

Co-operative Dipping

COMMUNITY dipping tanks have come into common use in recent years. One of the first and main costs of dipping sheep is to make enough dip for the bath and after that dipping fluid is added as required. When a lot of sheep are dipped co-operatively the cost for dip is less and the labor involved is reduced also. A better dipping is usually secured.

The following are reasons why it pays to dip:

1. Sheep that are free from ticks and lice grow more and better wool.
2. A clean flock requires less feed and is more easily kept in good condition.
3. The lamb crop is stronger, ewes milk better, and lambs grow more rapidly.
4. Parasites are a source of serious discomfort to sheep. The good shepherd should be mindful of the comfort of his flock.

Prune After Blooming

SMALL clustered climbing roses (Multi-flora and Wichuriana) should be pruned after blooming.

The cold hard canes which have borne flowers should be removed at the ground or back to large, strong new shoots, if any. The young canes should then be trained up and fastened.

Before the new canes are fastened the arbor may be easily repainted, laying the flexible new canes back until the paint has dried. Fertilize and mulch the vines at this time, too. This will keep down the weeds and keep the roots cool through the hot weather.



A Page For CHILDREN



"Skippy"

By LYNETTE METFORD

"CAN'T Skippy come with us?" little Doreen begged. She and her sister, Mary, and their two friends, Tom and Margaret, were packing things into the car to go and spend the day at Loon Lake.

"Of course not," answered Tom. "We can't take dogs along with us."

"No, Doreen," said Margaret, "dogs are such a nuisance at the beach, trying to gobble up the picnic things and putting muddy paws on everything."

"I don't think I really want to go to the picnic if Skippy can't come, too," said Doreen definitely.

"What's this I hear?" asked her big brother, Dick, as he came up to the car. Doreen told him about it.

"Well, I don't see any harm in your taking Skippy along," consoled Dick, who, like his sister, was also very fond of animals. "You'll look after him and see he does not get into mischief, won't you, Doreen?"

Doreen knew that Margaret and Tom both hated dogs, and she did so wish they did not, because dogs were such lovely pets, she thought.

Just then Skippy himself bounced into the room. He was a small wire-haired terrier with one black eye and one white one. Doreen looked with pride at his nice white fur. What a difference from the day Skippy came along with the postman. He was a poor, weary and dusty-looking little doggie that day. When Doreen had seen him she felt very sorry for the little creature, and ran to get him a biscuit. Then the postman told her that Skippy's owner had gone to live in England and had just left him all alone, with no home. From that day on, Doreen had looked after Skippy as her very own.

"All aboard," called Dick. "Did you put the fishing rods in the car, Tom?"

A few minutes later the car was racing on towards Loon Lake. Doreen, very excited and happy, had little Skippy on her lap.

It was not long before they arrived. "Let's all go for a swim before we have lunch," suggested Dick.

"Yes, let's," agreed the others. Presently they were all splashing about in the water. Skippy was as happy as anyone as he swam to fetch a stick and came back, dripping, on to the shore to shake himself over everybody.

Lunch was lots of fun, though Doreen had a hard time to keep Skippy from shaking his wet self over the food. She could see Margaret eyeing him with distinct annoyance.

"We'll bait the hooks while you girls do the dishes," said Dick. "Then Tom is going to take us out to fish in his motor boat."

"It's a treat doing dishes like this, isn't it, Mary?" remarked Doreen.

"Oh, you disagreeable little dog! What are you doing, you bad dog?" exclaimed Margaret.

"What is it?" called out Doreen.

"What is it? Well, you just come and see. I tell you this is the last time that dog ever comes out with us," continued Margaret, in a terrible temper.

Doreen ran up the beach quickly to see a very wet little dog lying in the middle of the tablecloth, wagging his little stump of a tail and looking so perfectly happy.

"It is really too bad, but you just can't come in the boat with us, Skippy," said Doreen, as she tied him safely to a big tree near the car. Then, giving him a nice big bone which she had brought especially for him, she scampered off to join the others.

It was great fun in the boat. They took turns in fishing while Tom looked after the engine. Doreen got a real thrill as she landed her first fish, a lovely big rainbow trout, and almost at the same time Mary got a bite and started reeling in.

Suddenly the sky got very dark and thunder began to rumble in the distance. The water got very rough and the waves lapped angrily round the little boat.

Tom concentrated all his efforts on keeping the engine running smoothly. The boat rocked perilously as it was tossed by the waves, which were growing in intensity all the time. They all felt very nervous, but dared not say a word.

A minute later a tall wave rode high and sent a cold spray flying right into the boat, nearly drenching them all. Fearfully they clutched the sides of the boat. Another wave approached, the boat rode over it, then there was a sharp crack and the engine missed, then stopped dead. Simultaneously, Tom and Dick fell to the floor of the boat. The engine seat, on which the boys had been sitting, had broken and fallen on the engine. Quietly Dick picked up the bars and slipped them into the rowlocks, trying to make the least movement possible for fear of overturning the boat. Then he and Tom, taking an oar each, pulled frantically away, steering the craft with slow progress over the rough waters towards the nearest shore. After some fifteen minutes, which seemed like a year to them, they finally pulled up on the rocky beach at the edge of a thickly wooded mountain.

"Here are some matches! Better make a fire and dry your things a bit," said Tom. "We'll get to work and fix this engine."

Margaret had already gathered together some dry sticks and they made a small fire. The wind was quite cold and the thunder roared, but the storm was slowly shifting.

After an hour of hard work, the boys got the engine to go. "All aboard!" they cried.

As they left the shore behind them, they took a good look at the huge mountains which sloped down on to it. "I wouldn't like to spend a night in that lonely forest. I'd be afraid of bears and coyotes," said Doreen.

"You bet there are bears up there," said Tom. "This is Bastion Mountain; this is where Uncle Jim goes every year to shoot grizzlies."

"Ooh!" echied the others, "I am glad we left that beach."

They had not gone far when the engine began to slow down. Then it stopped. Tom worked over it.

"We mustn't go back to the beach," pleaded Margaret.

"No, I guess we can row home from here if the worst comes to the worst," added Tom, consolingly. It was beginning to get dusk already; still the engine refused to go. Tom and Dick once more took the oars. It was many miles home, but that was the only hope of reaching there.

"Another hour at this speed and we ought to make it," announced Dick, wearily, a little later.

But by now it was getting very dark. Even the thickly wooded shoreline, a short distance to their right, began to grow misty.

It was very cold, and there was an eerie silence, broken only by the regular dipping of the oars and the occasional splash of a large fish.

The boys were pulling at the oars for all they were worth. It was quite dark now, only a vague sense of direction guided them and, though they did not wish to show their anxiety, they truly wondered how they would ever find the picnic spot they had left earlier that afternoon. It seemed a hopeless attempt. What could they do? It was getting so late, they knew their parents would be beginning to get anxious when they did not return. There was nothing for it but to just keep on. There was no way of telling if they were approaching land, maybe they were in the very middle of the lake. After several hours of steady rowing the boys began to feel exhausted. What could they do if they had taken the wrong course, which seemed very likely. They might be several miles from the nearest shore!

Presently there was a strange sound. "Listen! Listen!" said Doreen in a whisper, "what is that?" Hardly daring to breathe, they all listened intently.

"It's Skippy," exclaimed Doreen, suddenly. "Oh, Skippy, Skippy!" she called out loudly. The barks grew more distinct, changing to an excited little yap as the little dog recognized his mistress's voice.

"We must be nearly home," said Doreen joyously, and the whole party felt a tremendous relief. The boys, with renewed strength, pulled harder at the oars, while Doreen continued talking to Skippy, and his answering barks directed them safely towards the shore. A few minutes later an excited little terrier was yapping and dancing around in sheer happiness at seeing them back again.

"What would we have done without you, Skippy?" said Doreen, as she gathered him up in her arms.

"I guess you're right," said Tom. "I never had much use for dogs till now, but— From now on," he said, stroking the little dog's head, "Skippy, you will be our mascot, and wherever we go, you go too."

Those Empty Lots

A GREAT many of Victoria's citizens are making or, rather, have made gardens. The scent of sweet peas, carnations and many another flower is borne by the breeze to the wayfarer who enjoys a walk. But many a gardener is fooled by the weeds that grow in neighboring empty lots.

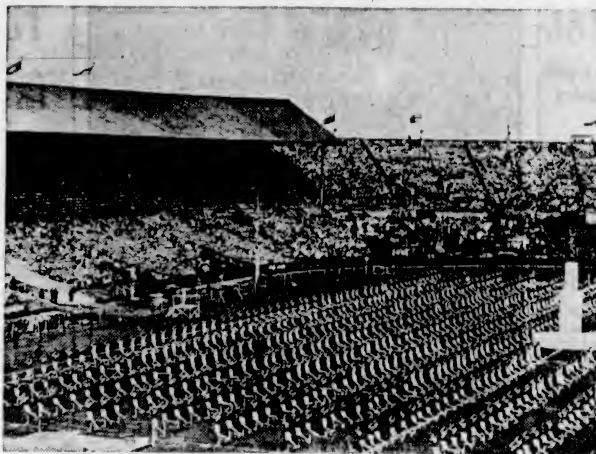
In these hot days the thistles are in full bloom. In a few days they will be carried far and wide. It is only a few weeks since the same lot was gay with weeds, and when the rains come their seed will spring up in lawns near and far.

No one quarrels much with the blackberry vines that have taken possession of the fertile soil. They at least adorn the fences, even if they may hasten their decay. The children spend many a happy hour gathering their fruit, in spite of torn clothes and scratches. But what gardener can appreciate the beauty of the blossoms of the moonflower or its little cousin the bindweed? Is that the reason their lovely and harmless relative, the Morning Glory, seems to have gone out of fashion?

That great white convolvulus, the moonflower, sends its tendrils in every direction, and wherever it goes it strangles other plants. Even vegetables fall before its onset. Then who, unless it be a druggist, has a good word to say for the burdock, that takes complete possession of neglected corners? Couch grass, too, refuses to respect neighboring fences and burrows underground to strangle tender plants.

These are only some of the weeds that flourish in neighboring empty lots. Can nothing be done to help the patient and industrious gardener? It has been suggested that if flower lovers got together it would not cost much to eradicate the most troublesome of these weeds.

However, the best remedy would be to have them occupied by homes. A clean-up would make them more saleable. In the meantime, young folks, "Sweep before your own door."



HUNDREDS OF GIRLS IN THIS DISPLAY
The King and Queen and Other Members of the Royal Family Attended the Festival of Youth Last Week, and Were Thrilled by the Amazing Display. Above is a Spectacular Scene as Hundreds of Fair British Maidens Move in Perfect Form During One of the Exercises.

The Old Home of Cecil Rhodes

ENGLISH-SPEAKING people, and some who do not speak English, are interested in Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia and of the Rhodes Scholarships to Oxford.

The plan of preserving the home of this great lover of Great Britain and of making it a museum that will teach young people a great deal about him and about South and Central Africa appeals to the patriotism of us all.

The account published in The Children's Newspaper of London should be read with pleasure. It shows how the great man was loved by one who knew him in his childhood and boyhood. The C.N. says:

They are busy now at Bishop's Stortford with the plans for a memorial and museum to the town's greatest son, Cecil Rhodes.

He was born in a small Victorian house in South Street, in what was then, over eighty years ago, the outskirts of the town, though Bishop's Stortford has grown much since.

A dingy plaque of stone set beside the first floor window says:

"The Rt. Honble. Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, was born in the room within: July 5, 1853."

Small as the house is, it contained a big and happy family in those far-off Victorian days, for the vicar of Bishop's Stortford, Francis W. Rhodes, had eleven children, and ten lived to grow up into happy and useful men and women.

The Nurse of the Happy Family

THEY might not have been so crowded a family had they lived in the vicarage, but Mrs. Rhodes, the vicar's second wife, and mother of ten of the children, found it too gloomy, so they moved out of the centre of the town, and here it was, in the South Street house, that their Nanny, Emma, came to live with them. Mrs. Newman is still living and is eighty-three. Cecil was a schoolboy of fourteen then, and Nanny only two years older.

All the Rhodes family are gone now, and most of those who knew Cecil as a boy are gone also. In his birthplace there is probably one living person only who knew him as a boy, and that is Mrs. Newman. She lives close to the old home, at 60 Nursery Street, a most appropriate address for her, as, bright and full of fun, she sits reading the newspaper in her little sitting-room.

Poring Over His Books

SHE talked to The C.N. about Cecil Rhodes. "Such a studious boy he was," she said, "I always thought it couldn't be good for his health to be poring over those books of his all day and most of the evening. He's lost himself in them, so that you couldn't get a word out of him. He was thin and tall, too tall for his strength, and he was delicate, too. That was why he went to South Africa—to get back his health, not to seek the great fortune which he made."

"We thought he would do well in life, but nobody imagined that he would carve out such a career for himself and become one of the great pioneers of the British Empire. But he had determination, not only with his studies. He was a fanatic for cold baths, even in the depths of Winter, and in days when they weren't usual. I'm sure he didn't really enjoy shivering in the icy water, but it was good for his health, and so he did it."

"When I married from the house their father gave me a fine bridal dress of brown silk as a wedding gift."

"Now I am waiting for a chance to walk down the hill and see how we're getting on with the museum. I shall be there when it's opened."

A Dignified Memorial

THE Rhodes Museum will be made out of the actual house where the family lived, with the house next door as well. The actual house will be furnished as when Cecil lived there, and next door will

be filled with the relics of his career which are being collected now by Sir Abe Bailey and others, chiefly from South Africa.

The committee which is making the plans is determined on one thing. There is to be no cheapening of Rhodes House, no postcards or souvenirs on sale, no teas served. The museum will be a dignified and worthy memorial to the greatest son of this quiet little market town on the border of Herts and Essex.

Spanish Child Refugees

THE news from Spain still continues to be terrible. It is well that none of us can realize its horror. The Children's Newspaper has an article that shows there is loving-kindness left in the European world. Perhaps it is a sign that the tide has turned. Your editor is glad to publish it for our children to read. The British editor writes:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me."

"One of the most wonderful sights ever seen at Southampton was the arrival of 4,000 children from the battlefields of Spain."

"It is also one of the most remarkable achievements of international co-operation in our time. In spite of all the bitterness of European politics, in spite of all the conflicting interests aroused by the Spanish war, it has been found possible to arrange for the removal of thousands of children from the danger zone, and 4,000 of them have been brought to England."

"Rarely has there been a more exhilarating scene than when this host of little ones landed in our green fields. Snatched from the terror of the battlefields, they were in a few hours set down in the green fields of England, where friendly hands had built them camps and provided homes for them while the fate of their country and their parents is in the balance."

"The children were taken from the ship at Southampton to North Stoneham, seven miles from the city, where hundreds of tents had been prepared by Guides and Scouts. They were first taken to the public baths, and the journey to the camping field was made in cars and buses. The cooks in the camp are ships' cooks who are used to preparing Spanish food, in charge of a cook from a Spanish restaurant in London. Everywhere the greatest kindness has been shown to the little refugees, who were delighted to think the Coronation decorations, still displayed in the streets, were for them. The children were terrified at the sight of a plane flying over them, but were assured again when nothing happened, and settled down to the enjoyment of their new life in England's green and pleasant land."

"The rescue of the children is one of the strangest things in a world which otherwise seems to plunge deeper and deeper into cruelty to men. Men slay one another without reason and without pause, and few are the nations willing to hold their hand; but in the midst of it all are willing and anxious to save the children."

"Is there not in this a ray of hope to pierce the cloud hanging over Bilbao, and not over Bilbao alone, but over Spain and over all Europe?"

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

A Well-Known Book—Robinson Crusoe.
A Double Acrostic—Lyre, awl, Mazzini, banana, Lamb—Ella.

Find the Names—Cob, box, ox, Nora, orang, orange, fowl, owl, doe, grape, ape, elm, kale, Clarke, bark, hog, foal, wheik, elk, lily, pea, pear.

What Am I?—Asp-a-ragus.

The Week's Calendar

The bell strikes one.
We take no note of time,
But from its loss.

Aug. 1—Nelson's great battle of the Nile 1798
Aug. 2—Thomas Gainsborough died in London 1788
Aug. 3—Sir Richard Arkwright died at Cromford 1792
Aug. 4—Hans Andersen died at Copenhagen 1875
Aug. 5—Pilgrim Fathers set sail from Southampton 1620
Aug. 6—Ben Jonson died at Westminster 1637
Aug. 7—Ottawa chosen Capital of Canada 1858

The Battle of the Nile

IN these days, when there are battleships of many nations in the Mediterranean Sea, one is startled to see that today is the anniversary of the Battle of the Nile.

How different the ships of Nelson's fleet would look today to children's eyes than they did to the children who caught glimpses of them as they sailed by their shores to overtake the fleet of Napoleon Buonaparte, the great conqueror. To

them they were, as all warships have been, great and terrible.

But what were these sailing ships going to do? That great dreamer and warrior Napoleon had just conquered Egypt, and was ready to lead his army to India, where Tipoo Sahib had vowed to drive away and destroy the British traders and conquerors. With the wealth of the Indies, how easy it would be to rule all Europe! 'Securely anchored in Aboukir Bay, with forts at either end, the French fleet of thirteen warships felt secure.

When Nelson arrived with a much smaller fleet, he resolved to enter the bay and so surround the enemy. His flagship led the way, and when the battle ended, but two of the French ships escaped.

We shall not stop long to look on that awful scene. India was safe. Seventeen bitter years were to pass over Europe before Napoleon, conquered at Waterloo, was banished to St. Helena, to end his life in solitude and disgrace, his dreams turned to bitter memories of the ruin he had wrought.

Nelson lived to win his victory at Trafalgar on October 21, 1805, which saved his country from invasion, and to die that country's hero.

A Jolly Time

WHAT a merry week you boys and girls will have! The school examinations are over and you know the results.

Our city is having a Jubilee Celebration. There will be fine sights to see and splendid music to hear. There will be lots of fun, too. All you have to do is to enjoy the sights.

Bring to our streets happy faces. Many strangers are coming to see us, and you may be sure they will notice how you behave. They will be happier if you are polite and friendly. Be sure, boys, that you cheer with all your hearts in your voices when there is any patriotic or good show. A great deal of trouble has been taken to prepare the celebration. The least onlookers can do is to show that they appreciate what has been done.

Everyone cannot, like you, go out and play these hot days. Young folks in the shops will be very busy. Yet they must not forget that Victoria looks to them to show her goodwill to all customers. Everyone, whether at home or from abroad, must be sent away satisfied, if that is at all possible. None of us should give any of these workers unnecessary trouble.

Each of us can add something to the success of the celebration, if it is only a smile, a pleasant word and a cheer.

Victoria is worth all that you young folks can give. In the seventy-five years that are gone, a beautiful city has arisen on one of the loveliest sites in the whole world. It will depend upon you whether in the years to come it will grow in all that makes a city great. As you grow up to be honest and upright, pure-minded and wise men and women, so will Victoria prosper. Three cheers and three times three for our fair city!

A Good Friend Gone

NANAIMO has lost a good friend in Mr. John Shaw. Ever since in his early youth he came to live among them he had worked for her citizens. As a school teacher he rose to be principal, beloved and esteemed by pupils and staff. He helped for many years to manage the affairs of the city hospital, of which Nanaimo is justifiably proud.

As the city grew and many schools were opened, he was chosen over and over again to fill the place of school trustee. As Mayor of Nanaimo, Mr. Shaw brought honor to himself and to his city. In each of these and other offices he proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. As time went on, Mr. Shaw's good judgment and integrity gained for him a post in Canada's civil service. Kind and just and firm, this good friend and neighbor won the affection and respect of all, from the little children he loved to the men and women whose interests he served.

That their old friend has heard the Master's "Well done!" will be the hope of many who came under his kindly influence.

Foreign Lands

Up into the cherry tree
Who should climb but little me?
I held the trunk with both my hands
And looked abroad on foreign lands.

I saw the next door garden lie,
Adorned with flowers, before my eye,
And many pleasant places more
That I had never seen before.

I saw the dimpling river pass
And be the sky's blue looking-glass;
The dusty roads go up and down
With people tramping in to town.

If I could find a higher tree,
Farther and farther I should see,
To where the grown-up river slips
Into the sea among the ships.

To where the roads on either hand
Lead onward into fairy land,
Where all the children dine at five,
And all the playthings come alive.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Congratulations

Arthur Davies, of Oak Bay High School, has led Victoria district, with 86.6 per cent of marks. This entitles him to the Royal Institution Scholarship, worth \$150.

Gertrude Lillian Nelson, of Ladysmith, made 90.4 per cent, and she, too, wins the scholarship for Vancouver Island.

We are proud of these young people. The scholarship is a very high prize, and is a reward, not only for ability, but for long and patient study. British Columbia will hope to hear of other successes in future.

The very long list of successful matriculants of Victoria High School tells of the success of that institution.

All these boys and girls have finished their public school work with credit to themselves, their teachers and their parents.

When the holidays are over they will make a fresh start, whether in college or at work. They have a fine grounding, and everyone will hope that they will be successful in future. British Columbia has every reason to be proud of her students.

Our Teachers

FOR the whole month of July teachers from all parts of the Province have been working here and in Vancouver at Summer Schools. Is there another body of laborers who would have given up their leisure for the good of others?

Only those who realize what exhausting work teaching is can appreciate the sacrifice. It is true their stay in the city has been in many ways an enjoyable one. They will return, it is hoped, to their schools with fresh enthusiasm, added knowledge and new ideas. But they will miss their rest and freedom from care.

Many friendships will have been made during their stay, and that will help especially those who must spend the rest of the year in isolated districts. Not many are born with the teaching gift. For the others the making is hard, and not seldom impossible. Scholarship is but one of the requirements of the true teacher.

Those who commit their children to the charge of teachers should value their services far more highly than most people do.

It is said that a new regime in education is about to begin in this Province. Let us hope that on the old foundation a good superstructure will be built. Meanwhile we will wish for every earnest teacher a pleasant holiday and a very successful year.

Puzzle Corner

Arithmetical Problem

Divide a thousand into four parts so that the second is twice the first, the third is three times the first, and the fourth is four times the first.

Beheaded Word

When o'er the wave the vessel flies,
Her mast and sails my whole sustain;
Behold, though great my length and size,
I move with swiftness o'er the plain.
Again behold, come when I will,
The farmer frets and grumbles still.

Riddle-Me-See

My first is in butcher but not in meat,
My second's in welcome but not in greet,
My third is in water but not in milk,
My fourth is in linen but not in silk,
My fifth is in cracker but not in grub,
My sixth is in pencil but not in nib,
My seventh's in talking but not in sing,
My whole is a warm and useful thing.

A Mystery

It's a wonder you ask for, yet who would suppose
That the more you take from it the larger it grows?

Great Britain and the Dominions Overseas

Britain Is Prepared For Any Emergency With Huge Reserves

Mobilization Plans Practically Complete for Industry and the Fighting Forces—Months of Silence Are at Last Broken

LONDON (BUP).—Great Britain today is prepared for any "national emergency." Plans for the mobilization of industry and the fighting services are practically complete, vast reserves of oil fuel have been accumulated for use by the navy, and huge supplies of food and raw materials are in storage.

Furthermore, the naval rebuilding programme has been speeded up and is well advanced, while all but one of the 123 new air squadrons formed when the rearmament drive began will be up to full strength by this month.

WORKING IN SECRET

These encouraging statements have just been made in London by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, after months of silence during which the various fighting departments have been working in secret to ensure that Britain shall be in a position to defend her interest in any part of the world immediately they are threatened.

Sir Thomas also said that tests have shown that Britain's new battleships will be the best-protected in the world, and he instanced the quality of British warships by recalling that H.M.S. Hunter, which was struck by a mine off the Spanish coast recently, was not even seriously damaged.

As far as London's anti-aircraft defence went, he said, everything was 100 per cent complete—except the personnel to man the guns. Recruitment, he admitted, was something less than 50 per cent of what was necessary, and he appealed for recruits to this and other units of the country's defence, saying that the Government was preparing plans whereby a maximum number of Government posts would be offered to ex-service men.

GIGANTIC WORK

"Few people," he said, "realize the gigantic nature of the work we undertook when we decided on rearmament."

He went on to say that the first step in the event of war breaking out would be the mobilization of the fighting forces. Key men would be kept in industry, whether they were ex-service men or not.

It is estimated that the war-time reserves necessary for twelve months in England would be 4,000,000 tons of wheat, 1,500,000 tons of cheese, 5,500,000 tons of potatoes, and 6,500,000 tons of butter or margarine.

VOLCANO UPSETS WEDDING PLANS

Confetti Thrown Amid Rumble of Explosions—Quinine Served at Wedding Breakfast

RABAU, New Guinea, (BUP).—A volcano provided a strange setting for the wedding here of J. Trevitt, missionary, and Miss Chaseling.

While they were signing the register explosions occurred and a dense black cloud descended on the town, but the guests were not deterred and threw confetti and took photographs.

The wedding breakfast was to have been held on the north coast, but the wedding party decided to rush to the mission at Vanarima instead. Trees were being struck by lightning and falling all along the route, and at last the automobiles had to be abandoned in volcanic mud.

When the couple reached the mission station the wedding breakfast was at last served, but it consisted merely of hot soup and quinine to ward off fever.

Rat Catchers Not Nice Name For Any Romeo

JOHANNESBURG (BUP).—Unemployed youths here don't mind catching rats for a living, but they refuse to be called "rat-catchers."

"Recently," said H. Wright, employment officer of the Juvenile Affairs Board, "the board had eight vacancies for rat-catchers in the municipality. The pay was good and the work interesting, but unemployed boys would not bite. One lad voiced the objection of all, when he said, 'If my girl asks me what job I've got, I don't want to tell her I'm a rat-catcher.'"

But Wright had a bright idea, and sought applicants for the job of "rodent exterminator." All eight vacancies were promptly filled.

SICK FRUIT IN HOSPITAL

Out-Patients' Department Opened at Covent Garden Laboratory

LONDON (BUP).—An "out-patients" department for sick fruit has been opened at the Covent Garden Laboratory of the Department of Science and Industrial Research.

The laboratory forms part of the department's organization for research on the transport and storage of foodstuffs. General research is carried out under the guidance of the Food Investigation Research Station, Cambridge. The storage of fruit on a commercial scale is studied at the Ditton Laboratory, near Malden, and work on fish is carried out at the Terry Research Station, Aberdeen.

Cost of the work exceeds \$250,000 a year to which the Dominion Governments make a substantial contribution. The work is carried out in the interests of the general consumers in Great Britain.

LIKE A HOSPITAL

"The laboratory is something like the out-patients' department of a hospital," an official of the laboratory said. "Samples of fruit showing wastage or abnormal features are collected from the market, or brought by salesmen. Often the trouble can be diagnosed at once, but sometimes it is desirable to get the diagnosis confirmed by sending the 'patients' to specialists at the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge, or the Ditton Laboratory."

"There will be a museum at Kean Street, which in time will contain colored photographs of specimens showing practically every kind of wastage which affects fruit."

There is plant for delaying ripening and for observation on apples, for work on citrus fruits and for initiating ripening. Fruit breathes, and an important measurement carried out in the chemical laboratory is the rate of respiration. This indicates the age of the apple."

Offers Prize For Sleeping In His Church

SYDNEY, N.S.W. (BUP).—A present to any member of his congregation who can fall asleep during one of his services has been promised by the Rev. A. Norris, Methodist minister in a Sydney suburb.

"Preaching has become too stereotyped and staid," he explained. "We want more brightness and realism in our worship. My sermons deal with life, with the things with which people come into contact every day. I believe in humor."

"If people are smiling and interested, it does not matter how long or how short the service is," he said later. "All the same, I'd rather be bitten by two death adders than by one tiger snake."

"I've been bitten seventeen or eighteen times, and so far my antidote has pulled me through," he said later. "All the same, I'd rather be bitten by two death adders than by one tiger snake."



WINNER GETS HIS REWARD

This Pearly Queen's Donkey Won Honor in Costermonger's Class of the Pony and Donkey Show Sponsored by the Dumb Friends' League. She Got a Nice Silver Cup. He Got a Drink From It.



QUEEN MARY VISITS OXFORD

Her Majesty Queen Mary, in the Robes of a Doctor of Civil Law, Walks in Procession With Viscount Halifax, Chairman of the Oxford University, Before Performing the Ceremony of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Bodleian Library Extension.

Surgeon Has Started Plans for Founding Republic of Healing

Independent State to Be Set Up on Island in Aegean With Permission of Greek Government, for International Benefit

LONDON (BUP).—Plans are on foot to set up, on a tiny island in the Aegean Sea, an independent state which will also be an international surgical centre, The News Chronicle reported recently in a copyright article.

Here, the article stated, if the Greek Government agrees, will be established a new centre for "constructive surgery," to which "straitened men, women and children from all over the world may go."

The poor will be healed free and taught work, so that when they return to the outside world they will be useful members of society.

Behind this project is Dr. Johannes Samuel Esser, to whom during the Great War were brought some of the worst cases of mutilation and disfigurement. Out of this experience grew the idea of the centre of healing.

LEADING EXPONENT

In 1914 Dr. Esser was already famous as a leading exponent of what later was known as "constructive surgery." Working in the principal hospitals in Central Europe he performed operations in cases that had been given up as hopeless. He made new lips, ears, noses grow. Under his hands new bones and new skin grew and healed. He restored shattered limbs and even heads.

After the war he set up, with his friends to whom he had revealed his idea, the Independent Institute of Constructive Surgery, with headquarters in Paris.

At first the institute had not the funds or the organization to develop Dr. Esser's plan. Now, after twenty years, it has the backing of big financial interests, and some of the greatest doctors, surgeons and statesmen in Europe.

Negotiations for a suitable location for the centre are in progress with the Greek Government. Dr. Esser recently went to Greece in search of a site. He lectured to the Medical Society in Athens and won over the professors and statesmen. The King of Greece joined his committee, the Government lent him a destroyer so that he could visit the islands in the Aegean Sea to look for a suitable spot.

AN IDEAL SPOT

Among these islands Dr. Esser found an ideal place. It is the island of Kyra Panaghia. Tiny—less than eleven square miles—it has a well, a flat space where aeroplanes can land, and smaller islets close to its coast. It is seventy-five miles from Salonika, twelve hours' sail from Piræus, the port for Athens.

Dr. Esser and the Institute are not asking merely that Kyra Panaghia shall be ceded to them by the Greek Government. They are stipulating that a free state shall be established there, with an autonomous government.

The island must be self-controlled politically and financially, and secured from an European interference. They want freedom of customs, taxation, passport laws, posts and telegraphs.

If the present negotiations fail, the centre will be established elsewhere.

Dr. Esser has had four interviews with Signor Mussolini, who would like the surgical free state in his territory; Rumania and Bulgaria are interested. He is certain now that the dream will be fulfilled.

AIR PILOTS FORM UNION

Anxious to Protect Rates of Pay—Expect Full Membership

LONDON (BUP).—British pilots have formed a trade union called the "British Airline Pilots' Association," with the object of protecting their rates of pay.

Chief members of the organizing committee are Imperial Airways pilots of the Empire routes, and some interesting figures have been given of their earnings.

The chief pilots of Imperial Airways are paid a basic rate of £750 (about \$3,750) a year with flying pay of 10 to 15 shillings (\$2.50 to \$3.75) per hour, according to the type of aircraft flown. The newer pilots are paid only a basic salary of £400 (\$2,000) and their flying-time pay ranges between 5 shillings and 7 shillings and sixpence an hour. Probationers start at £300 and they are stated to feel a grievance because they have been kept as probationers for twelve to eighteen months.

NEW CONTRACTS

At Southampton, Imperial Airways are now offering new contracts to the men who will fly the flying-boats on the Empire routes. These offer senior pilots a salary of £1,350 a year, including flying pay. Some of the senior pilots are understood to be opposed to this because under their existing contracts those who are doing a lot of flying, and the Far East, are estimated to earn about £2,000 a year.

It is expected that the new trade union will find members in all flying companies, as the Guild of Air Pilots, to which nearly all pilots belong, is precluded under its constitution from dealing with questions of payment.

Rare Stamps Will Be Sold For Hospital

LONDON (BUP).—Lord Ernest Hamilton has given his collection of more than 4,000 British colonial stamps to be sold on behalf of Battersea General Hospital.

The greatest rarities in the collection are those of St. Vincent, 1886-89. One Mint specimen of the unissued five-shilling Carmine Lake stamps is valued at £120 (about \$600), and the bright green sixpenny and orange vermilion shilling varieties are also very rare.

Nearly every Dominion and colony is represented. There are Canadian stamps of 1855-59, a large batch of Barbados containing twenty-seven Britannia types, thirty-nine "pence" types of Ceylon, and Mint collections of Somaliland, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands, Natal, Fiji, Kenya and Jamaica.

A horizontal pair of Victoria, 1858, show the Queen on the Throne. There are seventy-five Great Britain varieties, including the Postal Union Congress El Mint.

DESERT OF MAP NOW FLOURISHING

Fat Cattle and Abundant Game Appear on Shores of 200-Mile Lake

ADELAIDE (BUP).—Central Australia, which appears on the map as a desert, is enjoying the best season for more than ten years.

Great herds of trekking cattle are almost prime fat, and plants which have not been seen for years have reappeared. Lake Eyre, which is often dry, has water in it that stretches for 200 miles, and game is abundant round its shores.

Alce Springs, the one "oasis" of Central Australia, is now a thriving town, in which every house has its own well of good water. There is a proposal to plant a thousand date, cotton and phoenix palms, so that Alce Springs can be made into a winter resort.

MUNICIPAL TAX RECORD

WORCESTER, Cape Province (BUP).—A municipal record for South Africa has been set by Worcester, where for the seventh year in succession the municipal rate has been fixed at the same figure. The tax is about one cent in the dollar.



A REAL SCOTTISH WELCOME

The entry of King George and his Scottish Queen into Edinburgh was an historic affair, for it was 370 years ago since a Scottish Queen had last driven through Edinburgh's streets, and the Royal Family received a real Scottish welcome. Our picture shows the King and Queen and the two Princesses driving along Prince's Street from the station to Holyrood House. Sir Walter Scott's memorial is in the background.

Dream of Speed Comes True for English People

Coronation Scot Helps to Make It Possible—Former Bus Patrons Continue to Walk—Aviation Reception in Historic Building—Winston Churchill Asks Just One Question

By GLANVILLE CAREW

LONDON (BUP).—... as the world slips by like a dream of speed. The other morning at Euston Station, here in London, I entered a magnificent train of Cambridge blue and silver. A stream-lined engine was at its head. It was, as the silver nameplate showed, the "Coronation Scot."

At exactly 9.50 we started, without a jar of any kind. Just slid smoothly away. In ten minutes or so we had pulled up over the rising gradient which all lines running north out of London have to tackle, into the open country. Watford, Bletchley, Nuneaton, Rugby, Stafford, all flashed by.

A QUICK JOURNEY

Speed? Sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, 100 miles an hour. The maximum? No. The rate crept up, while we held our breath, until there came a wild, exhilarating burst at 114 miles an hour. The greatest speed at which anyone has ever traveled in a steam train in this country or I think in any other. And so it happened that at 12 noon I stepped onto the platform at Crewe, having traveled the 158.1 miles from London in 130 minutes. Not so bad.

A couple of hours later—at exactly 1.55 p.m.—we started on the run back to London. In four minutes we were speeding at sixty miles an hour. Again the tremendous speed, with hardly a jolt and little noise. Glasses on the tables neither slipped nor slopped over. And at the end of 119 minutes I stood again on the platform at Euston. We did not reach so high a maximum as on the outward journey (this time it was 100 m.p.h.), but we maintained a higher average at eighty miles an hour from start to stop.

A memorable trip. P.S.—And the driver said that, when, in a few months, the engine is fully "run in," he'll get 125 miles an hour from her.

AND THE HUMBLE BUS

From traveling in the grand style—or not traveling—in the humble bus. Some weeks ago, round about the Coronation time, the bus drivers and conductors of London were moved, for what seemed to them to be good and sufficient reasons, to strike. One result of that was that some hundreds of thousands of Londoners discovered that they had legs and that they could use them. And it seems that they are continuing to do so. The consequence is that the number of passengers carried by the omnibuses in the Central London area since the strike has fallen by no less than 2,500,000 a week. So marked is this decline that the London Passenger Transport Board has issued a circular appealing for the co-operation of the staff and the busmen in "leading the public to appreciate once more the services rendered by central buses."

The Transport Board meets the suggestion that one reason for the fall is that during the strike people found out that, owing to traffic congestion, it is quicker to walk for comparatively short distances than to take a bus; by saying that the buses are not so much responsible for London's traffic congestion as are private and commercial vehicles. They support this contention by quoting, not their own figures, but police figures, which show that since 1924 the central routes buses have been lessened by 12 per cent, while in the same time private and commercial buses have increased by 72 per cent.

Yet I think we shall gradually return to our buses. IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER I went the other day to Ariel House, in the Strand, to a reception in connection with the Department of Civil Aviation. Delegates from all over the world were—in alphabetical order—being presented to the Duke of Kent. The proceedings were in French, because the "do" was of an international character, so Germany as Allemagne came first. While the formalities were going on I was pondering on the history of the site. Early in the fifteenth century Sir Thomas Palmer began to build "a stately mansion of brick and timber," having acquired for that purpose the site of the Parsonage House, in the parish of St. Martin—the site on which Ariel House now stands. Apparently he did not live to complete it, and it was, in fact, finished by Elizabeth's Lord Burleigh, who lived in it until his death in 1588. Later on, the Marquess of Exeter built a small arcade on the site. Then, after many years, in 1864, there was erected there "the Strand Music Hall." Then we came to 1903, when the place was shut up and at last turned into the Gaiety Restaurant. That

SOUTH AFRICA REAPS BENEFIT

Civil War Brings New Industry With Demand for Her Iron Ore

JOHANNESBURG (BUP).—Civil war in Spain may bring into existence another important industry in South Africa, if certain negotiations being handled by the Union Department of Mines are successful.

Haematite ore, for which Northern Spain has hitherto been the principal source, will shortly be going forward to overseas blast furnaces, which are unable to secure adequate supplies owing to the recent blockade of Bilbao and other export centres.

SEARCH FOR SOURCES

Since hostilities began between General Franco, and the Spanish Government, British and Continental ironmasters have been searching for new sources of supplies. Through the Imperial Institute in London, inquiries were circulated among all those countries in the Commonwealth which contain potential fields. "Reference samples" supplied by the large smelting firms in the Midlands and indicating grade of ore needed were submitted to the overseas representative of the Union Mines Department at South Africa House.

The geological survey at Pretoria located vast fields of similar haematite in the union. More than one-quarter of the imports into the United Kingdom for 1935, the last available year, was derived from Spain, namely 1,128,949 tons out of 4,547,436 tons.